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MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1982

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual publication continues that entitled Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions, the last issue of which appeared in 1980 (ST/LEG/SER.D/13) with data up to 31 December 1979. The present volume consolidates the information (signatures, ratifications, accessions, miscellaneous notifications, reservations, declarations, objections, etc.) relating to all multilateral treaties covered up to 31 December 1981.

2. The previous publication consisted of a main part (comprehensive list of signatures, ratifications, etc.) printed annually and of an annex entitled Final Clauses (ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex and Supplements), in loose-leaf form, providing for each treaty deposited with the Secretary-General the text of formal and participation clauses. The annex was updated by annual supplements as required.

3. The present publication corresponds to the main part of the previous one. However, it no longer includes an annex, because, under paragraph 6 of resolution 36/112 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1981, the final clauses of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General will be re-issued as part of a new publication entitled Handbook of Final Clauses.[1/]

A. Treaties covered by this publication

4. Like previous publications, this volume covers (1) all multilateral treaties the original of which is deposited with the Secretary-General, (2) the Charter of the United Nations, in respect of which certain depositary functions have been conferred upon the Secretary-General (although the original of the Charter itself is deposited with the Government of the United States of America), (3) multilateral treaties formerly deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to the extent that formalities or decisions affecting them have been taken within the framework of the United Nations, and (4) certain pre-United Nations treaties, other than those formerly deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, which were amended by protocols adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

5. As to those multilateral treaties formerly deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, all such treaties, by virtue of General Assembly resolution 24 (I) of 12 February 1946 and of a League of Nations Assembly resolution of 18 April 1946,[2/] were transferred, upon dissolution of the League of Nations, to the custody of the United Nations, and the Secretariat of the United Nations is charged in respect of those treaties with the task of performing the functions, pertaining to a secretariat, formerly entrusted under their provisions to the League of Nations; as for all practical purposes those functions are those of a depositary, the treaties concerned are included in the present publication.

B. Division of the present publication into parts and chapters

6. The present publication follows the order adopted in the previous one. Thus, the material dealt with in this volume is arranged in two parts, part I being devoted to United Nations multilateral treaties and part II to League of Nations multilateral treaties. However, for ease of reference, those League of Nations treaties and other pre-United Nations treaties that were amended by protocols adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations are included in part I, so that the lists of States which have

become parties to the amending protocol and to the treaty as amended are followed immediately by a list showing the status of the original treaty as at the time of its transfer into the custody of the United Nations.

7. Part I is divided into chapters corresponding to given subjects, and within each chapter the treaties are generally listed in the chronological order of their conclusion. Part II, which is not subdivided, lists the treaties in the order in which they first gave rise to formalities or decisions within the framework of the United Nations.[3]

C. Information provided in respect of each treaty

(a) United Nations treaties

8. After the full title, particulars are given in respect of each treaty regarding entry into force, registration and publication in the United Nations *Treaty Series* or, if it is not yet published in the *Treaty Series*, the place where its text may be found in United Nations documentation. A note below the title portion briefly recounts how the treaty was adopted.

9. States are listed alphabetically, along with the dates of the signature, ratification, accession, etc., of each.[4] The arrangement under each treaty reflects the provisions of the final clauses of that treaty regarding the methods by which States may become parties to it.

10. The texts of declarations, reservations and objections are normally given in full, either in special sections or in footnotes. Unless shown in quotation marks, the text is a translation (by the Secretariat), and unless otherwise indicated the reservations or the declarations were made upon accomplishment of the final formality (ratification, accession, etc.).

(b) League of Nations treaties

11. The information provided is essentially based on the official records of the League of Nations - in particular, on the last official League of Nations publication of the list of signatures, ratifications and accessions in respect of multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations,[3] which accounts for the difference in format as compared with treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

12. The list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., in respect of each of the League of Nations multilateral treaties covered by this publication is divided into two sections. The first section reflects the position as at the time of the transfer of those treaties to the custody of the United Nations, without implying a judgment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the current legal effect of the actions as to which information is provided, or on the status of any of the parties or territories listed therein. That section essentially preserves both the contents and the form of presentation of the last official list of the League of Nations. The second section gives a list of actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General. The form of presentation of the latter follows that used in this publication in respect of the United Nations multilateral treaties.

13. Detailed explanations concerning the content and arrangement of material in the last official list of the League of Nations are given in the introduction to the publication containing that list. Here it will be sufficient to note that the procedure of "signature *ad referendum*" (under which a signature - especially a definitive signature - is not considered to have been definitively affixed until it has been confirmed) was somewhat more frequent in League of Nations days.

D. Information of a general nature

14. On the occasion of treaty formalities, issues of a general character (mainly with regard to questions of representation or of territorial application) are sometimes raised. An effort has been made in the present publication to rationalize the presentation of the related information by regrouping under chapter I-1 and 2 (where a list of all States members of the United Nations is set out) all such questions as may pertain to the States concerned: thus General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 restoring all its rights to the People's Republic of China is reproduced under the first mention of China, on page 3. In the case of States that are not members of the United Nations or in the case of intergovernmental organizations, the information appears in notes corresponding to the formalities that gave rise to the issues. Cross-references are provided as required.

15. More detailed information regarding the previous publications is set out in the Introduction to Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions (ST/LEG/SER.D/13).

NOTES:

1/ Meanwhile, the texts of the final clauses of multilateral treaties covered by the present volume will be found in document ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex and Supplements 1 to 12.

2/ League of Nations, Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 194, p. 57.

3/ The first 26 treaties are listed in the order in which they appear in the last League of Nations publication of the list of signatures, ratifications and accessions: see League of Nations, Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 193, Twenty-first List, Geneva, 1944, and ibid., Special Supplement No. 195, Supplement to the Twenty-first List, Geneva, 1946.

4/ The following main symbols are used: a, accession; A, acceptance; AA, approval; d, succession; s, definitive signature (having a binding effect); n, notification (of provisional application, of special undertaking, etc.).

SUGGESTIONS FOR CORRECTIONS OR MODIFICATIONS SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO:

Treaty Section
United Nations, N.Y. 10017
United States of America

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26. Convention and Statute establishing an International Relief Union. Geneva, July 12th, 1927 699
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28. Convention regarding the Measurement of Vessels employed in Inland Navigation, and Protocol of Signature, Paris, November 27th, 1925 703
29. General Act of Arbitration (Pacific Settlement of International Disputes). Geneva, September 26th, 1928 705
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Part I

United Nations Multilateral Treaties

CHAPTER I. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 October 1945, in accordance with Article 110.

Original Members of the United Nations which, having signed the Charter,[1] deposited their instruments of ratification with the Government of the United States of America on the dates indicated

State	Ratification
Argentina	24 Sep 1945
Australia	1 Nov 1945
Belgium	27 Dec 1945
Bolivia	14 Nov 1945
Brazil	21 Sep 1945
Byelorussian SSR	24 Oct 1945
Canada	9 Nov 1945
Chile	11 Oct 1945
China[2]	28 Sep 1945
Colombia	5 Nov 1945
Costa Rica	2 Nov 1945
Cuba	15 Oct 1945
Czechoslovakia	19 Oct 1945
Denmark	9 Oct 1945
Dominican Republic	4 Sep 1945
Ecuador	21 Dec 1945
Egypt (United Arab Republic)[3]	22 Oct 1945
El Salvador	26 Sep 1945
Ethiopia	13 Nov 1945
France	31 Aug 1945
Greece	25 Oct 1945
Guatemala	21 Nov 1945
Haiti	27 Sep 1945
Honduras	17 Dec 1945
India	30 Oct 1945
Iran	16 Oct 1945
Iraq	21 Dec 1945
Lebanon	17 Oct 1945
Liberia	15 Oct 1945
Luxembourg	2 Nov 1945
Mexico	7 Nov 1945
Netherlands	10 Dec 1945
New Zealand	19 Sep 1945
Nicaragua	6 Sep 1945
Norway	27 Nov 1945
Panama	13 Nov 1945
Paraguay	12 Oct 1945
Peru	31 Oct 1945
Philippines	11 Oct 1945
Poland	24 Oct 1945
Saudi Arabia	18 Oct 1945
South Africa (Union of South Africa)[4]	7 Nov 1945
Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)[3]	19 Oct 1945
Turkey	28 Sep 1945
Ukrainian SSR	24 Oct 1945
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 Oct 1945
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 Oct 1945
United States of America	8 Aug 1945
Uruguay	18 Dec 1945
Venezuela	15 Nov 1945
Yugoslavia	19 Oct 1945

NOTES:

1/ All States listed herein signed the Charter on 26 June 1945, with the exception of Poland on behalf of which it was signed on 15 October 1945.

2/ Signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China

China is an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed and ratified on its behalf, on 26 June and 28 September 1945 respectively, by the Government of the Republic of China, which continued to represent China in the United Nations until 25 October 1971.

On 25 October 1971, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted its resolution 2758 (XXVI), reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that the restoration of the lawfull rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Repub-

> lic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,
>
> Decides to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

The United Nations had been notified on 18 November 1949 of the formation, on 1 October 1949, of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. Proposals to effect a change in the representation of China in the United Nations subsequent to that time were not approved until the resolution quoted above was adopted.

On 29 September 1972, a communication was received by the Secretary-General from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China stating:

> "1. With regard to the multilateral treaties signed, ratified or acceded to by the defunct Chinese government before the establishment of the Government of the People's Republic of China, my Government will examine their contents before making a decision in the light of the circumstances as to whether or not they should be recognized.
>
> "2. As from October 1, 1949, the day of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chiang Kai-shek clique has no right at all to represent China. Its signature and ratification of, or accession to, any multilateral treaties by usurping the name of 'China' are all illegal and null and void. My Government will study these multilateral treaties before making a decision in the light of the circumstances as to whether or not they should be acceded to ."

All entries recorded throughout this publication in respect of China refer to actions taken by the authorities representing China in the United Nations at the time of those actions.

[3] By a communication dated 24 February 1958, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the establishment by Egypt and Syria of a single State, the United Arab Republic. Subsequently, in a note dated 1 March 1958, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General of the following: "...It is to be noted that the Government of the United Arab Republic declares that the Union henceforth is a single Member of the United Nations, bound by the provisions of the Charter and that all international treaties and agreements concluded by Egypt or Syria with other countries will remain valid within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law."

In a cable dated 8 October 1961, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic informed the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations that Syria had resumed her former status as an independent State and requested that the United Nations take note of the resumed membership in the United Nations of the Syrian Arab Republic. This request was brought to the attention of Member States by the President of the General Assembly at its 1035th plenary meeting on 13 October 1961. At the 1036th plenary meeting which took place on the same date, the President of the General Assembly stated that no objection having been received on the part of any Member State the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic has taken its seat in the Assembly as a Member of the United Nations with all the obligations and rights that go with that status. In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 19 July 1962, the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations communicated to him the text of décret-loi No. 25 promulgated by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic on 13 June 1962 and stated the following:

> "It follows from article 2 of the text in question that obligations contracted by the Syrian Arab Republic under multilateral agreements and conventions during the period of the Union with Egypt remain in force in Syria. The period of the Union between Syria and Egypt extends from 22 February 1958 to 27 September 1961."

Finally, in a communication dated 2 September 1971, the Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the United Arab Republic had assumed the name of Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt), and, in a communication dated 13 September 1971, the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the official name of Syria was "Syrian Arab Republic".

Accordingly, in so far as concerns any action taken by Egypt or subsequently by the United Arab Republic in respect of any instrument concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, the date of such action is shown in the list of States opposite the name of Egypt. The dates of actions taken by Syria prior to the formation of the United Arab Republic are shown opposite the name of the Syrian Arab Republic, as also are the dates of receipt of instruments of accession or notification of application to the Syrian Province deposited on behalf of the United Arab Republic during the time when the Syrian Arab Republic formed part of the United Arab Republic.

[4] In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 25 May 1961, the Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations informed him "that as from 31 May 1961, the Union of South Africa will be a Republic under the name of Republic of South Africa".

2. DECLARATIONS OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE OBLIGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(admission of States to membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter)[1]

Decision of the General Assembly			Registration and publication of the Declarations[2]			
			Registration		United Nations Treaty Series	
State	Resolution	Date of adoption	Date	Number	Volume	Page
Afghanistan	34 (I)	9 Nov 1946	14 Dec 1946	7	1	39
Albania	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3043	223	23
Algeria	1754(XVII)	8 Oct 1962	11 Oct 1962	6336	442	37
Angola	31/44	1 Dec 1976	1 Sep 1978	16920		
Antigua and Barbuda	36/26(XXXVI)	11 Nov 1981	11 Nov 1981			
Austria	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3044	223	27
Bahamas	3051(XXVIII)	18 Sep 1973	18 Sep 1973	12760	891	
Bahrain	2752(XXVI)	21 Sep 1971	21 Sep 1971	11351	797	77
Bangladesh	3203(XXIX)	17 Sep 1974	17 Sep 1974	13543	950	
Barbados	2175(XXI)	9 Dec 1966	9 Dec 1966	8437	581	131
Belize	36/3(XXXVI)	25 Sep 1981	25 Sep 1981			
Benin[3]	1481(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5357	375	91
Bhutan	2751(XXVI)	21 Sep 1971	21 Sep 1971	11340	796	295
Botswana	2136(XXI)	17 Oct 1966	17 Oct 1966	8357	575	151
Bulgaria	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3045	223	31
Burma	188(S-II)	19 Apr 1948	19 Apr 1948	225	15	3
Burundi	1749(XVII)	18 Sep 1962	18 Sep 1962	6303	437	149
Cape Verde	3363(XXX)	16 Sep 1975	16 Sep 1975	14309	981	
Central African Republic[4]	1488(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5363	375	115
Chad	1485(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5361	375	107
Comoros	3385(XXX)	12 Nov 1975	12 Nov 1975	14414	986	
Congo[5]	1486(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5362	375	111
Cyprus	1489(XV)	20 Sep 1960	9 Jun 1961	5711	397	283
Democratic Kampuchea[6]	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3046	223	35
Democratic Yemen[7]	2310(XXII)	14 Dec 1967	14 Dec 1967	8861	614	21
Djibouti	32/1	20 Sep 1977	1 Sep 1978	16922		
Dominica	33/107	18 Dec 1978	18 Dec 1978	17409		
Equatorial Guinea	2384(XXIII)	12 Nov 1968	12 Nov 1968	9295	649	197
Fiji	2622(XXV)	13 Oct 1970	13 Oct 1970	10789	752	207
Finland	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	19 Dec 1955	3055	223	69
Gabon	1487(XV)	20 Sep 1960	7 Nov 1960	5436	379	99
Gambia	2008(XX)	21 Sep 1965	21 Sep 1965	7928	545	143
German Democratic Republic	3050(XXVIII)	18 Sep 1973	18 Sep 1973	12758	891	
Germany, Federal Republic of	3050(XXVIII)	18 Sep 1973	18 Sep 1973	12759	891	
Ghana	1118(XI)	8 Mar 1957	8 Mar 1957	3727	261	113
Grenada	3204(XXIX)	17 Sep 1974	17 Sep 1974	13544	950	
Guinea	1325(XIII)	12 Dec 1958	12 Dec 1958	4595	317	77
Guinea-Bissau	3205(XXIX)	17 Sep 1974	17 Sep 1974	13545	950	
Guyana	2133(XXI)	20 Sep 1966	20 Sep 1966	8316	572	225
Hungary	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	15 Dec 1955	3054	223	65
Iceland	34(I)	9 Nov 1946	14 Dec 1946	8	1	41
Indonesia[8]	491(V)	28 Sep 1950	28 Sep 1950	916	71	153
Ireland	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	29 Nov 1956	3594	254	223
Israel	273(III)	11 May 1949	11 May 1949	448	30	53
Italy	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	9 Apr 1956	3217	231	175
Ivory Coast	1484(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5360	375	103
Jamaica	1750(XVII)	18 Sep 1962	18 Sep 1962	6304	437	153
Japan	1113(XI)	18 Dec 1956	18 Dec 1956	3626	256	167
Jordan	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3048	223	43
Kenya	1976(XVIII)	16 Dec 1963	16 Dec 1963	7015	483	233
Kuwait	1872(S-IV)	14 May 1963	14 May 1963	6705	463	213
Lao People's Democratic Republic[9]	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3049	223	47
Lesotho	217(XXI)	17 Oct 1966	17 Oct 1966	8358	575	155
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya[10]	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3050	223	51

Decision of the General Assembly			Registration and publication of the Declarations[2]			
			Registration		United Nations Treaty Series	
State	Resolution	Date of adoption	Date	Number	Volume	Page
Madagascar	1478(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5356	375	87
Malawi[11]		1 Dec 1964	1 Dec 1964	7496	519	3
Malaysia[12]	1134(XII)	17 Sep 1957	17 Sep 1957	3995	277	3
Maldives[13]	2009(XX)	21 Sep 1965	21 Sep 1965	7929	545	147
Mali	1491(XV)	28 Sep 1960	28 Oct 1960	5412	377	361
Malta[11]		1 Dec 1964	1 Dec 1964	7497	519	7
Mauritania	1631(XVI)	27 Oct 1961	26 Mar 1963	6576	457	59
Mauritius	2371(XXII)	24 Apr 1968	24 Apr 1968	9064	634	217
Mongolia	1630(XVI)	27 Oct 1961	17 Jul 1962	6261	434	141
Morocco	1111(XI)	12 Nov 1956	12 Nov 1956	3575	253	77
Mozambique	3365(XXX)	16 Sep 1975	16 Sep 1975	14310	981	
Nepal	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3051	223	55
Niger	1482(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5358	375	95
Nigeria	1492(XV)	7 Oct 1960	8 May 1961	5688	395	237
Oman	2754(XXVI)	7 Oct 1971	7 Oct 1971	11359	797	225
Pakistan	108(II)	30 Sep 1947	30 Sep 1947	112	8	57
Papua New Guinea	3368(XXX)	10 Oct 1975	10 Oct 1975	14377	985	
Portugal	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	21 Feb 1956	3155	229	3
Qatar	2753(XXVI)	21 Sep 1971	21 Sep 1971	11352	797	81
Romania	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3052	223	59
Rwanda	1748(XVII)	18 Sep 1962	18 Sep 1962	6302	437	145
Saint Lucia	34/1	18 Sep 1979	18 Sep 1979	17969		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	35/1	16 Sep 1980	16 Sep 1980			
Samoa	31/104	15 Dec 1976	15 Dec 1976	15164	1030	
Sao Tome and Principe	3364(XXX)	16 Sep 1975	16 Sep 1975	14311	981	
Senegal	1490(XV)	28 Sep 1960	28 Sep 1960	5374	376	79
Seychelles	31/1	21 Sep 1976	21 Sep 1976	15022	1023	
Sierra Leone	1623(XVI)	27 Sep 1961	27 Sep 1961	5876	409	43
Singapore	2010(XX)	21 Sep 1965	21 Sep 1965	7930	545	151
Solomon Islands	33/1	19 Sep 1978	19 Sep 1978	17087		
Somalia	1479(XV)	20 Sep 1960	23 Feb 1961	5577	388	179
Spain	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3053	223	63
Sri Lanka[14]	995(X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3047	223	39
Sudan	1110(XI)	12 Nov 1956	12 Nov 1956	3576	253	81
Suriname[15]	3413(XXX)	4 Dec 1975	1 Jun 1976	14784	1007	
Swaziland	2376(XXIII)	24 Sep 1968	24 Sep 1968	9252	646	177
Sweden	34(I)	9 Nov 1946	14 Dec 1946	9	1	43
Thailand	101(I)	15 Dec 1946	16 Dec 1946	11	1	47
Togo	1477(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5355	375	83
Trinidad and Tobago	1751(XVII)	18 Sep 1962	18 Sep 1962	6305	437	157
Tunisia	1112(XI)	12 Nov 1956	12 Nov 1956	3577	253	85
Uganda	1758(XVII)	25 Oct 1962	25 Oct 1962	6357	443	47
United Arab Emirates	2794(XXVI)	9 Dec 1971	9 Dec 1971	11424	802	101
United Republic of Cameroon[16]	1476(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5354	375	79
United Republic of Tanzania[17]						
Tanganyika	1667(XVI)	14 Dec 1961	14 Dec 1961	6000	416	147
Zanzibar	1975(XVIII)	16 Dec 1963	16 Dec 1963	7016	483	237
Upper Volta	1483(XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5359	375	99
Vanuatu	36/1(XXXVI)	15 Sep 1981	15 Sep 1981			
Viet Nam	32/2	20 Sep 1977	1 Sep 1978	16921		
Yemen	108(II)	30 Sep 1947	30 Sep 1947	113	8	59
Zaire[18]	1480(XV)	20 Sep 1960	2 Jan 1962	6020	418	157
Zambia[19]		1 Dec 1964	1 Dec 1964	7498	519	11
Zimbabwe	11/1(S-XI)	25 Aug 1980	25 Aug 1980			

NOTES:

[1] The Provisional Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (rules 113-116), under which the first six new Members were admitted to membership in the United Nations, namely, Afghanistan, Iceland, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand and Yemen, stipulated that the membership, in case of a favourable decision of the General Assembly, shall become effective on the date on which the applicant State presented to the Secretary-General an instrument of adherence. Accordingly, the membership of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden became effective on 19 November 1946, that of Thailand on 16 December 1946 and that of Pakistan and Yemen on 30 September 1947.

By resolution 116(II) of 21 November 1947, the General Assembly adopted new rules governing the admission of new Members. Under these rules (135-139), a declaration, made in a formal instrument accepting the obligations contained in the Charter, shall be submitted to the Secretary-General by an applicant State at the same time as the application for membership. The membership becomes effective, if the application is approved, on the date on which the General Assembly takes its decision on the application. Accordingly, for all Members other than the six mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the membership became effective on the respective dates shown in the first column of this list.

[2] The declarations are registered *ex officio* by the Secretariat on the effective dates of membership. However, since the registration did not start until 14 December 1946, when the General Assembly, by resolution 97(I), adopted the regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the declarations of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden were registered on that date. Furthermore, in some instances, where the declaration accepting the obligations contained in the Charter was submitted to the Secretary-General together with the application in cabled form or emanated from a representative other than the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the registration was not effected until the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the confirmation of the declaration in the formal instrument bearing the signature of one of those authorities. (For the text of the Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by General Assembly resolution 97(I) of 14 December 1946 and modified by resolutions 364 B(IV) and 482(V) of 1 December 1949 and 12 December 1950, respectively, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 76, p. XVIII.)

[3] In a communication dated 2 December 1975, the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Benin to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that their country (formerly Dahomey), would henceforth be known as "Benin".

[4] In a communication dated 20 December 1976 the Permanent Mission of the Central African Empire to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, by a decision of the extraordinary Congress of the Movement for the Social Development of Black Africa (MESAN), held at Bangui from 10 November to 4 December 1976, the Central African Republic had been constituted into the Central African Empire.

In a communication dated 25 September 1979 the Permanent Representative of that country to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, following a change of régime which took place on 20 September 1979, the former institutions of the Empire had been dissolved and the Central African Republic proclaimed.

[5] In a communication dated 15 November 1971, the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of the Congo to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that their country would thenceforth be known as "the Congo".

[6] In a communication dated 28 December 1970, the Permanent Representative of the Khmer Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that Cambodia had assumed the name of "Khmer Republic".

In a communication dated 30 April 1975, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that their country had reassumed the name of "Cambodia". In a communication dated 6 April 1976 the Government of Democratic Kampuchea informed the Secretary-General that the name "Democratic Kampuchea" should henceforth be used.

[7] Democratic Yemen was successively listed in the previous editions as "Southern Yemen", "People's Republic of Southern Yemen" and "People's Democratic Republic of Yemen". In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 10 May 1972, the Permanent Representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations requested that, for practical reasons, the name of the State be shortened to "Democratic Yemen".

[8] In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 20 January 1965, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that "Indonesia has decided at this stage and under the present circumstances to withdraw from the United Nations". In his reply of 26 February 1965, after noting the contents of the letter from Indonesia, the Secretary-General expressed "the earnest hope that in due time [Indonesia] will resume full co-operation with the United Nations". For the text of the letter from Indonesia and the Secretary-General's reply, see document A/5857 and Corr.1 and A/5899.

In a telegram of 19 September 1966, the Government of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it "has decided to resume full co-operation with the United Nations and to resume participation in its activities starting with the twenty-first session of the General Assembly". For the text of that telegram, see document A/6419.

At the 1420th plenary meeting of the General Assembly held on 28 September 1966, the President of the General Assembly, referring to the above-mentioned correspondence and to the decision of the Government of Indonesia "to resume full co-operation with the United Nations", stated, *inter alia*, that "it would appear, therefore, that the Government of Indonesia considers that its recent absence from the Organization was based not upon a withdrawal from the United Nations but upon a cessation of co-operation. The action so far taken by the United Nations on this matter would not appear to preclude this view. If this is also the general view of the membership, the Secretary-General would give instructions for the necessary administrative action to be taken for Indonesia to participate again in the proceedings of the Organization . . . Unless I hear any objection, I would assume that it is the will of the membership that Indonesia should resume full participation in the activities of the United Nations and the Secretary-General may proceed in the manner I have outlined." There having been no objection, the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the General Assembly. (See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 1420th meeting.*)

9/ By a note dated 22 December 1975, the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that their country (formerly "Laos"), had assumed the name of "Lao People's Democratic Republic".

10/ By two communications dated 1 and 18 April 1977, respectively, the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya informed the Secretary-General that the official designation "Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya" (short title: "Libyan Arab Jamahiriya") should be substituted for "Libyan Arab Republic".

11/ The decision to admit Malawi and Malta to membership in the United Nations was taken by the General Assembly during its nineteenth session at the 1286th meeting held on 1 December 1964.

12/ On 16 September 1963, the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General the following communication:

> "By the Constitutional process of Amendment provided for in Article 159 of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya carried out recently in both Houses of Parliament with the requisite two-thirds majorities, the name of the State as set out in Article 1 thereof has been changed from 'Federation of Malaya' to 'Malaysia'.
>
> "This Mission has therefore from this date assumed the name of 'Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations'.
>
> "I shall be grateful for your having this change noted and also for your bringing it to the notice of all Missions accredited to the United Nations."

Subsequently, the Government of Malaysia confirmed to the Secretary-General that all multilateral treaties, in respect of which he acts as depositary and to which the Federation of Malaya has become a party either by succession or by ratification or accession, continue to be binding on Malaysia, and that henceforth Malaysia should be listed in the relevant United Nations publications as a party to those treaties.

13/ In a letter of 14 April 1969, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that "after the change from a Sultanate to a Republican Administration, the Maldivian Government has decided that the country be known as 'Maldives' instead of 'Maldive Islands' and that the full title of the State be called 'Republic of Maldives'".

14/ In the previous editions of this publication, Sri Lanka was listed as Ceylon. In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 29 August 1972, the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations stated that the official designation "Sri Lanka" should be used.

15/ In a communication dated 29 June 1978 the Permanent Representative of that State informed the Secretary-General that, on 23 January 1978, his Government had decided that the official name of Suriname should be spelled as "Suriname". (In previous editions of this publication it was spelled "Surinam".)

16/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 March 1975, the President of the United Republic of Cameroon requested that the latter designation be used thenceforth. The United Republic of Cameroon appeared in the previous issues of this publication under the name of "Cameroon".

17/ In a note addressed to the Secretary-General on 6 May 1964, the Ministry of External Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania informed him that, following the signature and ratification of the Articles of Union between the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar, the two countries had been united on 26 April 1964, as one sovereign State under the name of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The Ministry further asked the Secretary-General "to note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar declares that it is now a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provisions of the Charter, and that all international treaties and agreements in force between the Republic of Tanganyika or the People's Republic of Zanzibar and other States or international organizations will, to the extent that their implementation is consistent with the constitutional position established by the Articles of the Union, remain in force within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law".

In communicating the above-mentioned note, in accordance with the request contained therein, to all States Members of the United Nations, to the principal organs of the United Nations and to the subsidiary organs of the United Nations to which Tanganyika and Zanzibar had been appointed, and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Secretary-General stated that he "is taking action, within the limits of his administrative responsibilities, to give effect to the declaration in the attached note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is now a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provision of the Charter. This action is undertaken without prejudice to and pending such action as other organs of the United Nations may take on the basis of the notification of the establishment of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar." No objection was raised in this regard in any of the organs concerned.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 2 November 1964, the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar informed him that "the United Republic of Tanganika and Zanzibar shall, with immediate effect, be known as the United Republic of Tanzania".

Subsequently, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania confirmed to the Secretary-General that the United Republic of Tanzania continues to be bound by multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary and which had been signed, ratified or acceded to on behalf of Tanganyika.

18/ In a communication dated 27 October 1971, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zaire to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Democratic Republic of the Congo would thenceforth be known as the "Republic of Zaire".

19/ The decision to admit Zambia to membership in the United Nations was taken by the General Assembly during its nineteenth session at the 1286th meeting held on 1 December 1964.

3. STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Parties: All members of the United Nations.[1]
Switzerland as from 28 July 1948.[2]
Liechtenstein as from 29 March 1950.[3]
San Marino as from 18 February 1954.[4]

NOTES:

1/ See chapters I.1 and I.2. Before becoming a Member of the United Nations, Japan was a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice from 2 April 1954 to 18 December 1956; for the text of the declaration by the Government of Japan accepting the conditions determined upon the recommendation of the Security Council by the General Assembly in resolution 805 (VIII) of 9 December 1953 for Japan to become a party to the Statute of the Court, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol 188, p. 137.

2/ Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 15 November 1946, the General Assembly by resolution 91(I) adopted on 11 December 1946, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which Switzerland could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 28 July 1948, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of Switzerland (registered under No. 271; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 17, p. 111) and accordingly, on that date Switzerland became a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

3/ Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 1 September 1949, the General Assembly by resolution 363 (IV) adopted on 1 December 1949, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which Liechtenstein could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 29 March 1950, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of Liechtenstein (registered under No. 758; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 51, p. 115) and accordingly on that date Liechtenstein became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

4/ Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 3 December 1953, the General Assembly by resolution 806 (VIII) adopted on 9 December 1953, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which San Marino could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 18 February 1954, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of San Marino (registered under No. 2495; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 186, p. 295) and accordingly on that date San Marino became a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

4. DECLARATIONS RECOGNIZING AS COMPULSORY THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE UNDER ARTICLE 36, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE STATUTE OF THE COURT

Declarations under Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court as implemented by Security Council Resolution 9(1946) of 15 October 1946 are deposited with the Registrar of the Court. For those declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, or the *Yearbooks* of the Court.

Note: The declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, deposited with the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Thailand and Turkey were made for specified periods of time which expired. For the texts of those declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 49 (Guatemala); vol. 15, p. 221 (Brazil); vol. 16, p. 207 (Bolivia); vol. 65, p. 157 (Thailand), and vol. 191, p. 357; vol. 308, p. 301; vol. 491, p. 385 and vol. 604, p. 349 (Turkey).

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 April 1967, the Government of South Africa gave notice of withdrawal and termination, with effect from that date, of the declaration of 12 September 1955. For the text of the said declaration, which was deposited with the Secretary-General on 13 September 1955, and for the notice of termination, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 216, p. 115, and vol. 595, p. 363, respectively.

A declaration recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice had been deposited on 26 October 1946 with the Secretary-General on behalf of the Republic of China (for the text of that declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 35). In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 5 December 1972, the Government of the People's Republic of China indicated that it does not recognize the statement made by the defunct Chinese government on 26 October 1946 in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice concerning the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 10 January 1974, the Government of France gave notice of the termination of the declaration of 20 May 1966. For the text of that declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 562, p. 71.

States which have made declarations under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice or whose declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice are deemed to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice[1]

Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Botswana
Canada
Colombia[2]
Costa Rica
Democratic Kampuchea
Denmark
Dominican Republic[2]
Egypt
El Salvador
Finland
Gambia
Haiti[2]
Honduras
India
Israel
Japan
Kenya
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg[2]
Malawi
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand[2]
Nicaragua[2]
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama[2]
Philippines
Portugal
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Togo
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay[2]

Texts of the declarations

(The date shown after the name of the State indicates the date of deposit of the declaration)

(*a*) Declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice

AUSTRALIA

17 March 1975[3]

"*Whereas* on the first day of November one thousand nine hundred and forty-five Australia ratified the Charter of the United Nations of which the Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part; and

"*Whereas* Australia made a declaration under paragraph 2 of Article 36, of the said Statute on the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four; and

"*Whereas* Australia desires to withdraw the said declaration;

"The Government of Australia hereby *withdraws* the said declaration and *declares* for and on behalf of Australia that it recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to withdraw this declaration.

"The Government of Australia further *declares* that this declaration does not apply to any dispute in regard to which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

"*In witness whereof*, I, Edward Gough Whitlam, Prime Minister acting for and on behalf of the

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Australia, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

"*Dated* this thirteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five."

(*Signed*) Edward Gough Whitlam
Prime Minister acting for
and on behalf of the Minister
of State for Foreign Affairs
of Australia

AUSTRIA

19 May 1971[4]

I hereby declare that the Republic of Austria recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State which accepts or has accepted the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

This Declaration does not apply to any dispute in respect of which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to other means of peaceful settlement for its final and binding decision.

This Declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until it will be terminated or modified by a written declaration.

Done at Vienna on 28 April 1971.

(*Signed*) Franz Jonas
The Federal President

BARBADOS

1 August 1980

I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of Barbados that -

"The Government of Barbados accepts as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 [of the Statute] of the Court until such time as notice might be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the declaration is made, other than:

(a) disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
(b) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;
(c) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Barbados;
(d) disputes arising out of or concerning jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by Barbados in respect of the conservation, management or exploitation of the living resources of the Sea, or in respect of the prevention or control of pollution or contamination of the marine environment in marine areas adjacent to the coast of Barbados.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) H. deB. Forde
Minister of External Affairs

BELGIUM

17 June 1958[5]

I declare on behalf of the Belgian Government that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, in legal disputes arising after 13 July 1948 concerning situations or facts subsequent to that date, except those in regard to which the parties have agreed or may agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

This declaration is made subject to ratification.[6] It shall take effect on the day of deposit of the instrument of ratification for a period of five years. Upon the expiry of that period, it shall continue to have effect until notice of its termination is given.

Brussels, 3 April 1958

(*Signed*) V. Larock
Minister of Foreign Affairs

BOTSWANA

16 March 1970[7]

"I, Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Botswana, that it recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"This Declaration does not extend:

"(*a*) to disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement; or
"(*b*) to disputes relating to matters which, by international law, are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Botswana.

"The Government of the Republic of Botswana also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added.

"Done at Gaborone this 14th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy."

(*Signed*) Seretse M. Khama
President

CANADA

7 April 1970[8]

"On behalf of the Government of Canada,

"(1) I give notice that I hereby terminate the acceptance by Canada of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice hitherto effective by virtue of the declaration made on September 20, 1929[9] and ratified on July 28, 1930, under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and made applicable to the International Court of Justice by paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of that Court.

"(2) I declare that the Government of Canada accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this declaration, other than:

"(*a*) disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(*b*) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"(*c*) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Canada;

"(*d*) disputes arising out of or concerning jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by Canada in respect of the conservation, management or exploitation of the living resources of the sea, or in respect of the prevention or control of pollution or contamination of the marine environment in marine areas adjacent to the coast of Canada.

"(3) The Government of Canada also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

New York, April 7, 1970

(*Signed*) Yvon Beaulne
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

COSTA RICA

20 February 1973[10]

The Government of Costa Rica recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes of the kinds referred to in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. This Declaration shall be valid for a period of five years and shall be understood to be tacitly renewed for like periods, unless denounced before the expiration of the said period.

(*Signed*) Gonzalo J. Facio
Minister for Foreign Affairs

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

19 September 1957[11]

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia I have the honour to declare that, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State Member of the United Nations, accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all legal disputes, other than:

1. Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
2. Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
3. Disputes relating to any matter excluded from judicial settlement or compulsory arbitration by virtue of any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

This declaration is valid for ten years from the date of its deposit. It shall remain in force thereafter until notice to the contrary has been given by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Phnom-Penh, 9 September 1957

(*Signed*) Sim Var

DENMARK

10 December 1956[12]

In conformity with the Royal Decree of 3 December 1956, I have the honour, on behalf of the Danish Government, to make the following declaration:

Pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Kingdom of Denmark recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, for a period of five years from 10 December 1956 and thereafter for further periods of five years, if this declaration is not denounced by notice of not less than six months before the expiration of any five-year period.

New York, 10 December 1956

(*Signed*) Karl I. Eskelund
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

EGYPT

22 July 1957[13]

"I, Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Egypt, declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Egypt, that, in accordance with Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and in pursuance and for the purposes of paragraph 9(*b*) of the Declaration[14] of the Government of the Republic of Egypt dated April 24, 1957 on the 'Suez Canal and the arrangements for its operation', the Government of the Republic of Egypt accept as compulsory *ipso facto*, on condition of reciprocity and without special agreement, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes that may arise under the said paragraph 9(*b*) of the above Declaration dated April 24, 1957, with effect as from that date.

"18th July, 1957"

(*Signed*) Mahmoud Fawzi

EL SALVADOR

26 November 1973[15]

In my capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of El Salvador,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that a declaration made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice makes the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice compulsory in accordance with the terms of the original declaration,

Considering that the Government of El Salvador, in accordance with the Agreement of the Executive Authority of 26 May 1930, ratified by the Legislative Authority in accordance with Decree No. 110 of 3 July 1930, made a declaration[16] recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with the reservations set forth in the same document and on the basis of the Political Constitution of the Republic which, at the time, was that promulgated on 24 August 1886,

Considering that, after the notification of that declaration, other Political Constitutions of the Republic have been promulgated, the latest being that currently in effect as from 24 January 1962, and that moreover, after that declaration, the United Nations Charter was adopted on 26 June 1945 and the Charter of the Organization of American States on 30 April 1948, revised by the Protocol of Buenos Aires in 1967;

Considering that consequently, the terms of the declaration must be adapted to accord with those postulated in the Political Constitution currently in effect, and with the present circumstances; bearing in mind, furthermore, the texts of similar declarations made by other States Members of the United Nations,

I therefore:

Make the following declaration:

In accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, El Salvador recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;
(*b*) Any question of international law;
(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This declaration shall apply solely to situations or facts that may arise after this date; it is made on condition of reciprocity in relation to any other State party to any dispute with El Salvador and is subject to the following exceptions, on which El Salvador does not accept the Court's compulsory jurisdiction:

(I) Disputes which the parties have agreed or may agree to submit to other means of peaceful settlement;
(II) Disputes which, under International law, fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of El Salvador;
(III) Disputes with El Salvador concerning or relating to:
  (1) The status of its territory or the modification or delimitation of its frontiers or any other matter concerning boundaries;
  (2) The territorial sea and the corresponding continental slope or continental shelf and the resources thereof, unless El Salvador accepts the jurisdiction in that particular case;
  (3) The condition of its islands, bays and gulfs and that of the bays and gulfs that for historical reasons belong to it or are under a system of joint ownership, whether or not recognized by rulings of international tribunals;
  (4) The airspace superjacent to its land and maritime territory;
(IV) Disputes relating to or connected with facts or situations of hostilities, armed conflicts, individual or collective actions taken in self-defence, resistance to aggression, fulfilment of obligations imposed by international bodies, and other similar or related acts, measures or situations in which El Salvador is, has been or may at some time be involved;
(V) Pre-existing disputes, it being understood that this includes any dispute the foundations, reasons, facts, causes, origins, definitions, allegations or bases of which existed prior to this date, even if they are submitted or brought to the knowledge of the Court hereafter; and
(VI) Disputes that may arise over the interpretation or implementation of a multilateral treaty unless (i) all the parties to the treaty are also parties in the case before the Court, or (ii) El Salvador expressly accepts the Court's jurisdiction in that particular case.

This declaration revokes and replaces the previous declaration made before the Permanent Court of International Justice and will remain in effect for a period of five years from this date.

The above shall not prejudice the right which El Salvador reserves to be able at any time to modify, add to, clarify or derogate from the exceptions presented in it.

This declaration is made in compliance with Executive Agreement No. 826 of 24 November 1973, ratified by the Legislative Authority under Decree No. 488 of 26 November 1973.

(*Signed*) Mauricio A. Borgonovo Pohl
Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador

FINLAND

25 June 1958[17]

On behalf of the Finnish Government, I hereby declare that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from 25 June 1958. This declaration shall be renewed by tacit agreement for further periods of the same duration, unless it is denounced not later than six months before the expiry of any such period. This declaration shall apply only to disputes arising in regard to situations or facts subsequent to 25 June 1958.

New York, 25 June 1958

(*Signed*) G. A. Gripenberg
Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations

GAMBIA

22 June 1966[18]

"In accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I declare, on behalf of the Government of Gambia, that the Gambia recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising in the future concerning:

"(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;
"(*b*) Any question of international law;
"(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
"(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"with the reservation, however, that this declaration does not apply to

"(*a*) Disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed to a settlement other than by recourse to the International Court of Justice;
"(*b*) Disputes with any country in the Commonwealth;
"(*c*) Disputes which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Gambia."

Bathhurst, The Gambia
14th June, 1966

(*Signed*) A. B. N'jie
Minister of State for External Affairs

HONDURAS

10 March 1960[19]

The Government of the Republic of Honduras, duly authorized by the National Congress, under Decree No. 99 of 29 January 1960, to renew the Declaration referred to in Article 36(2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Hereby declares:

1. That it renews the Declaration made by it for a period of six years on 19 April 1954[20] and deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 24 May 1954, the term of which will expire on 24 May 1960; recognizing as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;
(*b*) Any question of international law;
(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
(*d*) The nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

2. This new Declaration is made on condition of reciprocity, for an indefinite term, starting from the date on which it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

National Palace, Tegucigalpa, D.C.,
20 February 1960.

(*Signed*) Ramon Villeda Morales
The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:
(*Signed*)Andres Alvarado Puerto

INDIA

18 September 1974[21]

I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India, that they accept, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over all disputes other than:

(1) disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement;
(2) disputes with the Government of any State which is or has been a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations;
(3) disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of India;
(4) disputes relating to or connected with facts or situations of hostilities, armed conflicts, individual or collective actions taken in self-defence, resistance to aggression, fulfilment of obligations imposed by international bodies, and other similar or related acts, measures or situations in which India is, has been or may in future be involved;
(5) disputes with regard to which any other party to a dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International

Court of Justice exclusively for or in relation to the purposes of such dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of a party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than 12 months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court;

(6) disputes where the jurisdiction of the Court is or may be founded on the basis of a treaty concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, unless the Government of India specially agree to jurisdiction in each case;

(7) disputes concerning the interpretation or application of a multilateral treaty unless all the parties to the treaty are also parties to the case before the Court or Government of India specially agree to jurisdiction;

(8) disputes with the government of any State with which, on the date of an application to bring a dispute before the Court, the Government of India has no diplomatic relations or which has not been recognized by the Government of India;

(9) disputes with non-sovereign States or territories;

(10) disputes with India concerning or relating to:

  (a) The status of its territory or the modification or delimitation of its frontiers or any other matter concerning boundaries;

  (b) the territorial sea, the continental shelf and the margins, the exclusive fishery zone, the exclusive economic zone, and other zones of national maritime jurisdiction including for the regulation and control of marine pollution and the conduct of scientific research by foreign vessels;

  (c) the condition and status of its islands, bays and gulfs and that of the bays and gulfs that for historical reasons belong to it;

  (d) the airspace superjacent to its land and maritime territory; and

  (e) the determination and delimitation of its maritime boundaries.

(11) disputes prior to the date of this declaration, including any dispute the foundations, reasons, facts, causes, origins, definitions, allegations or bases of which existed prior to this date, even if they are submitted or brought to the knowledge of the Court hereafter.

2. This declaration revokes and replaces the previous declaration made by the Government of India on 14th September 1959.

(Signed) (Swaran Singh)
Minister of External Affairs

ISRAEL

17 October 1956[22]

"On behalf of the Government of Israel I declare that Israel recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to all other Members of the United Nations and to any non-member State which becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice pursuant to Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, and subject to reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court in all legal disputes concerning situations or facts which may arise subsequent to 25 October 1951 provided that such dispute does not involve a legal title created or conferred by a Government or authority other than the Government of Israel or an authority under the jurisdiction of that Government.

"This Declaration does not apply to:

"(a) Any dispute in respect to which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement;

"(b) Any dispute relating to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the State of Israel;

"(c) Any dispute between the State of Israel and any other State whether or not a member of the United Nations which does not recognize Israel or which refuses to establish or maintain normal diplomatic relations with Israel and the absence or breach of normal relations precedes the dispute and exists independently of that dispute;

"(d) Disputes arising out of events occurring between 15 May 1948 and 20 July 1949;

"(e) Without prejudice to the operation of subparagraph (d) above, disputes arising out of, or having reference to, any hostilities, war, state of war, breach of the peace, breach of armistice agreement or belligerent or military occupation (whether such war shall have been declared or not, and whether any state of belligerency shall have been recognized or not) in which the Government of Israel are or may have been or may be involved at any time.

"The validity of the present Declaration is from 25 October 1956 and it remains in force for disputes arising after 25 October 1951 until such time as notice may be given to terminate it.

"In witness whereof I, Golda Meir, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have hereunto caused the Seal of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to be affixed, and have subscribed my signature at Jerusalem this Twenty Eighth day of Tishri, Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventeen which corresponds to the Third day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Six."

(Signed) Golda Meir

JAPAN

15 September 1958[23]

"I have the honour, by direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of Japan, that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, Japan recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, over all disputes which arise on and after the date of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date and which are not settled by other means of peaceful settlement.

"This declaration does not apply to disputes which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to refer for final and binding decision to arbitration or judicial settlement.

"This declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until it may be terminated by a written notice."

New York, 15 September 1958

(Signed) Koto Matsudaira
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

KENYA

19 April 1965[24]

"I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, that it accepts, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction over all disputes arising after 12th December, 1963, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date, other than:

1. Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement;
2. Disputes with the Government of any State which, on the date of this Declaration, is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations or may so become subsequently;
3. Disputes with regard to questions which by general rules of International Law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Kenya;
4. Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of the Republic of Kenya have accepted obligations.

The Government of the Republic of Kenya reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations. Such notifications shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

12th April, 1965

(Signed) Joseph Murumoi
Minister for External Affairs

LIBERIA

20 March 1952[25]

"On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Liberia, I, Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia, subject to ratification[26] declare that the Republic of Liberia recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State, also a party to the Statute pursuant to Article 93 of the United Nations Charter, which accepts the same obligation (i.e., subject to reciprocity), the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising after ratification concerning:

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty;
"(b) Any question of international law;
"(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
"(d) The nature or exent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

"This declaration does not apply:

"(a) To any dispute which the Republic of Liberia considers essentially within its domestic jurisdiction;
"(b) To any dispute in regard to which the parties have agreed or may agree to bring before other tribunals as a result of agreements already existing or which may be made in the future.

"The present declaration has been made for a period of 5 years as from the date of deposit of the ratification and thereafter until notice of termination is given.

"Done at Monrovia this 3rd day of March 1952."

(Signed) Gabriel L. Dennis
Secretary of State

LIECHTENSTEIN

29 March 1950[27]

The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein, duly authorized by His Serene Highness, the Reigning Prince François Joseph II, in accordance with the Order of the Diet of the Principality of Liechtenstein dated 9 March 1950, which came into force on 10 March 1950,

Declares by these presents that the Principality of Liechtenstein recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

(a) The interpretation of a treaty;
(b) Any question of international law;
(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The present Declaration, which is made under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, shall take effect from the date on which the Principality becomes a party to the Statute[28] and shall have effect as long as the Declaration has not been revoked subject to one year's notice.

Done at Vaduz, 10 March 1950.

On behalf of the Government
of the Principality of Liechtenstein
(Signed) A. Frick
The Head of the Government

MALAWI

12 December 1966[29]

"On behalf of the Government of Malawi, I declare under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes which may arise in respect of facts or situations subsequent to this declaration concerning-

"(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;

"(*b*) Any question of international law;

"(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"(*d*) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of international obligation;

"Provided that this declaration shall not apply to-

"(i) Disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Malawi as determined by the Government of Malawi;

"(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties of the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; or

"(iii) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation.

"The Government of Malawi also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may herefter be added. Such notifications shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"Given under my hand in Zomba this 22nd day of November 1966."

(*Signed*) H. Kamuzu Banda
President and Minister for External Affairs

MALTA

23 January 1981[30]

"1. I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of Malta, to declare that Malta accepts as compulsory *ipso facto*, without special convention, without the condition of reciprocity and without reservation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Court's Statute - until such time as notice may be given to terminate this acceptance - in respect of any dispute concerning the question of what principles and rules of international law are applicable, or may be applied, and/or how they are to be applied, to the delimitation of areas of the continental shelf in the Mediterranean Sea appertaining respectively to Malta on the one hand, and, conversely, to any other State, as the case may be.

2. The Government of Malta reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw the present Declaration, or any of its provisions, or any that may hereafter be added to it."

(*Signed*) Dom Mintoff
Prime Minister
and Minister of Foreign Affairs

MAURITIUS

23 September 1968[31]

"I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of Mauritius, that Mauritius accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes other than:

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(ii) Disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"(iii) Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Mauritius;

"(iv) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of Mauritius has accepted obligations;

"(v) Disputes relating to any matter excluded from compulsory ajudication or arbitration under any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which Mauritius is a party;

"(vi) Disputes in respect of which arbitral or judicial proceedings are taking, or have taken place with any State which, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings, had not itself accepted the compulsory juridsdiction of the International Court of Justice; and

"(vii) Disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"The Government of Mauritius also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter by added."
Port Louis, 4 September 1968

(Signed) S. Ramgoolam
Prime Minister
and Minister for External Affairs

MEXICO

28 October 1947[32]

In regard to any legal dispute that may in future arise between the United States of Mexico and any other State out of events subsequent to the date of this Declaration, the Mexican Government recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto*, and without any special agreement being required therefor, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the said Court, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is, on condition of strict reciprocity. This Declaration which does not apply to disputes arising from matters that, in the opinion of the Mexican Government, are within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of Mexico, shall be binding for a period of five years as from 1 March 1947 and after that date shall continue in force until six months after the Mexican Government gives notice of denunciation.
Mexico, D.F., 23 October 1947

(Signed) Jaime Torres Bodet
Secretary of State for External Relations

NETHERLANDS

1 August 1956[33]

I hereby declare that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands recognizes, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, with effect from 6 August 1956, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all disputes arising or which may arise after 5 August 1921, with the exception of disputes in respect of which the parties, excluding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, may have agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.

The aforesaid obligation is accepted for a period of five years and will be renewed by tacit agreement for additional periods of five years, unless notice is given, not less than six months before the expiry of any such period, that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands does not wish to renew it.

The acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court founded on the declaration of 5 August 1946 is terminated with effect from 6 August 1956.[34]
New York, 1 August 1956

(Signed) E. L. C. Schiff
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
to the United Nations

NEW ZEALAND

22 September 1977[35]

"(I) The acceptance by the Government of New Zealand of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by virtue of the Declaration made on 1 April 1940 under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and made applicable to the International Court of Justice by paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of that Court, is hereby terminated:

"(II) The Government of New Zealand accepts as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Court over all disputes other than:

- "(1) Disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement:
- "(2) Disputes in respect of which any other party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisidiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the the purpose of the dispute: or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court:
- "(3) Disputes arising out of or concerning the jurisdiction or rights claimed or excercised by New Zealand in respect of the exploration, exploitation, conservation or management of the living resources in marine areas beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of New Zealand but within 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

"This Declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years from 22 September 1977 and thereafter until the expiration of six months after notice has been given of the termination of this Declaration provided that the Government of New Zealand reserves the right at any time to amend this Declaration in the light of the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in respect of the settlement of disputes."

(*Signed*) M.J.C. Templeton
Permanent Representative
of New Zealand to the
United Nations

NIGERIA

3 September 1965[36]

"Whereas under Article 93 of the United Nations Charter all Member States are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

"And Whereas the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has decided to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and it is necessary to make a declaration in terms of Article 36(2) of the Statute of the Court:

"Now therefore, I, Nuhu Bamali, Minister of State for External Affairs hereby declare that the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court.

"Done at Lagos, this 14th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five."

(*Signed*) Nuhu Bamali
Minister of State for External Affairs

NORWAY

2 April 1976[37]

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Royal Norwegian Government that Norway recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years as from 3 October 1976. This declaration shall thereafter be tacitly renewed for additional periods of five years, unless notice of termination is given not less than six months before the expiration of the current period; provided, however, that the Royal Norwegian Government, having regard to Article 95 of the Charter of the United Nations, reserves the right at any time to amend the scope of this Declaration in the light of the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in respect of the settlement of disputes."

(*Signed*) Ole Algard
Permanent Representative of Norway
to the United Nations

PAKISTAN

13 September 1960[38]

"I have the honour, by direction of the President of Pakistan, to make the following declaration on behalf of the Government of Pakistan under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

"The Government of Pakistan recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes after the 24th June, 1948, arising, concerning:

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty;
"(b) Any question of international law;
"(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
"(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"Provided, that the declaration shall not apply to:

"(a) Disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future; or
"(b) Disputes relating to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of Pakistan;
"(c) Disputes arising under a multilateral treaty unless
  "(i) All parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or
  "(ii) The Government of Pakistan specially agree to jurisdiction; and

"provided further, that this Declaration shall remain in force till such time as notice may be given to terminate it."

Pakistan Mission to the United Nations
New York, September 12th, 1960

(*Signed*) Said Hasan
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

PHILIPPINES

18 January 1972[39]

"I, CARLOS P. ROMULO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, hereby declare, under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that the Republic of the Philippines recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising hereafter concerning:

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty;
"(b) Any question of international law;
"(c) The existence of any fact which, if established would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
"(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to

be made for the breach of an international obligation;

Provided, that this declaration shall not apply to any dispute:

"(a) In regard to which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; or

"(b) Which the Republic of the Philippines considers to be essentially within its domestic jurisdiction; or

"(c) In respect of which the other party has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of such dispute; or where the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction was deposited or ratified less than 12 months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court; or

"(d) Arising under a multilateral treaty, unless (1) all parties to the treaty are also parties to the case before the Court, or (2) the Republic of the Philippines specially agrees to jurisdiction; or

"(e) Arising out of or concerning jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by the Philippines:

"(i) In respect of the natural resources, including living organisms belonging to sedentary species, of the sea-bed and subsoil of the continental shelf of the Philippines, or its analogue in an archipelago, as described in Proclamation No. 370 dated 20 March 1968 of the President of the Republic of the Philippines; or

"(ii) In respect of the territory of the Republic of the Philippines, including its territorial seas and inland waters; and

"Provided, further, that this declaration shall remain in force until notice is given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its termination.

Done at Manila this 23rd day of December 1971.

(Signed) Carlos P. Romulo
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

PORTUGAL

19 December 1955[40]

"Under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I declare on behalf of the Portuguese Government that Portugal recognizes the jurisdiction of this Court as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, as provided for in the said paragraph 2 of Article 36 and under the following conditions:

"1) The present declaration covers disputes arising out of events both prior and subsequent to the declaration of acceptance of the 'optional clause' which Portugal made on December 16, 1920, as a party to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"2) The present declaration enters into force at the moment it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; it shall be valid for a period of one year, and thereafter until notice of its denunciation is given to the said Secretary-General.

"3) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to exclude from the scope of the present declaration, at any time during its validity, any given category or categories of disputes, by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with effect from the moment of such notification."

Portuguese Embassy,
Washington, D.C., 19 December 1955

(Signed) L. Esteves Fernandes

SOMALIA

11 April 1963[41]

"I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Somali Republic that the Somali Republic accepts as compulsory ipso facto, and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such times as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all legal disputes arising other than disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"The Somali Republic also reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

Mogadishu
March 25, 1963.

(Signed) Abdullahi Issa
Minister for Foreign Affairs

SUDAN

2 January 1958[42]

"I have the honour by direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, that in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice the Government of the Republic of the Sudan recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, until such time as notice may be given to terminate this Declaration, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising after the first day of January 1956 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date concerning:-

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty concluded or ratified by the Republic of the Sudan on or after the first day of January 1956;
"(b) Any question of International Law;
"(c) The existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; or
"(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"but excluding the following:-

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
"(ii) Disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of the Sudan as determined by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan;
"(iii) Disputes arising out of events occurring during any period in which the Republic of the Sudan is engaged in hostilities as a belligerent."

30 December, 1957

(Signed) Yacoub Osman
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations

SWAZILAND

26 May 1969[43]

"I, Prince Makhosini Jameson Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland to whom His Majesty has delegated responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs, have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, that it recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"This Declaration does not extend:

"(a) To disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement; or
"(b) To disputes relating to matters which, by international law, are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

"The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland also reserves the right to add to, amend or withdraw this Declaration by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with effect as from the moment of such notification."

Mbabane, 9th May, 1969

(Signed) Makhosini Jameson Dlamini
Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs

SWEDEN

6 April 1957[44]

On behalf of the Royal Swedish Government, I declare that it accepts as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the said Court for a period of five years as from 6 April 1957. This obligation shall be renewed by tacit agreement for further periods of the same duration unless notice of abrogation is made at least six months before the expiration of any such period. The above-mentioned obligation is accepted only in respect of disputes which may arise with regard to situations or facts subsequent to 6 April 1957.

New York, 6 April 1957

(Signed) Claes Carbonnier
Permanent Representative a.i. of Sweden
to the United Nations

SWITZERLAND

28 July 1948[45]

The Swiss Federal Council

Duly authorized for that purpose by a Federal Order which was adopted on 12 March 1948 by the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation and entered into force on 17 June 1948,

Hereby declares

That the Swiss Confederation recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

a. The interpretation of a treaty;
b. Any question of international law;
c. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
d. The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This declaration which is made under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall take effect from the date on which the Swiss Confederation becomes a party to that Statute[46] and shall have effect as long as it has not been abrogated subject to one year's notice.

Done at Berne, 6 July 1948.

On behalf of the Swiss Federal Council,

(Signed) Celio
The President of the Confederation
(Signed) Leimgruber
The Chancellor of the Confederation

TOGO

25 October 1979

The Togolese Republic,
Represented by His Excellency Mr. Akanyi-Awunyo

Kodjovi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations,

Acting pursuant to the provisions of Article 36, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, annexed to the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided by its constant concern to ensure the peaceful and equitable settlement of all international disputes, particularly those in which it might be involved, and desiring to contribute to the strengthening of the international legal order based on the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Delcares that it recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is, subject to reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all disputes concerning:

(a) The interpretation of a treaty;
(b) Any question of international law;
(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The present declaration has been made for an unlimited period subject to the power of denunciation and modification attached to any obligation assumed by a sovereign State in its international relations. It will enter into force on the day on which it is received by the United Nations Secretariat.

New York, 24 October 1979

(Signed) Akanyi-Awunyo Kodjovi

UGANDA

3 October 1963[47]

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Government of Uganda that Uganda recognises as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court."

New York, 3rd October 1963

(Signed) Apollo K. Kironde
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1 January 1969[48]

"I have the honour, by direction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that they accept as compulsory ipso facto and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 24th of October 1945, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, other than:

"(i) any dispute which the United Kingdom
  "(a) has agreed with the other Party or Parties thereto to settle by some other method of peaceful settlement; or
  "(b) has already submitted to arbitration by agreement with any State which had not at the time of submission accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

"(ii) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the Commonwealth with regard to situations or facts existing before the 1st of January, 1969.

"(iii) disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"2. The Government of the United Kingdom also reserve the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations.
New York, 1 January 1969

(Signed) L. C. Glass

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

26 August 1946[49]

"I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, declare on behalf of the United States of America, under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and in accordance with the Resolution of 2 August 1946, of the Senate of the United States of America (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), that the United States of America recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes hereafter arising concerning

"a. The interpretation of a treaty;

"b. Any question of international law;

"c. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"d. The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"*Provided*, that this declaration shall not apply to

"(*a*) Disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future; or

"(*b*) Disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America as determined by the United States of America; or

"(*c*) Disputes arising under a multilateral treaty, unless (1) all parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or (2) the United States of America specially agrees to jurisdiction; and

Provided further, that this declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until the expiration of six months after notice may be given to terminate this declaration.

"Done at Washington this fourteenth day of August 1946."

(*Signed*) Harry S. Truman

(*b*) Declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which are deemed to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice

(All data and footnotes concerning these declarations are reprinted from the *International Court of Justice Yearbook, 1971-1972*)

COLOMBIA[50]

30.X.37

(*Translation from the French*)

The Republic of Colombia recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with Article 36 of the Statute.

The present Declaration applies only to disputes arising out of facts subsequent to January 6th, 1932.

Geneva, 30 October 1937.

(*Signed*) J. M. Yepes
Legal Adviser of the Permanent Delegation
of Colombia to the League of Nations

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

30.IX.24

(*Translation from the French*)

On behalf of the Government of the Dominican Republic and subject to ratification, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention.

Geneva, 30 September 1924.

(*Signed*) Jacinto R. de Castro

The instrument of ratification was deposited on 4 February 1933.

HAITI

4.X.21

(*Translation from the French*)

On behalf of the Republic of Haiti, I recognize the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice as compulsory.

(*Signed*) F. Addor
Consul

LUXEMBOURG[51]

15.IX.30

(*Translation from the French*)

The Government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present declaration is made for a period of five years. Unless it is denounced six months before the expiration of that period, it shall be considered as renewed for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

Geneva, 15 September 1930

(*Signed*) Bech

NICARAGUA[52]

24.IX.29

(Translation from the French)

On behalf of the Republic of Nicaragua, I recognize as compulsory unconditionally the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Geneva, 24 September 1929

(Signed) T. F. Medina

PANAMA[53]

25.X.21

(Translation from the French)

On behalf of the Government of Panama, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State which accepts the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, ipso facto and without any special convention.

Paris, 25 October 1921

(Signed) R. A. Amador
Chargé d'Affaires

URUGUAY[54]

Prior to 28.I.21[55]

(Translation from the French)

On behalf of the Government of Uruguay, I recognize in relation to any Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, ipso facto and without special convention.

(Signed) B. Fernandez Y Medina

NOTES:

1/ See paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2/ States having made declarations under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

3/ Registered under No. 13809. This declaration replaces that of 6 February 1954 registered under No. 2484; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 186, p. 77.

4/ Registered under No. 11092; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 778, p. 301.

5/ Registered under No. 4364; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 302, p. 251. The previous declaration, valid for a period of five years, was deposited by Belgium on 13 July 1948 see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 16, p. 203.

6/ The instrument of ratification was deposited on 17 June 1958.

7/ Registered under No. 10359; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 721, p. 121.

8/ Registered under No. 10415; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 724, p. 63.

9/ See Yearbook of the International Court of Justice 1968-1969, p. 46.

10/ Registered under No. 12294.

11/ Registered under No. 3998; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 277, p. 77.

12/ Registered under No. 3646; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 257, p. 35. This declaration replaces that of 10 December 1946; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1, p. 45.

13/ Registered under No. 3940; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 272, p. 225.

14/ Registered under No. 3821; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 265, p. 299.

15/ Registered under No. 12837. With respect to this declaration the Secretary-General received on 3 July and 9 September 1974, respectively, a declaration from the Government of Honduras and a second declaration from the Government of El Salvador (those declarations also registered under No. 12837 on the respective dates of their receipt, and to be published in volumes 942 and 948 of the United Nations Treaty Series).

In a notification received on 27 November 1978 the Government of El Salvador informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to extend for a period of 10 years as from 26 November 1978 its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The said notification contains the following declaration: El Salvador still reserves the right at any time to modify, add to, explain or derogate from the exceptions under which it accepted such jurisdiction. The extension was registered on 27 November 1978 under No. 12837.

16/ See Yearbook of the International Court of Justice 1972-1973, p. 39.

17/ Registered under No. 4376; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 303, p. 137.

18/ Registered under No. 8232; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 565, p. 21.

19/ Registered under No. 236; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol 353, p. 309.

20/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 15, p. 217, and vol. 190, p. 377.

21/ Registered under No. 13546. The declaration of 14 September 1959, deposited with the Secretary-General on the same date and superseded by the declaration reproduced herein, is reproduced in United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 340, p. 289.

22/ Registered under No. 3571; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 252, p. 301. This declaration replaces that of 4 September 1950, which took effect on 25 October 1951, the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, and which was made for a period of five years from the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 108, p. 239.

23/ Registered under No. 4517; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 312, p. 155.

24/ Registered under No. 7697; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 531, p. 113.

25/ Registered under No. 2145; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 163, p. 117.

26/ The instrument of ratification was deposited on 17 April 1953.

27/ Registered under No. 759; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 51, p. 119.

28/ Liechtenstein became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 29 March 1950; see note 3 in chapter I.3.

29/ Registered under No. 8438; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol 581, p. 135.

30/ Registered on 23 January 1981. This declaration replaced that of 6 December 1966, registered under No. 8423; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 646, p. 171.

31/ Registered under No. 9251; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 646, p. 171.

32/ Registered under No. 127; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 9, p. 97.

33/ Registered under No. 3483; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 248, p. 33.

34/ See United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1, p. 7 and vol. 248, p. 357.

35/ Registered on 22 September 1977. This declaration replaces the one of 8 April 1940, made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. For the text of that declaration, as well as the text of the notice of termination given on 30 March 1940 in respect of a previous declaration of 19 September 1929, see League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. CC, pp. 490 and 491. For the text of the declaration of 19 September 1929, see ibid., vol. LXXXVIII, p. 277. For the text of a reservation formulated on 7 September 1939 in respect of the declaration of 19 September 1929, see Permanent Court of International Justice, Series E, No. 16, p. 342.

36/ Registered under No. 7913; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 544, p. 113.

37/ Registered on 3 October 1976. This declaration replaced that of 19 December 1956 registered under No. 3642; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 256, p. 315.

38/ Registered under No. 5332; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 374, p. 127. This declaration replaces that of 23 May 1957, in respect of which the Government of Pakistan gave notice of termination on 13 September 1960; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 269, p. 77, and vol. 374, p. 382. For the declaration of 22 June 1948 and the notice of its termination, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 16, p. 197, and vol. 257, p. 360.

39/ Registered under No. 11523; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 808, p. 3. This declaration replaced that of 21 August 1947, in respect of which a notice of withdrawal was given on 23 December 1971; for the text of that declaration see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 7, p. 229.

40/ Registered under No. 3079; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 224, p. 275.

41/ Registered under No. 6597; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 458, p. 43.

42/ Registered under No. 4139; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 284, p. 215.

43/ Registered under No. 9589; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 673, p. 155.

44/ Registered under No. 3794; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 264, p. 221. This declaration replaces that of 5 April 1947, which was made for a period of ten years; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2, p. 3.

45/ Registered under No. 272; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 17, p. 115.

46/ Switzerland became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 28 July 1948; see note 2 in chapter I.3.

47/ Registered under No. 6946; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 479, p. 35.

48/ Registered under No. 9370; see United

Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 654, p. 335. This declaration replaces that of 27 November 1963, in respect of which notice of withdrawal was given on 1 January 1969; for the text of that declaration, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 482, p. 221. For declarations preceding that of 27 November 1963, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 211, p. 109; vol. 219, p. 179; vol. 265, p. 221, and vol. 316, p. 59.

49/ Registered under No. 3; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1, p. 9.

50/ An instrument of ratification was deposited on 30 October 1937. Ratification was not required under the terms of the Optional Clause, the act of signature itself sufficing to make the undertaking binding, except where the declaration has been made expressly subject to ratification. Nevertheless, certain States, which had signed without any such reservation, subsequently ratified their declarations.

51/ The Government of Luxembourg had in 1921 signed the Optional Clause subject to ratification. That declaration was, however, never ratified.

52/ According to a telegram dated 29 November 1939, addressed to the League of Nations, Nicaragua had ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (16 December 1920), and the instrument of ratification was to follow. It does not appear, however, that the instrument of ratification was ever received by the League of Nations.

53/ An instrument of ratification was deposited on 14 June 1929 (in this connexion, see remark in note 50 above).

54/ An instrument of ratification was deposited on 27 September 1921 (in this connexion, see remark in note 50 above).

55/ The date on which this declaration (undated) was first published in a League of Nations document.

5. AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(a) Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII)[1] of 17 December 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 31 August 1965 for all Members of the United Nations, in accordance with article 108 of the Charter.[2]
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1966, No. 8132.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 557, p. 143.

State	Ratitication	State	Ratification
Afghanistan	25 Feb 1965	Lao People's Democratic Republic	20 Apr 1965
Albania	7 Dec 1964	Lebanon	27 Sep 1965
Algeria	26 Mar 1964	Liberia	21 Sep 1964
Argentina	15 Mar 1966	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	27 Aug 1964
Australia	9 Jun 1965	Luxembourg	22 Oct 1965
Austria	7 Oct 1964	Madagascar	14 Dec 1964
Belgium	29 Apr 1965	Malawi	2 Jun 1965
Benin	17 Sep 1965	Malaysia	26 May 1965
Bolivia	19 Jan 1966	Mali	23 Sep 1964
Brazil	23 Dec 1964	Malta	23 Jun 1965
Bulgaria	13 Jan 1965	Mauritania	29 Jan 1965
Burma	3 Jun 1965	Mexico	5 May 1965
Burundi	23 Aug 1965	Mongolia	10 Mar 1965
Byelorussian SSR	22 Jun 1965	Morocco	9 Nov 1964
Canada	9 Sep 1964	Nepal	3 Dec 1964
Central African Republic	6 Aug 1964	Netherlands	14 Dec 1964
Chad	2 Nov 1964	New Zealand	26 Aug 1964
Chile	31 Aug 1965	Niger	8 Sep 1964
China[3]		Nigeria	5 Dec 1964
Colombia	10 Oct 1966	Norway	17 Dec 1964
Congo	7 Jul 1965	Pakistan	25 Mar 1965
Costa Rica	7 Oct 1964	Panama	27 Jul 1965
Cuba	22 Dec 1964	Paraguay	17 Aug 1965
Cyprus	1 Sep 1965	Peru	2 Dec 1966
Czechoslovakia	19 Jan 1965	Philippines	9 Nov 1964
Democratic Kampuchea	20 Jan 1966	Poland	8 Jan 1965
Denmark	12 Jan 1965	Romania	5 Feb 1965
Dominican Republic	4 Nov 1965	Rwanda	17 Nov 1964
Ecuador	31 Aug 1965	Saudi Arabia	17 Jun 1965
Egypt	16 Dec 1964	Senegal	23 Apr 1965
El Salvador	1 Dec 1964	Sierra Leone	25 Mar 1965
Ethiopia	22 Jul 1964	Somalia	6 Oct 1965
Finland	18 Jan 1965	Spain	5 Aug 1965
France	24 Aug 1965	Sri Lanka	13 Nov 1964
Gabon	11 Aug 1964	Sudan	7 May 1965
Ghana	4 May 1964	Sweden	18 Dec 1964
Greece	2 Aug 1965	Syrian Arab Republic	24 Feb 1965
Guatemala	18 Aug 1965	Thailand	23 Mar 1964
Guinea	19 Aug 1964	Togo	19 Aug 1964
Honduras	9 Oct 1968	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Aug 1964
Hungary	23 Feb 1965	Tunisia	29 May 1964
Iceland	6 Nov 1964	Turkey	1 Jul 1965
India	10 Sep 1964	Uganda	10 Feb 1965
Indonesia	30 Mar 1973	Ukrainian SSR	17 May 1965
Iran	12 Jan 1965	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10 Feb 1965
Iraq	25 Nov 1964	United Kingdom	4 Jun 1965
Ireland	27 Oct 1964	United Republic of Cameroon	25 Jun 1964
Israel	13 May 1965	United Republic of Tanzania	7 Oct 1964
Italy	25 Aug 1965	United States of America	31 Aug 1965
Ivory Coast	2 Oct 1964	Upper Volta	11 Aug 1964
Jamaica	12 Mar 1964	Venezuela	1 Sep 1965
Japan	4 Jun 1965	Yemen	7 Jul 1965
Jordan	7 Aug 1964	Yugoslavia	9 Dec 1964
Kenya	18 Oct 1964	Zaire	20 May 1966
Kuwait	28 Dec 1964	Zambia	28 Apr 1965

(b) Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 2101 (XX)[4] of 20 December 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 June 1968 for all Members of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter.
REGISTRATION: 12 June 1968, No. 8132.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 638, p. 308.

State	Ratification
Afghanistan	16 Nov 1966
Albania	12 Oct 1966
Algeria	30 Apr 1969
Argentina	12 Apr 1967
Australia	27 Sep 1966
Austria	29 Sep 1966
Belgium	29 Jun 1966
Benin	29 Jun 1966
Bolivia	28 Jul 1966
Botswana	12 Jun 1968
Brazil	12 Jul 1966
Bulgaria	2 Jun 1966
Burma	8 Jun 1967
Byelorussian SSR	21 Sep 1966
Canada	11 Jul 1966
Chile	22 Aug 1968
China[5]	
Cuba	17 May 1976
Cyprus	31 May 1966
Czechoslovakia	7 Oct 1966
Denmark	31 May 1967
Dominican Republic	4 May 1966
Ecuador	5 May 1966
Egypt	23 Jan 1967
Ethiopia	28 Jul 1966
Finland	11 Jan 1967
France	18 Oct 1967
Gabon	24 Dec 1968
Gambia	11 Jul 1966
Ghana	8 Sep 1966
Greece	17 Oct 1969
Guatemala	16 Jun 1966
Guyana	31 Jan 1968
Hungary	4 May 1967
Iceland	21 Jun 1966
India	11 Jul 1966
Indonesia	30 Mar 1973
Iran	13 Jan 1967
Iraq	12 Jan 1967
Ireland	20 Sep 1966
Israel	29 Aug 1966
Italy	4 Dec 1967
Ivory Coast	15 Jan 1968
Jamaica	12 Jul 1966
Jordan	25 Mar 1966
Kenya	16 Jun 1966
Kuwait	26 Oct 1967
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21 Oct 1966
Lebanon	20 Mar 1969
Liberia	1 Jul 1969
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 Aug 1967
Luxembourg	12 Dec 1967
Madagascar	23 Jan 1968
Malawi	11 Apr 1966
Malaysia	28 Apr 1966
Maldives	5 Sep 1968
Malta	30 Jun 1966
Mexico	18 Apr 1967
Mongolia	17 Apr 1969
Morocco	27 Dec 1966
Nepal	20 Jul 1966
Netherlands	5 Jan 1967
New Zealand	20 May 1966
Niger	28 Apr 1966
Nigeria	15 Jun 1967
Norway	29 Apr 1966
Pakistan	10 Aug 1966
Paraguay	7 Aug 1967
Philippines	2 Oct 1967
Poland	22 May 1967
Romania	12 Jan 1967
Rwanda	9 Sep 1966
Saudi Arabia	11 Dec 1968
Sierra Leone	24 Jan 1968
Singapore	25 Jul 1966
Spain	28 Oct 1966
Sri Lanka	24 Aug 1966
Sudan	24 Apr 1968
Sweden	15 Jul 1966
Syrian Arab Republic	8 Dec 1967
Thailand	9 Jun 1966
Togo	14 May 1968
Trinidad and Tobago	22 Apr 1966
Tunisia	23 Aug 1966
Turkey	16 Mar 1967
Uganda	15 Apr 1969
Ukrainian SSR	1 Nov 1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 Sep 1966
United Kingdom	19 Oct 1966
United Republic of Tanzania	20 Jun 1966
United States of America	31 May 1967
Upper Volta	18 Jul 1966
Venezuela	9 Nov 1967
Yugoslavia	13 Mar 1967
Zaire	9 Jun 1966

(c) Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 2847 (XXVI)[6] of 20 December 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 September 1973 for all Members of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter.
REGISTRATION: 24 September 1973, No. 8132.
TEXT: General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971.

State	Ratification
Afghanistan	20 Sep 1973
Albania	22 Mar 1974
Algeria	21 Jun 1972
Argentina	19 Mar 1973
Australia	16 Nov 1972
Austria	12 Jan 1973
Bahrain	22 Aug 1972
Barbados	12 Jun 1972
Belgium	26 Mar 1973
Benin	5 Feb 1973
Bhutan	13 Sep 1972
Bolivia	29 Jun 1973
Botswana	12 Feb 1973
Brazil	7 Sep 1972
Bulgaria	5 Jun 1973
Byelorussian SSR	15 Jun 1973
Canada	28 Sep 1972
Chad	11 May 1973
Chile	23 Jul 1974
China	15 Sep 1972
Colombia	20 May 1975
Costa Rica	14 Aug 1973
Cuba	17 May 1976
Cyprus	26 Jun 1972
Czechoslovakia	4 Feb 1974
Democratic Yemen	15 Jun 1972
Denmark	23 Jan 1973
Dominican Republic	29 Nov 1972
Ecuador	20 Apr 1973
Egypt	28 Dec 1972
Ethiopia	27 Feb 1974
Fiji	12 Jun 1972
Finland	30 Mar 1972
France	1 Jun 1973
Ghana	8 Jan 1973
Greece	15 Jan 1974
Guatemala	3 Oct 1972
Guinea	27 Jun 1973
Guyana	22 May 1973
Hungary	12 Jul 1973
Iceland	6 Mar 1973
India	5 Jan 1973
Indonesia	30 Mar 1973
Iran	15 Mar 1973
Iraq	9 Aug 1972
Ireland	6 Oct 1972
Italy	25 Jul 1973
Ivory Coast	28 Feb 1973
Jamaica	6 Oct 1972
Japan	15 Jun 1973
Jordan	2 Jun 1972
Kenya	5 Oct 1972
Kuwait	20 Jun 1972
Lebanon	2 Jul 1973
Lesotho	30 May 1973
Liberia	4 Dec 1972
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12 Apr 1973
Luxembourg	5 Jun 1973
Madagascar	19 Jul 1973
Malawi	15 Sep 1972
Malaysia	16 Jun 1972
Mali	30 Aug 1973
Malta	22 Feb 1973
Mauritius	29 Jun 1973
Mexico	11 Apr 1973
Mongolia	18 May 1973
Morocco	26 Sep 1972
Nepal	24 Nov 1972
Netherlands	31 Oct 1972
New Zealand	19 Jul 1972
Nicaragua	17 Jul 1973
Niger	22 Aug 1972
Nigeria	17 Oct 1973
Norway	14 Mar 1973
Oman	23 Jun 1972
Pakistan	21 Aug 1973
Panama	26 Sep 1972
Paraguay	28 Dec 1973
Peru	26 Jun 1973
Philippines	14 Nov 1972
Poland	19 Sep 1973
Qatar	15 Jun 1972
Romania	26 Feb 1973
Rwanda	6 Nov 1973
Senegal	25 Jan 1973
Sierra Leone	15 Oct 1973
Singapore	18 Apr 1972
Spain	26 Jul 1973
Sri Lanka	6 Dec 1972
Sudan	4 Oct 1972
Sweden	22 Dec 1972
Syrian Arab Republic	21 Aug 1974
Thailand	19 Jul 1972
Togo	29 Oct 1973
Trinidad and Tobago	11 Sep 1972
Tunisia	8 Nov 1972
Uganda	12 Jun 1972
Ukrainian SSR	16 May 1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1 Jun 1973
United Arab Emirates	29 Sep 1972
United Kingdom	19 Jun 1973
United Republic of Cameroon	12 Dec 1972
United Republic of Tanzania	4 Apr 1973
United States of America	24 Sep 1973
Venezuela	29 Oct 1974
Yemen	7 Jul 1972
Yugoslavia	23 Oct 1972
Zaire	16 Aug 1973
Zambia	13 Oct 1972

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5515), p. 21.

[2] As depositary of the amendments to the Charter, the Secretary-General drew up a protocol of entry into force of the amendments and communicated it to all Member States.

[3] Ratification on behalf of the Republic of China on 2 August 1965. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, pointing out that in the annex to the said protocol, which contains a list of States Members of the United Nations having deposited instruments of ratification of the amendments, there is a reference to an instrument of ratification by China, stated that their Governments did not recognize any authority other than the Government of the People's Republic of China as entitled to represent and act on behalf of China and that, therefore, they considered the said instrument as having no legal force whatsoever. They noted, however, the position in this matter of the Government of the People's Republic of China, which had announced that it would not object to the introduction of the amendments to the relevant Articles of the Charter even before the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the communication from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics mentioned above, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a permanent member of the Security Council, had ratified the amendments and deposited the instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General on 2 August 1965 and that, therefore, there could be no question that the protocol of entry into force of the amendments was valid in its entirety. He further stated that the allegations made by the Soviet Union were untenable both in law and in fact and could in no way affect the validity of the protocol and the entry into force of the amendments.

[4] Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/6014), p. 90.

[5] Ratification on behalf of the Republic of China on 8 July 1966. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia stated that the only Government entitled to represent and to assume international obligations on behalf of China is the Government of the People's Republic of China and that, therefore, they did not recognize as valid the said ratification.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of China stated that the allegations contained in the above-mentioned communications are untenable both in law and in fact and cannot in any way affect the requirements of Article 108 of the Charter or the validity of the amendments to the Charter duly ratified under the said Article.

[6] Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session. Supplement No. 29, A/8429, p. 67.

CHAPTER II. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

1. REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 28 April 1949[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 September 1950, in accordance with article 44.
REGISTRATION: 20 September 1950, No. 912.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 71, p. 101.

State	Accession	Extending to
Belgium	23 Dec 1949	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Denmark	25 Mar 1952	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Luxembourg . .	28 Jun 1961	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Netherlands[2]. .	9 Jun 1971	The provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV).
Norway	16 Jul 1951	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Sweden	22 Jun 1950	The provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV) subject to the reservation on disputes arising out of facts prior to this accession.
Upper Volta . .	27 Mar 1962	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 268 A(III). *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II* (A/900), p. 10.

2/ For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: As regards each State on the date of deposit of its instrument of accession, in accordance with section 32.
REGISTRATION: 14 December 1946, No. 4.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1, p. 15, and vol. 90, p. 327 (corrigendum to vol. 1).

State	Accession, notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan	5 Sep 1947
Albania	2 Jul 1957
Algeria	31 Oct 1963
Argentina	12 Oct 1956
Australia	2 Mar 1949
Austria	10 May 1957
Bahamas	17 Mar 1977 d
Bangladesh	13 Jan 1978 d
Barbados	10 Jan 1972 d
Belgium	25 Sep 1948
Bolivia	23 Dec 1949
Brazil	15 Dec 1949
Bulgaria	30 Sep 1960
Burma	25 Jan 1955
Burundi	17 Mar 1971
Byelorussian SSR	22 Oct 1953
Canada	22 Jan 1948
Central African Republic	4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	15 Oct 1948
China	11 Sep 1979
Colombia	6 Aug 1974
Congo	15 Oct 1962 d
Costa Rica	26 Oct 1949
Cuba	9 Sep 1959
Cyprus	5 Nov 1963 d
Czechoslovakia	7 Sep 1955
Democratic Kampuchea	6 Nov 1963
Denmark	10 Jun 1948
Djibouti	6 Apr 1978 d
Dominican Republic	7 Mar 1947
Ecuador	22 Mar 1956
Egypt	17 Sep 1948
El Salvador	9 Jul 1947
Ethiopia	22 Jul 1947
Fiji	21 Jun 1971 d
Finland	31 Jul 1958
France	18 Aug 1947
Gabon	13 Mar 1964
Gambia	1 Aug 1966 d
German Democratic Republic	4 Oct 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	5 Nov 1980
Ghana	5 Aug 1958
Greece	29 Dec 1947
Guatemala	7 Jul 1947
Guinea	10 Jan 1968
Guyana	28 Dec 1972
Haiti	6 Aug 1947
Honduras	16 May 1947
Hungary	30 Jul 1956
Iceland	10 Mar 1948
India	13 May 1948
Indonesia	8 Mar 1972
Iran	8 May 1947
Iraq	15 Sep 1949
Ireland	10 May 1967
Israel	21 Sep 1949
Italy	3 Feb 1958
Ivory Coast	8 Dec 1961 d
Jamaica	9 Sep 1963
Japan	18 Apr 1963
Jordan	3 Jan 1958
Kenya	1 Jul 1965
Kuwait	13 Dec 1963
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24 Nov 1956
Lebanon	10 Mar 1949
Lesotho	26 Nov 1969
Liberia	14 Mar 1947
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	28 Nov 1958
Luxembourg	14 Feb 1949
Madagascar	23 May 1962 d
Malawi	17 May 1966
Malaysia	28 Oct 1957 d
Mali	28 Mar 1968
Malta	27 Jun 1968 d
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	26 Nov 1962
Mongolia	31 May 1962
Morocco	18 Mar 1957
Nepal	28 Sep 1965
Netherlands	19 Apr 1948
New Zealand[3]	10 Dec 1947
Nicaragua	29 Nov 1947
Niger	25 Aug 1961 d
Nigeria	26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	18 Aug 1947
Pakistan	22 Sep 1948
Panama	27 May 1947
Papua New Guinea	4 Dec 1975 d
Paraguay	2 Oct 1953
Peru	24 Jul 1963
Philippines	28 Oct 1947
Poland	8 Jan 1948
Romania	5 Jul 1956
Rwanda	15 Apr 1964
Senegal	27 May 1963 d
Seychelles	26 Aug 1980

State	Accession, notification of succession (d)
Sweden	28 Aug 1947
Sierra Leone	13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore	18 Mar 1966 d
Somalia	9 Jul 1963
Spain	31 Jul 1974
Sudan	21 Mar 1977
Syrian Arab Republic	29 Sep 1953
Thailand	30 Mar 1956
Togo	27 Feb 1962 d
Trinidad and Tobago	19 Oct 1965
Tunisia	7 May 1957
Turkey	22 Aug 1950

State	Accession, notification of succession (d)
Ukrainian SSR	20 Nov 1953
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 Sep 1953
United Kingdom	17 Sep 1946
United Republic of Cameroon	20 Oct 1961 d
United Republic of Tanzania	29 Oct 1962
United States of America	29 Apr 1970
Upper Volta	27 Apr 1962
Yemen	23 Jul 1963
Yugoslavia	30 Jun 1950
Zaire	8 Dec 1964
Zambia	16 Jun 1975 d

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA[4]

The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of section 30, which provide that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be brought before the International Court of Justice, whose opinion shall be accepted as decisive by the parties; with respect to the competence of the Court in disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the People's Republic of Albania will continue to maintain, as it has heretofore, that in every individual case the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is required in order that the dispute may be laid before the International Court of Justice for a ruling.

ALGERIA[4]

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by section 30 of the said Convention which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the case of differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention. It declares that, for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each case.

This reservation also applies to the provision of the same section that the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

BULGARIA[4]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provision of Section 30 of the Convention which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and, with respect to the competence of the International Court in the case of differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is that, for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court for settlement, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each case. This reservation also applies to the provision of the same section that the advisory opinion given by the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[4]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

CANADA

"With the reservation that exemption from taxation imposed by any law in Canada on salaries and emoluments shall not extend to a Canadian citizen residing or ordinarily resident in Canada."

CHINA[4]

The Government of the People's Republic of China has reservations on section 30, article VIII, of the Convention.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA[4]

". . . The Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; in regard to the competence of the

International Court in such differences, the Czechoslovak Republic adheres to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the further provisions contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC[4]

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and, with regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice for disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, takes the view that in every single case the consent of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary to refer a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

This reservation applies equally to the provision contained in this section according to which the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

HUNGARY[4]

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic expressly reserves its position with regard to section 30 of the Convention, since, in its opinion, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice can be founded only on the voluntary prior acceptance of such jurisdiction by all the parties concerned.

INDONESIA

"Article 1 (b) section 1: The capacity of the United Nations to acquire and dispose of immovable property shall be exercised with due regard to national laws and regulations.

"Article VIII, section 30:[4] With regard to competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Government of Indonesia reserves the right to maintain that in every individual case the agreement of the parties to the dispute is required before the Court for a ruling."

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

1. Laotian nationals domiciled or habitually resident in Laos shall not enjoy exemption from the taxation payable in Laos on salaries and income.
2. Laotian nationals who are officials of the United Nations shall not be immune from National Service obligations.

MEXICO

(a) The United Nations and its organs shall not be entitled to acquire immovable property in Mexican territory, in view of the property regulations laid down by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

(b) Officials and experts of the United Nations and its organs who are of Mexican nationality shall enjoy, in the exercise of their functions in Mexican territory, exclusively those privileges which are granted them by section 18, paragraphs (a), (d), (f) and (g), and by section 22, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) respectively, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, on the understanding that the inviolability established in the aforesaid section 22, paragraph (c), shall be granted only for official papers and documents.

MONGOLIA[4]

". . . The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of section 30 of the said General Convention, which provide that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice;

"and in such a case the position of the Mongolian People's Republic is that, for submission of a particular dispute to the International Court for settlement, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in every case.

"This reservation is equally applicable to the provision that the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive."

NEPAL

"Subject to the reservation with regard to section 18 (c) of the Convention, that United Nations officials of Nepalese nationality shall not be exempt from service obligations applicable to them pursuant to Nepalese law; and

"Subject to the reservation[4] with regard to section 30 of the Convention, that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention to which Nepal is a party, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the specific agreement of His Majesty's Government of Nepal."

ROMANIA[4]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of section 30 of the Convention which provide for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; with respect to the competence of the International Court in such differences, the Romanian People's Republic takes the view that, for the purpose of the submission of any dispute whatsoever to the Court for a ruling, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provisions contained in the said section which stipulate that the advisory opinion of the International Court is to be accepted as decisive.

THAILAND

". . . Officials of the United Nations of Thai nationality shall not be immune from national service obligations".

TURKEY[5]

With the following reservations:

(a) The deferment, during service with the United Nations, of the second period of military service of Turkish nationals who occupy posts with the said Organization, will be arranged in accordance with the procedures provided in Military Law No. 1111, account being taken of their position as reserve officers or private soldiers, provided that they complete their previous military service as required under Article 6 of the above-mentioned Law, as reserve officers or private soldiers.

...

(e) Turkish nationals entrusted by the United Nations with a mission in Turkey as officials of the Organization are subject to the taxes payable by their fellow citizens. They must make an annual declaration of their salaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in chapter 4, section 2, of Law No. 5421 concerning income tax.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[4]

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[4],[6]

The Soviet Union does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court, and in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"(1) Paragraph (b) of section 18 regarding immunity from taxation and paragraph (c) of section 18 regarding immunity from national service obligations shall not apply with respect to United States nationals and aliens admitted for permanent residence.

"(2) Nothing in article IV, regarding the privileges and immunities of representatives of Members, in article VI, regarding the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials, or in article VI, regarding the privileges and immunities of experts on missions for the United Nations, shall be construed to grant any person who has abused his privileges of residence by activities in the United States outside his official capacity exemption from the laws and regulations of the United States regarding the continued residence of aliens, provided that:

"(a) No proceedings shall be instituted under such laws or regulations to require any such person to leave the United States except with the prior approval of the Secretary of State of the United States. Such approval shall be given only after consultation with the appropriate Member in the case of a representative of a Member (or member of his family) or with the Secretary-General in the case of any person referred to in articles V and VI;

"(b) A representative of the Member concerned or the Secretary-General, as the case may be, shall have the right to appear in any such proceedings on behalf of the person against whom they are instituted;

"(c) Persons who are entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities under the Convention shall not be required to leave the United States otherwise than in accordance with the customary procedure applicable to members of diplomatic missions accredited or notified to the United States."

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 22 A (I). See Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the First Part of its First Session (A/64), p. 25.

2/ In a communication accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

With respect to the above declaration, the Secretary-General received on 9 November 1981 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication with regard to the above-mentioned declaration:

> The declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany when depositing the instrument of accession, to the effect that the said Convention shall extend to Berlin (West), is incompatible with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. That Agreement, as is generally known, does not grant the Federal Republic of Germany the right to extend to West Berlin international agreements which affect matters of security and status. The above-mentioned Convention belongs precisely to that category of agreement.
>
> In particular, the 1946 Convention regulates the granting of privileges and immunities to United Nations organs and officials in the State territory of countries parties to it, including immunity from legal proceedings and immunity from arrest or detention. Thus, the Convention concerns sovereigh rights and obligations which cannot be exercised by a State in a territory which does not come under its jurisdiction.
>
> In view of the foregoing, the Soviet Union considers the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany on extending the application of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to Berlin (West) to be illegal and to have no legal force.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received on 23 December 1981, from the Government of the German Democratic Republic the following communication with regard to the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany:

> "Concerning the application of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations on 13 February 1946 to Berlin (West) the German Democratic Republic states in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) continues not to be a constituant part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be governed by it.
>
> "The declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that the said Convention shall be extended to Berlin (West) is contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement in which it is stipulated that international agreements affecting matters of security and status of Berlin (West) cannot be extended by the Federal Republic of Germany to Berlin (West).
>
> "In view of the foregoing, the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany will have no validity."

3/ In a communication received on 25 November 1960, the Government of New Zealand gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made upon deposit of its instrument of accession. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 11, p. 406.

4/ The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General, on the dates indicated, that it was unable to accept certain reservations made by the States listed below because in its view they were not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

Date	Reservation by:
4 August 1954*	Byelorussian SSR
4 August 1954*	Ukrainian SSR
4 August 1954*	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
1 December 1955*	Czechoslovakia
6 September 1956*	Romania
24 September 1956*	Hungary
3 October 1957*	Albania
20 June 1967	Algeria
20 June 1967	Bulgaria
20 June 1967	Mongolia
20 June 1967	Nepal
21 September 1972	Indonesia
29 November 1974	German Democratic Republic
8 November 1979	China

*Date on which the objection was circulated among the Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General.

5/ By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 20 June 1957, the Government of Turkey withdrew the second, third and fourth reservations contained in its instrument of accession. For the text of those reservations see: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 70, p. 266.

6/ By a communication received on 5 January 1955, the Government of Lebanon notified the Secretary-General that it objected to this reservation.

2. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 November 1947[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Convention is in force for each acceding State in respect of a specialized agency indicated in its instrument of accession or in a subsequent notification as from the date of deposit of the instrument of accession or receipt of the notification.

REGISTRATION: 16 August 1949, No. 521.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 33, p. 261. For the final texts of annexes I to VIII and X, which had been transmitted to the Secretary-General as at the date of registration of the Convention, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 33, p. 290. For the texts of final or revised texts of annexes transmitted to the Secretary-General subsequent to the date of registration of the Convention, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, as follows: vol. 71, p. 318, (revised text of annex VII); vol. 79, p. 326 (annex IX); vol. 117, p. 386 (annex XI); vol. 275, p. 298 (second revised text of annex VII); vol. 314, p. 308 (third revised text of annex VII); vol. 323, p. 364 (annex XII); vol. 327, p. 326 (annex XIII); vol. 371, p. 266 (revised text of annex II); vol. 423, p. 284 (annex XIV); vol. 559, p. 348 (second revised text of annex II); and vol. 645, p. 340 (revised text of annex XII). For the text of annex XV, see document WO/CC/XI/5, annex IV, of the World Intellectual Property Organization. For the text of annex XVI, see resolution No. 2129 (LXIII) of the Economic and Social Council.

Final texts or revised texts of annexes transmitted to the Secretary-General by the specialized agencies concerned and the dates of their receipt by the Secretary-General

1. Annex I--International Labour Organisation (ILO)	14 Sep 1948
2. Annex II--Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	13 Dec 1948
Revised text of annex II	26 May 1960
Second revised text of annex II	28 Dec 1965
3. Annex III--International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	11 Aug 1948
4. Annex IV--United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	7 Feb 1949
5. Annex V--International Monetary Fund (IMF)	9 May 1949
6. Annex VI--International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	29 Apr 1949
7. Annex VII--World Health Organization (WHO)	2 Aug 1948
Revised text of annex VII	1 Jun 1950
Second revised text of annex VII	1 Jul 1957
Third revised text of annex VII	25 Jul 1958
8. Annex VIII--Universal Postal Union (UPU)	11 Jul 1949
9. Annex IX--International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	16 Jan 1951
10. Annex X--International Refugee Organization (IRO)[2]	4 Apr 1949
11. Annex XI--World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	29 Dec 1951
12. Annex XII--Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	12 Feb 1959
Revised text of annex XII	9 Jul 1968
13. Annex XIII--International Finance Corporation (IFC)	22 Apr 1959
14. Annex XIV--International Development Association (IDA)	15 Feb 1962
15. Annex XV--World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	19 Oct 1977
16. Annex XVI--International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	16 Dec 1977

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance
Algeria	25 Mar 1964 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, FUND, BANK, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
Argentina	10 Oct 1963 a	ILO, FAO (revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
Austria	21 Jul 1950 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, IRO
	28 Mar 1951	ITU
	21 Jan 1955	WHO (revised text of Annex VII), WMO
	1 Nov 1957	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
	28 Oct 1958	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance
Austria (cont.)	10 Nov 1959	IFC
	14 Feb 1962	FAO (revised text of Annex II)
	8 Nov 1962	IDA
	22 Jul 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
Bahamas	17 Mar 1977 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Barbados	19 Nov 1971 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
Belgium	14 Mar 1962 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Brazil	22 Mar 1963 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
	24 Apr 1963	BANK
	15 Jul 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	11 Feb 1969	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Bulgaria	13 Jun 1968 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	2 Dec 1968	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Byelorussian SSR	18 Mar 1966 a	ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Central African Republic . . .	15 Oct 1962 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO
Chile	21 Sep 1951 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU
	7 Jun 1961	UNESCO
China	11 Sep 1979 a	FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
	30 Jun 1981	IBRD, IMF, IFC, IDA.
Cuba	13 Sep 1972 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	21 Jul 1981	IFAD
Cyprus	6 May 1964 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
Czechoslovakia	29 Dec 1966 a	ILO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
Democratic Kampuchea	15 Oct 1953 a	UPU
	26 Sep 1955	FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, ITU, WMO
Denmark	25 Jan 1950 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU
	5 Apr 1950	IRO
	22 May 1951	WHO (revised text of Annex VII)
	19 Jul 1951	ITU
	10 Mar 1953	WMO
	14 Oct 1957	WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
	8 Jan 1959	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
	20 May 1960	IMCO
	26 Dec 1960	FAO (revised text of Annex II)
	19 Jul 1961	IFC
	3 Aug 1962	IDA
	20 Mar 1969	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Ecuador	8 Jun 1951 a	ILO
	7 Jul 1953	FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, ITU
	14 Jul 1954	WMO
	12 Dec 1958	UPU
	2 Aug 1960	FAO (revised text of Annex II)
	26 Jul 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
Egypt	28 Sep 1954 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU
	1 Jun 1955	WMO
	3 Feb 1958	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
	24 May 1976	IFC
Fiji	21 Jun 1971 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Finland	31 Jul 1958 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	2 Dec 1958	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
	8 Jun 1959	IMCO
	27 Jul 1959	IFC
	8 Sep 1960	FAO (revised text of Annex II)

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance
Finland (cont.)	16 Nov 1962	IDA
	24 Nov 1969	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Gabon	29 Jun 1961 a	ITU
Gambia	1 Aug 1966 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	1 Aug 1966	IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA
German Democratic Republic . .	4 Oct 1974 a	ILO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Germany, Federal Republic of[3, 4]	10 Oct 1957 a	ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, ITU, WMO
	10 Oct 1957	ICAO
	19 May 1958	UPU
	5 Sep 1958	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
	11 Feb 1959	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
	12 Jan 1962	IMCO
	12 Apr 1962	IFC
	23 May 1963	FAO (revised text of Annex II)
	20 Aug 1979	WIPO, IFAD
Ghana	9 Sep 1958 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO
	27 Oct 1958	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
	16 Sep 1960	FAO (revised text of Annex II)
Greece	21 Jun 1977 a	ILO, FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII) IFC, IDA
Guatemala	30 Jun 1951 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, IRO
	4 Oct 1954	WMO
	18 May 1962	IDA
Guinea	1 Jul 1959 a	WMO
	29 Mar 1968	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Guyana	13 Sep 1973 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Haiti	16 Apr 1952 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU
	16 Apr 1952	WMO
	5 Aug 1959	IMCO
Hungary	2 Aug 1967 a	ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	9 Aug 1973[5]	FAO, ICAO, IMCO
India	10 Feb 1949 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO
	19 Oct 1949	IMF, IBRD, UPU
	9 Mar 1955	WMO
	3 Jun 1955	WHO (revised text of Annex VII), ITU
	3 Jul 1958	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
	3 Aug 1961	IFC
	12 Apr 1963	FAO (revised text of Annex II)
Indonesia	8 Mar 1972 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Iran	16 May 1974 a	ILO, FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII), IFC, IDA
Iraq	9 Jul 1954 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Ireland	10 May 1967 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
	27 Dec 1968	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Ivory Coast	8 Sep 1961 a	WHO
	28 Dec 1961	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU,
	4 Jun 1962	IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA
	26 Sep 1962	WMO
Jamaica	4 Nov 1963 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Japan	18 Apr 1963 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU,

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance
Japan (cont.)		WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Jordan	12 Dec 1950 a	FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU
	24 Mar 1951	ITU
	10 Dec 1957	WMO
	11 Aug 1960	FAO (revised text of Annex II)
Kenya	1 Jul 1965 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
	3 Mar 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
Kuwait	13 Nov 1961 a	ITU
	7 Feb 1963	ILO, FAO (revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA,
	29 Aug 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	9 Jul 1969	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9 Aug 1960 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
Lesotho	26 Nov 1969 a	ILO, FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IFC, IDA
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	30 Apr 1958 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), ITU, WMO
Luxembourg	20 Sep 1950 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, IRO
	27 Mar 1951	ITU
	22 Aug 1952	WMO
Madagascar	3 Jan 1966 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
	22 Nov 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	19 Nov 1968	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Malawi	2 Aug 1965 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
	16 Sep 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
Malaysia	29 Mar 1962 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO
	23 Nov 1962	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
Maldives	26 May 1969 a	WHO, UPU, ITU, IMCO
Mali	24 Jun 1968 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Malta	27 Jun 1968 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	27 Jun 1968	IBRD, IDA
	21 Oct 1968	FAO (second revised text of Annex II), WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
	13 Feb 1969	IMF, IFC
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d	ILO, FAO (second revised text of Annex II)[6], ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Mongolia	3 Mar 1970 a	ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	20 Sep 1974	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
Morocco	28 Apr 1958 a	ICAO, WMO
	10 Jun 1958	ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ITU
	13 Aug 1958	UPU
	30 Nov 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	3 Nov 1976	IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA
Nepal[7].	23 Feb 1954 a	WHO
	28 Sep 1965	FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, UPU, ITU
Netherlands	2 Dec 1948 a	ICAO, WHO
	2 Dec 1948	ILO
	21 Jul 1949	FAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, IRO
	15 Feb 1951	WHO (revised text of Annex VII)
	15 Jun 1951	ITU
	14 May 1952	UPU

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance
Netherlands (cont.)	5 Jan 1954	WMO
	18 Mar 1965	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
	28 Jun 1965	FAO (revised text of Annex II), IMCO, IFC, IDA
	9 Dec 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	29 Oct 1969	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
New Zealand	25 Nov 1960 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	17 Oct 1963	IMCO
	23 May 1967	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	6 Jun 1969	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Nicaragua	6 Apr 1959 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Niger	15 May 1968 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IDA
Nigeria	26 Jun 1961 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
Norway	25 Jan 1950 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, IRO
	14 Sep 1950	WHO (revised text of Annex VII)
	20 Sep 1951	ITU
	22 Nov 1955	WMO
	11 Sep 1957	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
	10 Nov 1960	IFC
	10 Nov 1960	FAO (revised text of Annex II)
	30 Jan 1961	IMCO
	2 Aug 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	1 Oct 1968	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Pakistan	23 Jul 1951 a	IBRD
	7 Nov 1951	IMF
	15 Sep 1961	ILO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	13 Mar 1962	FAO, IMCO
	17 Jul 1962	IFC, IDA
Philippines	20 Mar 1950 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO
	21 May 1958	WMO
	12 Mar 1959	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
	13 Jan 1961	IFC
Poland	19 Jun 1969 a	ILO, FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Republic of Korea	13 May 1977 a	FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO
Romania	15 Sep 1970 a	ILO, FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
	23 Aug 1974	IMF, IBRD
Rwanda	15 Apr 1964 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	23 Jun 1964	IMF, IBRD, IDA
Senegal	2 Mar 1966 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Sierra Leone	13 Mar 1962 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
Singapore	18 Mar 1966 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Spain	26 Sep 1974 a	ILO, FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII), IFC, IDA
Sweden	12 Sep 1951 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU
	31 Jul 1953	WMO
	22 Aug 1957	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
	1 Feb 1960	IMCO
	3 Sep 1960	IFC
	28 Sep 1960	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	11 Apr 1962	IDA
	13 Sep 1968	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)

Accessions (a), notifications of succession (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes		Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on notification of succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance
Sweden (cont.)	1 Mar 1979	WIPO, IFAD
Thailand	30 Mar 1956 a	FAO, ICAO
	19 Jun 1961	ILO, FAO (revised text of Annex II), UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), ITU, WMO, IFC
	28 Apr 1965	UPU
	21 Mar 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
Togo	15 Jul 1960 a	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
	16 Sep 1975	UPU
Tonga	17 Mar 1976 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Trinidad and Tobago	19 Oct 1965 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	15 Jul 1966	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
Tunisia	3 Dec 1957 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
	19 May 1958	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
Ukrainian SSR	13 Apr 1966 a	ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10 Jan 1966 a	ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
	16 Nov 1972	ICAO
United Kingdom	16 Aug 1949 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, IRO
	17 Dec 1954	UPU, ITU, WMO
	22 Sep 1955	WHO (revised text of Annex VII)
	30 Sep 1957	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
	4 Nov 1959	IMCO
	28 Nov 1968	IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
United Republic of Tanzania	29 Oct 1962 a	ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO
	26 Mar 1963	WMO
	10 Apr 1963	ICAO, IMF, IBRD, ITU, IFC
Upper Volta	6 Apr 1962 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
Uruguay	29 Dec 1977 a	ILO, FAO (second revised text of Annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU
	24 Jun 1981	WMO
Yugoslavia	23 Nov 1951 a	ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU
	5 Mar 1952	WMO
	16 Mar 1959	WHO (second revised text of Annex VII)
	14 Apr 1960	WHO (third revised text of Annex VII)
	8 Apr 1964	FAO (revised text of Annex II), IMCO, IFC, IDA
	27 Feb 1959	FAO (second revised text of Annex II)
	26 Jan 1979	IFAD
	8 Feb 1979	WIPO
Zaire	8 Dec 1964 a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IFC, IDA
Zambia	16 Jun 1975 d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon accession.)

BULGARIA[8]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention only if, before a dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention is referred to the International Court of Justice, the Parties involved in the dispute have, for each individual case, given their prior consent thereto. This reservation applies also to section 32, which provides that the opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be considered as decisive.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[8]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

CHINA[8]

The Government of the People's Republic of China has reservations on the provisions of section 32, article IX, of the said Convention.

CUBA[8]

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, under which the International Court of Justice has compulsory jurisdiction in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention. Concerning the competence of the International Court of Justice in such disputes, Cuba takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation also applies to the provision of section 32 requiring the parties concerned to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice as decisive.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA[8]

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, under which the International Court of Justice has compulsory jurisdiction in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; concerning the competence of the International Court of Justice in such disputes, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation also applies to the provision of section 32 requiring the Parties concerned to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice as decisive.

GABON

However, I have to invite your attention to the fact that it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a State party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that State to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC[8]

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, which provide for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and with regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice for disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, takes the view that in every single case the consent of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary to refer a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

This reservation applies equally to the provision contained in section 32 according to which the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the provisions of section 11 of article IV of the Convention, to the effect that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to this Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and other taxes, cannot be fully complied with by any Government. Reference is made to the provisions of article 37 and of annex 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention concluded at Buenos Aires in 1952, as well as to the resolutions Nos. 27 and 28 appended to that Convention."

HUNGARY[8]

The Hungarian People's Republic accepts sections 24 and 32 of the Convention with the reservation that disputes regarding the interpretation and application of the Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties involved in the given dispute.

The Hungarian People's Republic makes a reservation also with regard to the provision in section 32 making the advisory opinion of the Court decisive in certain cases.

INDONESIA

"(1) Article II(b) section 3: The capacity of the specialized agencies to acquire and dispose of immovable property shall be exercised with due regard to national laws and regulations.[9]

"(2) Article IX section 32:[8] With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Government of Indonesia reserves the right to maintain that in every individual case the agreement of the parties to the dispute is required before the Court for a ruling."

IVORY COAST

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 28 December 1961)

. . . It is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a State party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that State to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunications Union.

MADAGASCAR

. . . The Malagasy Government will not be able to comply fully with the provisions of article IV, section 11, of the Convention, which states that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government, in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, until such time as all Governments decide to co-operate by according such treatment to the agencies in question.

MONGOLIA[8,10]

"The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, which provide for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. As to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention the Mongolian People's Republic maintains that for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the consent of all Parties to the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision of section 32 whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive."

NEW ZEALAND

". . . The Government of New Zealand, in common with other Governments, cannot give full effect to article IV, section 11, of the Convention, which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than the treatment accorded by the Government of such a State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, as long as all Governments have not decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question.

"It is noted that this matter has been receiving the consideration of the United Nations and of the International Telecommunication Union. It is also noted that the final text of the annex of the Convention approved by the International Telecommunication Union, and transmitted by the Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with section 36 of the Convention, contains a statement that the Union would not claim for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications provided in section 11 of the Convention."

NORWAY

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 20 September 1951)

"I have further been instructed to inform you that the Norwegian Government is of the opinion that it is impossible for any government to comply fully with Section 11 of the said Convention, which requires that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each state party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment no less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications as long as all governments have not agreed to grant to the agency in question, the treatment specified in this Section."

PAKISTAN

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 15 September 1961 and also, with the second paragraph omitted, in subsequent notifications received on 13 March 1962 and 17 July 1962)

"The enjoyment by Specialized Agencies of the communication privileges provided in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention cannot, in practice, be determined by unilateral action of individual Governments and has in fact been determined by the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 and Telegraph and Telephone Regulations annexed thereto, Pakistan would, therefore, not be able to comply with the provisions of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention in view of Resolution No. 28 (annexure I) passed at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, held in Buenos Aires in 1952.

"The International Telecommunication Union shall not claim for itself the communication privileges provided in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention."

POLAND[8]

Subject to the reservation, in respect of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, that disputes arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of all parties to the dispute and that the Polish People's Republic reserves the right not to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice as decisive.

ROMANIA[8]

The Socialist Republic of Romania states that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32, whereby the question whether an abuse of a privilege or immunity has occurred, and differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention and disputes between specialized agencies and Member States, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice. The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that such questions, differences or disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of the parties in each individual case.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[8]

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[8]

Declaration made upon accession and also contained in a subsequent notification received on 16 November 1972:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the USSR will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"I have to invite your attention to the fact that it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of Section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the Specialized Agency to enjoy in the territory of a state party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that state to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the Agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union."

Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 17 December 1954:

"With regard to the Universal Postal Union and the World Meteorological Organization, I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that no Government can fully comply with Section 11 of this Convention which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable that that accorded by the Government of such a State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications so long as all the other Governments have not decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question. This matter is under consideration by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union.

"The final text of the annex to the Convention approved by the International Telecommunication Union and transmitted by the Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Section 36 of the Convention contains a statement that the Union would not claim for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications provided in Section 11 of the Convention."

Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 4 November 1959:

"Her Majesty's Government observe that it would be impracticable for any Government fully to comply with Section 11 of the Convention which requires that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, until such time as all the other Governments have decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question. This matter is under consideration by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union."

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

NETHERLANDS

11 January 1980

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has noted the reservation made on the accession of China to the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies, and is of the opinion that the reservation mentioned, and similar reservations other States have made in the past or may make in the future, are incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does, however, not wish to raise a formal objection to these reservations made by States parties to the Convention."[11]

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 179 (II); Official Records of the Second Session of the General Assembly, Resolutions (A/519), p. 112.

2/ Resolution No. 108, adopted by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its 101st meeting on 15 February 1952, provided for the liquidation of the Organization.

3/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 October 1957, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention will also apply to the Saar Territory except that Section 7 (b) of the Convention shall not take effect with regard to the Saar Territory until the expiration of the interim period defined in article 3 of the Treaty of 27 October 1956 between France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

4/ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 3 of chapter III.3.

Subsequently, upon accession to the Convention, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made on the same subject the following declaration:

As regards the application of the Convention to Berlin (West), the German Democratic Republic notes, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be governed by it. Consequently, the declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that the said Convention is valid also for "Land Berlin" is in contradiction with the Quadripartite Agreement, which provides that agreements affecting matters of the status of Berlin (West) may not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration the Secretary-General received on 8 July 1975 from the Governments of the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom, the following declaration:

> ["The communication mentioned in the Note listed refers] to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement was concluded in Berlin between the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. [The Government sending this communication is not a party to the Quadripartite Agreement and is] therefore not competent to make authoritative comments on its provisions.
>
> "The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring the following to the attention of the States Parties to the [instrument referred to in the above-mentioned communication]. When authorising the extention of [this instrument] to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured in accordance with established procedures that [this instrument is] applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status.
>
> "Accordingly, the application of [this instrument] to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.
>
> "The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Subsequently, on 19 September 1975, the

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made on the same subject the following declaration:

> "By their Notes of 8 July 1975, . . . The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the [communication] referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Note of the Three Powers wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned [instrument] extended by it under the established procedures [continues] in full force and effect.
>
> "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

5/ With the reservations made upon accession.

6/ Between 12 March 1968, the date of accession to independence, and 18 July 1969, the date of the notification of succession, Mauritius applied Annex II unrevised.

7/ The instrument of accession by the Government of Nepal was deposited with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in accordance with Section 42 of the Convention.

8/ The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General, on the dates indicated, that it is unable to accept certain reservations made by the States listed below because in its view they are not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

Date	Reservation by:
20 Jun 1967 . . .	Byelorussian SSR
20 Jun 1967 . . .	Czechoslovakia
20 Jun 1967 . . .	Ukrainian SSR
20 Jun 1967 . . .	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
11 Jan 1968 . . .	Hungary
12 Aug 1968 . . .	Bulgaria
2 Dec 1969 . . .	Poland
17 Aug 1970 . . .	Mongolia
30 Nov 1970 . . .	Romania
21 Sep 1972 . . .	Indonesia
1 Nov 1972 . . .	Cuba
20 Nov 1974 . . .	German Democratic Republic
6 Nov 1979 . . .	China

9/ In a communication received on 10 January 1973, the Government of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General, in reference to that reservation, that it would grant to the Specialized Agencies the same privileges and immunities which it had granted to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

10/ The reservation was repeated in essence in the notification of application to FAO received from Mongolia on 20 September 1974.

11/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 28 January 1980, the Government of the Netherlands indicated that the statement concerning their wish not to raise a formal objection to these reservations". . . is intended to mean that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not oppose the entry into force of the Convention between itself and the reserving states."

3. VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article 51.
REGISTRATION: 24 June 1964, No. 7310.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 95.

The Convention was adopted on 14 April 1961 by the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 2 March to 14 April 1961. The Conference also adopted the Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, the Final Act and four resolutions annexed to that Act. The Convention and two Protocols were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Final Act, by unanimous decision of the Conference, was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria. The text of the Final Act and of the annexed resolutions is published in the United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 212. For the proceedings of the Conference, see *United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, Official Records*, vols. I and II (United Nations publication, Sales Nos: 61.X.2 and 62.X.1).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan		6 Oct 1965 a
Albania	18 Apr 1961	
Algeria		14 Apr 1964 a
Argentina	18 Apr 1961	10 Oct 1963
Australia	30 Mar 1962	26 Jan 1968
Austria	18 Apr 1961	28 Apr 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar 1977 d
Bahrain		2 Nov 1971 a
Bangladesh		13 Jan 1978 d
Barbados		6 May 1968 d
Belgium	23 Oct 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar 1967 a
Bhutan		7 Dec 1972 a
Bolivia		28 Dec 1977 a
Botswana		11 Apr 1969 a
Brazil	18 Apr 1961	25 Mar 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr 1961	17 Jan 1968
Burma		7 Mar 1980 a
Burundi		1 May 1968 a
Byelorussian SSR	18 Apr 1961	14 May 1964
Canada	5 Feb 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 Jul 1979 a
Central African Republic	28 Mar 1962	19 Mar 1973
Chad		3 Nov 1977 a
Chile	18 Apr 1961	9 Jan 1968
China[1]		25 Nov 1975 a
Colombia	18 Apr 1961	5 Apr 1973
Congo		11 Mar 1963 a
Costa Rica	14 Feb 1962	9 Nov 1964
Cuba	16 Jan 1962	26 Sep 1963
Cyprus		10 Sep 1968 a
Czechoslovakia	18 Apr 1961	24 May 1963
Democratic Kampuchea		31 Aug 1965 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct 1980 a
Democratic Yemen		24 Nov 1976 a
Denmark	18 Apr 1961	2 Oct 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov 1978 a
Dominican Republic	30 Mar 1962	14 Jan 1964
Ecuador[2]	18 Apr 1961	21 Sep 1964
Egypt		9 Jun 1964 a
El Salvador		9 Dec 1965 a
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug 1976 a
Ethiopia		22 Mar 1979 a
Fiji		21 Jun 1971 d
Finland	20 Oct 1961	9 Dec 1969
France	30 Mar 1962	31 Dec 1970
Gabon		2 Apr 1964 a
German Democratic Republic		2 Feb 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	18 Apr 1961	11 Nov 1964
Ghana	18 Apr 1961	28 Jun 1962
Greece[4]	29 Mar 1962	16 Jul 1970
Guatemala	18 Apr 1961	1 Oct 1963
Guinea		10 Jan 1968 a
Guyana		28 Dec 1972 a
Haiti		2 Feb 1978 a
Holy See	18 Apr 1961	17 Apr 1964
Honduras		13 Feb 1968 a
Hungary	18 Apr 1961	24 Sep 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971 a
India		15 Oct 1965 a
Iran	27 May 1961	3 Feb 1965
Iraq	20 Feb 1962	15 Oct 1963
Ireland	18 Apr 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr 1961	11 Aug 1970
Italy	13 Mar 1962	25 Jun 1969
Ivory Coast		1 Oct 1962 a
Jamaica		5 Jun 1963 a
Japan	26 Mar 1962	8 Jun 1964
Jordan		29 Jul 1971 a
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a
Kuwait		23 Jul 1969 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec 1962 a

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Lebanon	18 Apr 1961	16 Mar 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov 1969 a
Liberia	18 Apr 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 Jun 1977 a
Liechtenstein	18 Apr 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb 1962	17 Aug 1966
Madagascar		31 Jul 1963 a
Malawi		19 May 1965 a
Malaysia		9 Nov 1965 a
Mali		28 Mar 1968 a
Malta[5]		7 Mar 1967 d
Mauritania		16 Jul 1962 a
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	18 Apr 1961	16 Jun 1965
Mongolia		5 Jan 1967 a
Morocco		19 Jun 1968 a
Mozambique		18 Nov 1981 a
Nauru		5 May 1978 d
Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
New Zealand	28 Mar 1962	23 Sep 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct 1975 a
Niger		5 Dec 1962 a
Nigeria	31 Mar 1962	19 Jun 1967
Norway	18 Apr 1961	24 Oct 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a
Pakistan	29 Mar 1962	29 Mar 1962
Panama	18 Apr 1961	4 Dec 1963
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec 1975 d
Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Peru		18 Dec 1968 d
Philippines	20 Oct 1961	15 Nov 1965
Poland	18 Apr 1961	19 Apr 1965
Portugal		11 Sep 1968 a
Republic of Korea[6]	28 Mar 1962	28 Dec 1970
Romania	18 Apr 1961	15 Nov 1968
Rwanda		15 Apr 1964 a
San Marino	25 Oct 1961	8 Sep 1965

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb 1981 a
Senegal	18 Apr 1961	12 Oct 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a
Sierra Leone		13 Aug 1962 a
Somalia		29 Mar 1968 a
South Africa	28 Mar 1962	
Spain		21 Nov 1967 a
Sri Lanka	18 Apr 1961	2 Jun 1978
Sudan		13 Apr 1981 a
Swaziland		25 Apr 1969 a
Sweden	18 Apr 1961	21 Mar 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr 1961	30 Oct 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug 1978 a
Thailand	30 Oct 1961	
Togo		27 Nov 1970 a
Tonga		31 Jan 1973 d
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct 1965 a
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Ukrainian SSR	18 Apr 1961	12 Jun 1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Apr 1961	25 Mar 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb 1977 a
United Kingdom	11 Dec 1961	1 Sep 1964
United Republic of Cameroon		4 Mar 1977 a
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb 1962	5 Nov 1962
United States of America	29 Jun 1961	13 Nov 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr 1961	10 Mar 1970
Venezuela	18 Apr 1961	16 Mar 1965
Viet Nam[7]		26 Aug 1980 a
Yugoslavia	18 Apr 1961	1 Apr 1963
Zaire	18 Apr 1961	19 Jul 1965

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

BAHRAIN[8]

"1. With respect to paragraph 3 of article 27, relating to the "Diplomatic Bag", the Government of the State of Bahrain reserves its right to open the diplomatic bag if there are serious grounds for presumimg that it contains articles the import or export of which is prohibited by law.

"2. The approval of this Convention does not constitute a recognition of Israel, or amount to entering with it into any transaction required by the aforesaid Convention."

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation that article 37 of the Convention should be applicable on the basis of reciprocity only."

BULGARIA

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of States, the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The provisions of these articles are inconsistent with the very nature of the Convention, which is universal in character and should be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a convention of this kind.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

CHINA

The Government of the People's Republic of China holds reservations on the provisions about nuncios and the representative of the Holy See in articles 14 and 16 and on the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37.[9]

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes an explicit reservation in respect of the provisions of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, because it considers that, in view of the nature of the contents of the Convention and the subject it governs, all free and sovereign States have the right to participate in it: for that reason, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba favours facilitating the admission of all countries of the International Community, without any distinction based on the extent of a State's territory, the number of its inhabitants or its social, economic or political system.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

The diplomatic immunities and privileges provided for in article 37, paragraph 2, of the aforementioned Convention, recognized and admitted in customary law and in the practice of States in favour of heads of missions and members of diplomatic staff of the mission, cannot be granted by the Royal Government of Cambodia for the benefit of other categories of mission staff, including administrative and technical staff.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN[8]

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In conformity with the principle of equality among States, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen holds that any difference of opinion regarding the size of the diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration:

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen states that its acceptance of the provisions of the Convention does not, in any way whatsoever, imply recognition of, or entering into contractual relations with, Israel.

EGYPT[8, 10]

"1. Paragraph 2 of article 37 shall not apply.
. . .

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic considers that article 38, paragraph 1, is to be interpreted as granting to a diplomatic agent who is a national of or permanently resident in the receiving State only immunity from jurisdiction, and inviolability, both being confined to official acts performed by the said diplomatic agent in the exercise of his functions.

The Government of the French Republic declares that the provisions of the bilateral agreements in force between France and foreign States are not affected by the provisions of the Convention.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

"In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the German Democratic Republic considers that any difference of opinion regarding the number of personnel of a diplomatic mission shall be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State."

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

"The German Democratic Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the fact that articles 48 and 50 of the Convention preclude a number of States from becoming members of this Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to such a Convention."

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States were precluded from signing and are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and therefore, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, no State should be barred from participation in a Convention of this nature."

IRAQ

"With reservation that paragraph 2 of article 37 shall be applied on the basis of reciprocity."

JAPAN

"I have the honour to notify, under the instructions of my Government, that the Government of Japan, upon signing the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, wishes to make the following declaration with regard to article 34(a) of the said Convention:

"'It is understood that the taxes referred to in article 34(a) include those collected by special collectors under the laws and regulations of Japan provided that they are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services. For example, in the case of the travelling tax, railway, shipping and airline companies are made special collectors of the tax by the Travelling Tax Law. Passengers of railroad trains, vessels and airplanes who are legally liable to pay the tax for their travels within Japan are required to purchase travel tickets normally at a price incorporating the tax without being specifically informed of its amount. Accordingly, taxes collected by special collectors such as the travelling tax have to be considered as the indirect taxes normally incorporated in the price of goods or services referred to in article 34(a).'"

KUWAIT[8]

If the State of Kuwait has reason to believe that the diplomatic pouch contains something which may not be sent by pouch under paragraph 4 of article 27 of the Convention, it considers that it has the right to request that the pouch be opened in the presence of the representative of the diplomatic mission (concerned). If this request is refused by the authorities of the sending State, the diplomatic pouch shall be returned to its place of origin.

The Government of Kuwait declares that its accession to the Convention does not imply recognition of "Israel" or entering with it into relations governed by the Convention thereto acceded.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA[8]

(1) The accession of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to said Convention cannot be interpreted as signifying in any form whatsoever any recognition of Israel nor does accession to said Convention imply the entertaining of any relations or obligations with Israel.

(2) The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will not be bound by paragraph 3 of article 37 of the Convention except on the basis of reciprocity.

(3) In the event that the authorities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya entertain strong doubts that the contents of a diplomatic pouch include items which may not be sent by diplomatic pouch in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 27 of said Convention, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves its right to request the opening of such pouch in the presence of an official representative of the diplomatic mission concerned. If such request is denied by the authorities of the sending state, the diplomatic pouch shall be returned to its place of origin.

MALTA

"The Government of Malta wishes to declare that paragraph 2 of article 37 shall be applied on the basis of reciprocity."

MONGOLIA

In respect of article 11, paragraph 1, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic maintains that any difference of opinion with regard to the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending and receiving States.

Referring to articles 48 and 50, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Vienna Convention and declares that, as the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, it should be open for accession by all States.

MOZAMBIQUE

"The People's Republic of Mozambique takes this opportunity to draw the attention to the discriminatory nature of the articles 48 and 50 of the present Convention which preclude a number of States from acceding to it. In view of its broad scope which affects the interest of all States in the world the present Convention should therefore be open for participation of all States."

"The People's Republic of Mozambique considers that the joint participation of States in a convention does not represent their official recognition."

MOROCCO

The Kingdom of Morocco accedes to the Convention subject to the reservation that paragraph 2 of article 37 is not applicable.

NEPAL

"Subject to the reservation with regard to article 8, paragraph 3 of the Convention, that the prior consent to His Majesty's Government of Nepal shall be required for the appointment to the diplomatic staff of any mission in Nepal of any national of a third State who is not also a national of the sending State."

OMAN

". . . The accession of this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Sultanate of Oman and Israel."

PORTUGAL[11]

ROMANIA

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of articles 48 and 50 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

SAUDI ARABIA[8]

Reservations :

1. If the authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia suspect that the diplomatic pouch or any parcel therein contains matters which may not be sent through the diplomatic pouch, such authorities may request the opening of the parcel in their presence and in the presence of a representative appointed by the diplomatic mission concerned. If such request is rejected, the pouch or parcel shall be returned back.

2. Accession to this Convention shall not constitute a recognition of Israel or lead to any kind of intercourse with it or the establishment of any relations with Israel under the Convention.

SUDAN[8]

Reservations :

"The diplomatic immunities and privileges provided for in article 37 paragraph 2 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, recognized and admitted in customary law and in the practice of States in favour of heads of missions and members od diplomatic staff of the mission, cannot be granted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan for other categories of mission staff except on the basis of reciprocity.

"The Governement of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan reserves the right to interpret article 38 as not granting to a diplomatic agent who is a national of or permanent resident in the Sudan any immunity from jurisdiction, and inviolability, even though the acts complained of are official acts performed by the said diplomatic agent in the exercise of his functions."

Understanding :

"The Governement of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan understands that its ratification of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 does not imply whatsoever recognition of Israel or entering with it into relations governed by the said Convention."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[8]

15 March 1979[12]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic does not recognize Israel and will not enter into dealings with it.

2. The Optional Protocol Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes does not enter into force for the Syrian Arab Republic.[13]

3. The exemption provided for in article 36, paragraph 1, shall not apply to the administrative and technical staff of the mission except during the first six months following their arrival in the receiving State.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES[8]

"The accession of the United Arab Emirates to this Convention shall in no way amount to recognition of nor the establishment of any treaty relation with Israel."

VENEZUELA[14]

. . .

3. Under the Constitution of Venezuela, all Venezuelan nationals are equal before the law and none may enjoy special privileges; for that reason I make a formal reservation to article 38 of the Convention.

VIET NAM

1. The degrees of privileges and immunities accorded the administrative and technical staff and the members of their families as stipulated in paragraph 2, article 37 of the Convention should be agreed upon in detail by the concerned States;

2. The provisions of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention are of a discriminatory character, which is not in accordance with the principle of equality of the sovereignty among States and limits the universality of the Convention. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, therefore, holds the view that all States have the right to adhere to the said Convention.

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

AUSTRALIA

14 March 1968

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia does not regard the statements concerning paragraph (1) of Article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Mongolian People's Republic as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that it does not recognize as valid the reservations to paragraph 2, Article 37, of the Convention made by the United Arab Republic and by Cambodia."

20 November 1970

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Austria declares that it does not recognize as valid the reservations to article 37, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by Morocco and Portugal."

6 September 1973

"The Government of Australia does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the German Democratic Republic, in a letter accompanying the instrument of accession as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

25 January 1977

"The Government of Australia does not regard as valid the reservations made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of article 37 of that Convention."

21 June 1978

"The Government of Australia does not regard the reservation made by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to paragraph (1) of article 11 as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph."

BAHAMAS[15]

BELGIUM

The Belgian Government considers the statement made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 to be incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention and does not regard it as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

The Belgian Government also considers the reservation made by the United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia to paragraph 2 of article 37 to be incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention.

28 January 1975

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium objects to the reservations made with respect to article 27, paragraph 3, by Bahrain and with respect to article 37, paragraph 2, by the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt), Cambodia (now the Khmer Republic) and Morocco. The Government nevertheless considers that the Convention remains in force as between it and the aforementioned States, respectively, except in respect of the provisions which in each case are the subject of the said reservations.

BULGARIA

22 September 1972

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria cannot regard the reservation made by the Bahraini Government with respect to article 27, paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations as valid.

18 August 1977

"The Bulgarian Government does not consider itself to be bound by the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the application of article 27, paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

23 June 1981

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on its accession to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations regarding the immunity of the diplomatic bag and the right of the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to demand the opening of the diplomatic bag and, in case of refusal on the part of the diplomatic mission concerned, its return.

It is the understanding of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that the reservation thus made is in violation of article

27, para. 4 of the 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

2 November 1977

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not recognize the validity of the reservation made by the Chinese People's Republic to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

CANADA

"The Government of Canada does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Convention made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights or obligations under this paragraph."

16 March 1978

"The Government of Canada does not regard as valid the reservations to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of China. Similarly the Government of Canada does not regard as valid the reservations to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention which have been made by the Government of the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt), the Government of Cambodia (now Kampuchea) and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco.

"The Government of Canada does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Government of Bulgaria, the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph.

"The Government of Canada also desires to place on record that it does not regard as valid the reservations to paragraph 3 of article 27 of the Convention made by the Government of Bahrain and the reservations to paragraph 4 of article 27 made by the State of Kuwait and the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

19 January 1972

". . . The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic raises objections against the above-mentioned reservation and does not recognize that reservation submitted by the Government of the State of Bahrain.

"The inviolability of diplomatic mail, mostly transported by diplomatic couriers, is absolute and unexceptional. It is the obligation of all States to ensure its inviolability and to abstain from its opening or detention.

"The reservation is not compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention in the sense of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, it cannot be considered admissible since it is contrary to a valid norm of general international law and a fundamental provision of the Convention."

28 October 1977

"The instruments of accession of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations contain a reservation, made by the Libyan Government in respect of paragraph 4, article 27, of the said Convention, covering the legal regime of diplomatic mail.

"In this connection the Permanent Mission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself to be bound by the above-mentioned reservation.

"The principle of the inviolability of diplomatic mail, as stated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 27 of the Vienna Convention, is generally recognized in international law and is absolute and without exception in the sphere of its applicability."

12 December 1977

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize the validity of the reservations expressed by the People's Republic of China concerning paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph. Further, the Government of Denmark does not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 37 made by the United Arab Republic, Cambodia and Morocco. This statement shall not be regarded as precluding the entry into force of the Convention between Denmark and the above-mentioned countries."

5 August 1970

"The Government of Denmark does not regard the reservation to article 37, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by Portugal on 11th of September 1968 as valid.

"This statement shall not be regarded as precluding the entry into force of the said Convention between Denmark and Portugal."

29 March 1977

"The Government of Denmark does not regard as valid the reservations made by the People's Republic of China to article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This statement is not to be regarded as preventing the Convention's entry into force as between Denmark and the People's Republic of China.

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic does not regard the statements concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservation to article 27, paragraph 4, made by the State of Kuwait.

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservations to article 37, paragraph 2, made by the Government of Cambodia, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Government of Portugal and the Government of the United Arab Republic.

None of these declarations shall be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the French Republic and the States mentioned.

28 December 1976

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservations made by the People's Republic of China to article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This declaration is not to be regarded as preventing the Convention's entry into force as between the French Republic and the People's Republic of China.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention the reservations made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic concerning Article 11 of the Convention."

16 March 1967

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservations made by the United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia to article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, as incompatible with content and spirit of the aforementioned Convention."

10 May 1967

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by the Mongolian People's Republic on 5 January 1967 in respect of article 11 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention."

9 July 1968

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 17 January 1968 in respect of article 11, paragraph 1, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention."

23 December 1968

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservations made by the Kingdom of Morocco on 19 June 1968 and by Portugal on 11 September 1968 in respect of article 37, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention."

25 September 1974

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by the German Democratic Republic on 2 February 1973 upon accession to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 in respect of the latter's article 11, para. 1, as incompatible with the letter and intent of the Convention."

4 February 1975

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by the Government of Bahrain in respect of paragraph 3 of article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

4 March 1977

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in respect of article 11, paragraph 1 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the purpose and objective of the Convention.

6 May 1977

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not regard as valid the reservations made by the People's Republic of China in respect of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This declaration is not to be regarded as preventing the Convention's entry into force as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of China."

19 September 1977

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not regard as valid the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in respect of article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This declaration is not to be regarded as preventing the Convention's entry into force as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

11 July 1979

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not regard as valid the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic in respect of article 36, paragraph 1, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This declaration should not be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Syrian Arab Republic.

11 December 1980

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers the declaration made by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam concerning paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

15 May 1981

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not regard as valid the reservation made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in respect of article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This declaration is not to be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

30 September 1981

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan in respect of article 37, paragraph 2, and of article 38 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. This declaration is not to be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

GREECE

The Government of Greece cannot accept the reservation to paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention made by Cambodia, Morocco, Portugal and the United Arab Republic.

GUATEMALA

23 December 1963

The Government of Guatemala rejects formally the reservations to articles 48 and 50 of the Convention made by the Government of Cuba in its instrument of ratification.

HAITI

9 May 1972

The Haitian Government considers that the reservation expressed by the Government of Bahrain with regard to the inviolability of diplomatic correspondence may destroy the effectiveness of the Convention, one of the main aims of which is precisely to put an end to certain practices impeding the performance of the functions assigned to diplomatic agents.

HUNGARY

7 July 1975

"The reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to article 27, paragraph 3, of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is contrary to the principle of the inviolability of the diplomatic bag which is generally recognized in the international practice, and is incompatible with the objectives of the Convention.

"Therefore, the Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize this reservation as valid."

6 September 1978

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize the validity of the reservation made by the Chinese People's Republic to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

IRELAND

17 January 1978

"The Government of Ireland object to the reservations made by the Government of the People's Republic of China concerning the provisions relating to Nuncios and the representative of the Holy See in articles 14 and 16 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The Government of Ireland do not regard these reservations as modifying any rights or obligations under those articles.

"The Government of Ireland do not regard as valid the reservations made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37.

"This statement is not to be regarded as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between Ireland and the People's Republic of China."

LUXEMBOURG

18 January 1965

With reference to the reservation and declaration made by the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Luxembourg regrets that it cannot accept that reservation or that declaration which tends to modify the effect of certain provisions of the Convention.

25 October 1965

With reference to the statement made by the Government of Hungary upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Luxembourg regrets that it cannot accept this declaration.

MALTA

"The Government of Malta does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

MONGOLIA

18 January 1978

"Reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to paragraph 3, article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is incompatible with the very object and purpose of the Convention. Therefore the Government of the Mongolian

People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the above-mentioned reservation.

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic does not recognize the validity of the reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

NEW ZEALAND

"The Government of New Zealand does not regard the statements concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph. Further, the Government of New Zealand does not accept the reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 37 of the Convention made by Cambodia, Morocco, Portugal and the United Arab Republic."

25 January 1977

"The Government of New Zealand does not regard as valid the reservations to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 made by the Government of the People's Republic of China and considers that those paragraphs are in force between New Zealand and the People's Republic of China."

POLAND

3 November 1975

"The reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to article 27, paragraph 3 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, is not compatible with the object and purpose of this Convention. It is contrary to fundamental principles of diplomatic international law. Therefore, the Polish People's Republic does not recognize this reservation as valid."

7 March 1978

"The principles of inviolability of diplomatic pouch and freedom of communication are generally recognized in international law and cannot be changed by unilateral reservation.

"This objection does not prevent entry into force of the Convention as between the Polish People's Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

TONGA

31 January 1973

In its notification of succession, the Government of Tonga has indicated that it adopts the objections made by the United Kingdom respecting the reservations and statements made by Egypt, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mongolia, Bulgaria, the Khmer Republic, Morocco and Portugal, when ratifying (or acceding to) the said Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

28 July 1972

The reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Convention is contrary to the principle of the inviolability of the diplomatic bag, which is generally recognized in international practice, and is therefore unacceptable to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

24 October 1977

"The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not recognize as valid the reservation to article 37, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of China."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

6 June 1972

With respect to the reservation made by Bahrain to article 27 (3):

. . . This reservation is contrary to the principle of the inviolability of the diplomatic bag, which is recognized in international practice, and is therefore unacceptable.

11 October 1977

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not recognize the validity of the reservation expressed by the People's Republic of China concerning paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.

7 November 1977

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the reservation made by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning article 27 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

1 September 1964

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the United Arab Republic. Further, the Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

7 June 1967

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

29 March 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Government of Bulgaria as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

19 June 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of Cambodia."

23 August 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Kingdom of Morocco."

10 December 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of Portugal."

13 March 1973

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to put on record that they do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 3 of Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of Bahrain."

16 April 1973

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to place on record that they do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Convention made by the German Democratic Republic, in a letter accompanying the instrument of accession, as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

25 January 1977

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservations to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of China".

4 February 1977

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to place on record that they do not regard the reservation concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention, made by the Government of Democratic Yemen, as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

22 June 1964

"The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar rejects formally the reservation to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in its instrument of ratification."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2 July 1974

"The Government of the United States of America . . . states its objection to reservations with respect to paragraph 3 of article 27 by Bahrain; with respect to paragraph 4 of article 27 by Kuwait; with respect to paragraph 2 of article 37 by the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt), by Cambodia (now the Khmer Republic) and by Morocco, respectively. The Government of the United States, however, considers the Convention as continuing in force between it and the respective above-mentioned States except for the provisions to which the reservations are addressed in each case."

NOTES:

1/ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 April 1961 and 19 December 1969 respectively. See Note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, the Permanent Representatives of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that their Governments considered the said signature and/or ratification as null and void, since the so-called "Government of China" had no right to speak or assume obligations on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the 1961 Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, contributed to the formulation of the Convention concerned, signed the Convention and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof, and that "any statements and reservations relating to the above-mentioned Convention that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under this Convention".

The instrument of accession deposited on behalf of the Government of China on 25 November 1975 contained the following declaration: The "signature" on and "ratification" of this Convention by the Chiang Kai-shek clique usurping the name of China are illegal and null and void.

2/ Upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Ecuador withdrew the reservation to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Convention formulated at the time of its signature.

3/ The instrument of ratification contains the following statement: "the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the date on which the Convention and the Protocols will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

The Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have informed the Secretary-General, that they consider the above-mentioned statement as having no legal force on the ground that West Berlin is not, and never has been, a State territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and that, consequently, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is in no way competent to assume any obligations in respect of West Berlin or to extend to it the application of international agreements, including the Convention in question.

The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America have informed the Secretary-General that, in the Declaration on Berlin of 5 May 1955, which accords with instruments that previously entered into force, the Allied Kommandatura as the supreme authority in Berlin had authorized the Berlin authorities to assure the representation abroad of the interests of Berlin and its inhabitants under suitable arrangements, and that the arrangements made in accordance with the said authorization permitted the Federal Republic of Germany to extend to Berlin the international agreements which the Federal Republic concludes, provided that the final decision in every case of such an extension was left to the Allied Kommandatura and that internal Berlin action was required to make any such agreement applicable as domestic law in Berlin. For these reason they consider the objections referred to in the preceding paragraph as unfounded.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

German Democratic Republic (27 December 1973):

"With regard to the application to Berlin (West) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement concluded on September 3, 1971 between the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America and of the French Republic, the German Democratic Republic declares that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it. For this reason the statement of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, according to which this convention also applies to the 'Land Berlin', is in contradiction to the Quadripartite Agreement and cannot produce any validity."

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (17 June 1974--in relation to the declaration by the German Democratic Republic received on 27 December 1973):

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America wish to bring to the attention of the States Parties to the Convention that the extension of the Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin received the prior authorization, under established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the basis of their supreme authority in those Sectors.

"In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of the 3rd of September 1971 the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States reaffirmed that, provided matters of security and status are not affected, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of the 3rd of September 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

"Accordingly, the application of the Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect."

Federal Republic of Germany (15 July 1974):

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position set out in the Note of the Three Powers. The extension of the Convention to Berlin (West) continues in full force and effect."

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 September 1974):

The Soviet Union shares the view expressed in the communications from the German Democratic Republic concerning the action by the Federal Republic of Germany in extending to "Land Berlin" . . . the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 . . . Berlin (West) has never been a "Land of the Federal Republic of Germany", does not form part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it. This fact was reaffirmed and given legal effect in the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. The declarations by the Federal Republic of Germany extending international agreements to "Land Berlin" are regarded and will continue to be regarded by the Soviet Union as having no legal effect.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (19 September 1974):

The Ukrainian SSR shares the view set forth in the communication from the German Democratic Republic on the question of the extension by the Federal Republic of Germany of the application of . . . the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, of 18 April 1961 to "Land Berlin". Berlin (West) has never been a Land of the Federal Republic of Germany, is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it. This was reaffirmed and firmly established in the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. Statements by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of international agreements to "Land Berlin" are regarded and will continue to be regarded by the Ukrainian SSR as having no legal force whatsoever.

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (8 July 1975--in relation to the declaration by the Soviet Union received on 12 September 1974):

"In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States confirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected and provided that extension is specified in each case, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

"The Quadripartite Agreement does not impose any requirement regarding terminology to be used by the Federal Republic of Germany when extending to the Western Sectors of Berlin such international agreements or arrangements nor of course, does the Quadripartite Agreement affect terminology used in the past.

"In any case, the use by the Federal Republic of Germany of the terminology mentioned in the [Note] under reference can in no way affect quadripartite agreements or decisions relating to Berlin.

"Consequently, the validity of the Berlin Declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany is unaffected by the use of this terminology and the application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the [instrument] mentioned in the above listed [document] continues in full force and effect."

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (8 July 1975--in relation to the declaration by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic received on 19 September 1974):

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that the [State whose communication is reported in the above-mentioned Note is not a party] to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, which was concluded in Berlin by the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and [is] not therefore competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

"The Quadripartite Agreement does not impose any requirement regarding terminology to be used by the Federal Republic of Germany when extending to the Western Sectors of Berlin treaties or agreements to which it has become a party nor, of course, does the Agreement affect terminology used in the past.

"In any case the use by the Federal Republic of Germany of the terminology mentioned in the [communication] under reference can in no way affect quadripartite agreements or decisions relating to Berlin.

"Consequently the validity of the Berlin Declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany is unaffected by the use of this terminology.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975):

"By their Notes of 8 July 1975, disseminated by Circular Note . . . C.N.190.1975.TREATIES-4 of 13 August 1975, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the [communication] referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Notes of the Three Powers wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned [instrument] extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (8 December 1975):

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations considers it necessary to confirm the position on the question set forth in the Permanent Mission's note no. 491 of 11 September 1974. The declarations by the Federal Republic of Germany extending the above-mentioned [Convention] to "*Land* Berlin" will continue to be regarded by the Soviet side as having no legal effect.

4/ In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of Greece notified the Secretary-General that it did not maintain the reservation made at the time of signature of the Convention with respect to the last sentence of paragraph 2 of article 37. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 500, p. 186.

5/ In its notification of succession, the Government of Malta indicated that it considers itself bound by the Convention as from 1 October 1964 [the date of entry into force of the Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland].

6/ In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned ratification, the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria and the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations stated that their Governments considered the said ratification as null and void for the South Korean authorities could not speak on behalf of Korea.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the above-mentioned communication from the Permanent Representative of Romania, the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations stated the following:

"The Republic of Korea took part in the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, and contributed to the formulation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, signed the Convention on the same day and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 December 1970.

"As the resolution 195 (III) of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 12 December 1948 declares unmistakably, the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government in Korea.

"Therefore, the rights and obligations of the Republic of Korea under the said Convention shall in no way be affected by any statement that has no basis in fact or unjustly distorts the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Korea."

7/ The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam (the latter of which replaced the Republic of Viet-Nam) united on 2 July 1976 to constitute a new State, the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam (Viet-Nam). The former Republic of Viet-Nam acceded to the Convention on 10 May 1973.

8/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 5 September 1969, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Kuwait on acceding to the above Convention. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity".

Identical communications, in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 15 October 1969 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the United Arab Republic (see also note 3 in chapter I.1 and note 10 below), on 6 January 1972 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Bahrain, on 12 January 1977 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Democratic Yemen, on 30 August 1977 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 29 October 1979 in respect of the declaration of 15 March 1979 made by the Syrian Arab Republic, on 1 April 1981 in respect of the declaration of 10 February 1981 made by Saudi Arabia and on 14 August 1981 in respect of the declaration of 13 April 1981 by Sudan.

9/ In a communication received on 15 September 1980, the Government of China notified the Secretary-General that it withdraws its reservations with regard to article 37, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention.

10/ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation relating to Israel. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, p. 211.

[11] In a communication received on 1 June 1972, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 645, p. 372.

[12] These reservations were not included in the instrument of accession deposited on behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic on 4 August 1978. In accordance with the practice followed by the Secretary-General in similar circumstances the text of the reservations was communicated to the States concerned on 2 April 1979, and, since no objections to this procedure were received within 90 days from that date, the Secretary-General received the said notification of reservation in definitive deposit on 1 July 1979. For the objection as to the substance formulated by the Federal Republic of Germany in respect of reservation No. 3, see under "Objections" in this chapter.

[13] It should be noted that, as at the date of receipt of the said declaration the Syrian Arab Republic had become neither a party nor a signatory to the Protocol in question.

[14] In the instrument of ratification, the Government of Venezuela confirmed the reservation set forth in paragraph 3 of its reservations made upon signature. On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations stated that the reservations set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 had not been maintained by the Government of Venezuela upon ratification and should be considered as withdrawn; for the text of those reservations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, p. 202.

[15] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 8 June 1977, the Government of the Bahamas declared that it wishes to maintain the objections made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland prior to the independence of the Bahamas. (For the text of the objections made by the Government of the United Kingdom prior to 10 July 1973, the date when the Bahamas acceded to independence, see above, under "Objections".)

4. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS CONCERNING ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VI.
REGISTRATION: 24 June 1964, No. 7311.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, p. 223.
See note in the same place in chapter III.3.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	25 Oct 1961	10 Oct 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968 a
Botswana		11 Apr 1969 a
Burma		7 Mar 1980 a
Central African Republic	28 Mar 1962	19 Mar 1973
China[1]		
Democratic Kampuchea		31 Aug 1965 a
Denmark	18 Apr 1961	2 Oct 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar 1962	14 Jan 1964
Egypt		9 Jun 1964 a
Finland	20 Oct 1961	9 Dec 1969
Gabon		2 Apr 1964 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	28 Mar 1962	11 Nov 1964
Ghana	18 Apr 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan 1968 a
Iceland		18 May 1971 a
India		15 Oct 1965 a
Iran	27 May 1961	3 Feb 1965
Iraq	20 Feb 1962	15 Oct 1963
Italy	13 Mar 1962	25 Jun 1969
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec 1962 a
Lebanon	18 Apr 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 Jun 1977 a
Madagascar		31 Jul 1963 a
Malawi		29 Apr 1980 a
Malaysia		9 Nov 1965 a
Morocco		23 Feb 1977 a
Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
Niger		28 Mar 1966 a
Norway	18 Apr 1961	24 Oct 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a
Panama		4 Dec 1963 a
Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Philippines	20 Oct 1961	15 Nov 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar 1962	7 Mar 1977
Senegal	18 Apr 1961	
Sri Lanka		31 Jul 1978 a
Sweden	18 Apr 1961	21 Mar 1967
Thailand	30 Oct 1961	
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb 1962	5 Nov 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr 1961	1 Apr 1963
Zaire		15 Jul 1976 a

NOTES:

[1] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 April 1961. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[2] See note 3 in chapter III.3, and note 3 in chapter III.5.

5. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 24 June 1964, No. 7312.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, p. 241.
See note in the same place in chapter III.3.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Australia		26 Jan 1968 a
Austria	18 Apr 1961	28 Apr 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar 1977 a
Belgium	23 Oct 1961	2 May 1968
Botswana		11 Apr 1969 a
Central African Republic	28 Mar 1962	19 Mar 1973
China[1]		
Colombia	18 Apr 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov 1964 a
Democratic Kampuchea		31 Aug 1965 a
Denmark	18 Apr 1961	2 Oct 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar 1962	13 Feb 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr 1961	21 Sep 1964
Fiji		21 Jun 1971 d
Finland	20 Oct 1961	9 Dec 1969
France	30 Mar 1962	31 Dec 1970
Gabon		2 Apr 1964 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2,3]	18 Apr 1961	11 Nov 1964
Ghana	18 Apr 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan 1968 a
Iceland		18 May 1971 a
India		15 Oct 1965 a
Iran	27 May 1961	3 Feb 1965
Iraq	20 Feb 1962	15 Oct 1963
Ireland	18 Apr 1961	
Israel	18 Apr 1961	
Italy	13 Mar 1962	25 Jun 1969
Japan	26 Mar 1962	8 Jun 1964
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec 1962 a
Lebanon	18 Apr 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb 1962	17 Aug 1966
Madagascar		31 Jul 1963 a
Malawi		29 Apr 1980 a
Malaysia		9 Nov 1965 a
Malta[4]		7 Mar 1967 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
New Zealand	28 Mar 1962	23 Sep 1970
Niger		26 Apr 1966 a
Norway	18 Apr 1961	24 Oct 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a
Pakistan		29 Mar 1976 a
Panama		4 Dec 1963 a
Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Philippines	20 Oct 1961	15 Nov 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar 1962	25 Jan 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a
Sri Lanka		31 Jul 1978 a
Sweden	18 Apr 1961	21 Mar 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr 1961	22 Nov 1963
United Kingdom	11 Dec 1961	1 Sep 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb 1962	5 Nov 1962
United States of America	29 Jun 1961	13 Nov 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr 1961	1 Apr 1963
Zaire		19 Jul 1965 a

NOTES:

[1] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 April 1961. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[2] See note 3 in chapter III.3.

[3] In a communication received on 22 March 1965, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. In order to meet her obligations under article I of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, and in accordance with Security Council resolution of 15 October 1946 on the conditions under which the International Court of Justice shall be open to States not Parties to that Statute [resolution 9 (1946) adopted by the Security Council at its 76th meeting], the Federal Republic has issued a declaration accepting the competence of the International Court of Justice for the disputes named in article I of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. This declaration also applies to the disputes named in article IV of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes which arise from the interpretation or application of the Optional Protocol on the Acquisition of Nationality."

The declaration referred to above was deposited by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 29 January 1965 with the Registrar of the International Court of Justice who transmitted certifed true copies thereof to all States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Security Council resolution referred to above.

In the same communication, the Goverment of the Federal Republic of Germany has notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with article IV of the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, that it will extend the provisions of the said Protocol to disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961.

4/ See note 5 in chapter III.3 which also applies to this Protocol.

6. VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS

Done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 March 1967, in accordance with article 77.
REGISTRATION: 8 June 1967, No. 8638.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 596, p. 261.

The Convention was adopted on 22 April 1963 by the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 4 March to 22 April 1963. The Conference also adopted the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, the Final Act and three resolutions annexed to that Act. The Convention and the two Protocols were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Final Act, by unanimous decision of the Conference, was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria. For the proceedings of the Conference, see United Nations Conference on Consular Relations, Official Records, vols. I and II (United Nations publication, Sales Nos.: 63.X.2 and 64.X.1). The text of the Convention, two Protocols, Final Act and resolutions is published in vol. II.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession(d)
Algeria		14 Apr 1964 a
Argentina	24 Apr 1963	7 Mar 1967
Australia	31 Mar 1964	12 Feb 1973
Austria	24 Apr 1963	12 Jun 1969
Bahamas		17 Mar 1977 d
Bangladesh		13 Jan 1978 d
Belgium	31 Mar 1964	9 Sep 1970
Benin	24 Apr 1963	27 Apr 1979
Bhutan		28 Jul 1981 a
Bolivia	6 Aug 1963	22 Sep 1970
Brazil	24 Apr 1963	11 May 1967
Canada		18 Jul 1974 a
Cape Verde		30 Jul 1979 a
Central African Republic	24 Apr 1963	
Chile	24 Apr 1963	9 Jan 1968
China[1]		2 Jul 1979 a
Colombia	24 Apr 1963	6 Sep 1972
Congo	24 Apr 1963	
Costa Rica	6 Jun 1963	29 Dec 1966
Cuba	24 Apr 1963	15 Oct 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr 1976 a
Czechoslovakia	31 Mar 1964	13 Mar 1968
Denmark	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov 1978 a
Dominican Republic	24 Apr 1963	4 Mar 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar 1964	11 Mar 1965
Egypt		21 Jun 1965 a
El Salvador		19 Jan 1973 a
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug 1976 a
Fiji		28 Apr 1972 a
Finland	28 Oct 1963	2 Jul 1980
France	24 Apr 1963	31 Dec 1970
Gabon	24 Apr 1963	23 Feb 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	31 Oct 1963	7 Sep 1971
Ghana	24 Apr 1963	4 Oct 1963
Greece		14 Oct 1975 a
Guatemala		9 Feb 1973 a
Guyana		13 Sep 1973 a
Haiti		2 Feb 1978 a
Holy See	24 Apr 1963	8 Oct 1970
Honduras		13 Feb 1968 a
Iceland		1 Jun 1978 a
India		28 Nov 1977 a
Iran	24 Apr 1963	5 Jun 1975
Iraq		14 Jan 1970 a
Ireland	24 Apr 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb 1964	
Italy	22 Nov 1963	25 Jun 1969
Ivory Coast	24 Apr 1963	
Jamaica		9 Feb 1976 a
Jordan		7 Mar 1973 a
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a
Kuwait	10 Jan 1964	31 Jul 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug 1973 a
Lebanon	24 Apr 1963	20 Mar 1975
Lesotho		26 Jul 1972 a
Liberia	24 Apr 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar 1964	8 Mar 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb 1967 a
Malawi		29 Apr 1980 a
Mali		28 Mar 1968 a
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a
Mexico	7 Oct 1963	16 Jun 1965
Morocco		23 Feb 1977 a
Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
New Zealand		10 Sep 1974 a
Nicaragua		31 Oct 1975 a
Niger	24 Apr 1963	26 Apr 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan 1968 a
Norway	24 Apr 1963	13 Feb 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a
Pakistan		14 Apr 1969 a
Panama	4 Dec 1963	28 Aug 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec 1975 d
Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Peru	24 Apr 1963	17 Feb 1978
Philippines	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1965
Poland	20 Mar 1964	13 Oct 1981
Portugal		13 Sep 1972 a
Republic of Korea		7 Mar 1977 a
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][3]		10 May 1973 a
Romania		24 Feb 1972 a

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Rwanda		31 May 1974 a
Senegal		29 Apr 1966 a
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a
Somalia		29 Mar 1968 a
Spain		3 Feb 1970 a
Suriname		11 Sep 1980 a
Sweden	8 Oct 1963	19 Mar 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct 1978 a
Tonga		7 Jan 1972 a
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct 1965 a
Tunisia		8 Jul 1964 a
Turkey		19 Feb 1976 a
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb 1977 a
United Kingdom	27 Mar 1964	9 May 1972[8]
United Republic of Cameroon	21 Aug 1963	22 May 1967
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr 1977 a
United States of America	24 Apr 1963	24 Nov 1969
Upper Volta	24 Apr 1963	11 Aug 1964
Uruguay	24 Apr 1963	10 Mar 1970
Venezuela[4]	24 Apr 1963	27 Oct 1965
Yugoslavia	24 Apr 1963	8 Feb 1965
Zaire	24 Apr 1963	15 Jul 1976

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes an express reservation to the provisions of articles 74 and 76 of the Convention because it considers that, in view of the nature of the content and rules of the Convention, all free and sovereign States have the right to participate in it, and the Revolutionary Government is therefore in favour of facilitating accession by all countries in the international community, without distinction as to the territorial size of States, the number of their inhabitants or their social, economic or political systems.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"Contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of States and to the right of all States to participate in general multilateral treaties, articles 74 and 76 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations deprive certain States of their undeniable right to become parties to a treaty of a general character, concerning matters of legitimate interest of any State, which, according to its preamble, should contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems."

DENMARK

In respect of article 5 (j), consular posts established in Denmark by foreign States may not, except by virtue of a special agreement, execute letters rogatory or commissions to take evidence for the courts of the sending State, and may transmit judicial and extra-judicial documents only in civil or commerical matters.

(1) "With reference to Article 22, the Government of Denmark expresses the wish that it may be possible to maintain the practice existing between Denmark and a number of other countries to appoint honorary consular officers from among persons having the nationality of the receiving State or of a third State; the Government of Denmark further expresses the hope that States with which Denmark establishes consular relations will give their consent, pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 22, to the appointment of honorary consuls having the nationality of the receiving State or a third State.

(2) "With reference to Article 68, the Government of Denmark expresses its desire, in accordance with Danish practice, to continue appointing honorary consular officers and, on condition of reciprocity, its willingness to continue receiving honorary consular officers in Denmark."

EGYPT[5,6]

. . .

"2--Paragraph 1 of article 46 concerning exemption from registration of aliens and residence permits shall not apply to consular employees.

"3--Article 49 concerning exemption from taxation shall apply only to consular officers, their spouses and minor children. This exemption cannot be extended to consular employees and to members of the service staff.

"4--Article 62, concerning exemption from custom duties and taxes on articles for the official use of a consular post headed by an honorary officer, shall not apply.

"5--Article 65 is not accepted. Honorary consular officers cannot be exempted from registration of aliens and residence permits.

"6--It is the understanding of the United Arab Republic that the privileges and immunities specified in this Convention are granted only to consular officers, their spouses and minor children and cannot be extended to other members of their families."

FIJI

"Fiji will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of Article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to acts in respect of which consular officers and consular employees enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Convention."

FINLAND

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

"With regard to article 35, paragraph 1, and article 58, paragraph 1, Finland does not accord to consular posts headed by honorary consular officers the right to employ diplomatic or consular couriers and diplomatic or consular bags, or to governments, diplomatic missions and other consular posts the right to employ these means in communicating with consular posts headed by honorary consular officers, except to the extent that Finland may have consented thereto in particular cases."

Declarations:

"With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Finnish Government expressed the wish that in countries where it has been an established practice to allow nationals of the receiving State or of a third State to be appointed as Finnish honorary consuls, this practice will continue to be allowed as before. The Finnish Government also expresses the hope that countries with which Finland establishes new consular relations will follow a similar practice and will give their consent to such appointments pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22."

"With reference to article 49, paragraph 1 b, the Finnish Government wishes to add that, according to established practice, exemption cannot be granted in respect of dues or taxes levied on certain private movable property, such as shares or stock or other form of partnership in condominium or housing corporation entitling the holder of such movable property to possess and control immovable property situated in the territory of Finland and owned or otherwise legally possessed by the said condominium or housing corporation."

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Declaration received on 8 April 1974:

"The Federal Republic of Germany interprets the provisions of Chapter II of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done on 24 April 1963, as applying to all career consular personnel (consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff), including those assigned to a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer, and that it will apply the said provisions accordingly."

ICELAND

With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Icelandic Government expresses the wish that in countries where it has been an established practice to allow nationals of the receiving State or of a third State to be appointed as Icelandic honorary consuls, this will continue to be allowed as before. The Icelandic Governmentalso expresses the hope that countries with which Iceland establishes new consular relations will follow a similar practice and will give theirconsent to such appointments pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22.

IRAQ[5]

The accession of the Republic of Iraq to this Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of the Member of the United Nations called Israel or imply any obligation toward or relation with the said Member.

ITALY

With reference to the provision contained in article 36, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention on Consular Relations, the Italian Government considers that the right of a consular official to visit nationals of his State who are for any reason held in custody and to act on their behalf may not be waived, inasmuch as it is embodied in general law. The Italian Government will therefore act on the basis of reciprocity.

KUWAIT

Upon ratification:

It is understood that the ratification of this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

LESOTHO

"The Kingdom of Lesotho will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions or to produce official correspondence and documents relating thereto as not extending to matters, correspondence or documents connected with the administration of the estate of a deceased person in respect of which a grant of representation has been made to a member of a consular post."

MEXICO

Mexico does not accept that part of article 31, paragraph 4 of the Convention which refers to expropriation of consular premises. The main reason for this reservation is that that paragraph, by contemplating the possibility of expropriation of consular premises by the receiving State, presupposes that the sending State is the owner of the premises. That situation is precluded in the Mexican Republic by article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, according to which foreign States cannot acquire private title to immovable property unless it is situated at the permanent seat of Federal Power and necessary for the direct use of their embassies or legations.

MOROCCO

Morocco's accession to the Convention on Consular Relations shall not in any way imply tacit recognition of "Israel"; nor shall any conventional relations be established between the Kingdom of Morocco and "Israel".[7]

Article 62, concerning the exemption from customs duties on articles for the use of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer, shall not apply.

Article 65 shall not apply, since honorary consular officers cannot be exempted from obligations in regard to the registration of aliens and residence permits.

NORWAY

Upon ratification:

"With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Norwegian Government expresses the wish that in countries where it has been an established practice to allow nationals of the receiving State or of a third State to be appointed as Norwegian honorary consuls, this practice will continue to be allowed as before. The Norwegian Government also expresses the hope that countries with which Norway establishes new consular relations will follow a similar practice and will give their consent to such appointments pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22."

OMAN

". . . The accession of this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Sultanate of Oman and "Israel".

ROMANIA

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of articles 74 and 76 of the Convention are incompatible with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose subject-matter and purposes are of interest to the international community as a whole should be open for universal accession.

SWEDEN

Reservation:

With regard to article 35, paragraph 1, and article 58, paragraph 1, Sweden does not accord to consular posts headed by honorary consular officers the right to employ diplomatic or consular couriers and diplomatic or consular bags, or to Governments, diplomatic missions and other consular posts the right to employ these means in communicating with consular posts headed by honorary consular officers, except to the extent that Sweden may have consented thereto in particular cases.

Declaration:

"With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Swedish Government expresses the wish that in countries where it has been an established practice to allow nationals of the receiving State or of a third State to be appointed as Swedish honorary consuls, this will continue to be allowed as before. The Swedish Government also expresses the hope that countries with which Sweden establishes new consular relations will follow a similar practice and will give their consent to such appointments pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[5]

(*a*) Accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the said Convention and ratification thereof by its Government does not, in any way, imply recognition of Israel, nor shall they lead to any such dealings with the latter as are governed by the provisions of the Convention;

(*b*) The Syrian Arab Republic shall be under no obligation to apply article 49 of the Convention to local personnel employed by consulates or to exempt them from dues and taxes.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES[5]

"The accession of the United Arab Emirates to this Convention shall in no way amount to recognition of nor the establishment of any treaty relation with Israel."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The United Kingdom will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to acts in respect of which consular officers and consular employees enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Convention."

Declaration made upon ratification:

". . . The United Kingdom hereby confirms its declaration in respect of paragraph 3 of article 44 of the Convention made at the time of signature, and further declares that it will interpret Chapter II of the Convention as applying to all career consular employees, including those employed at a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer."

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark objects to the reservations made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to paragraph 1 of article 46 and to articles 49, 62 and 65 of the Convention and to the reservation made by Italy to paragraph 1(c) of article 36 of the Convention."

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservations to articles 46, 49, 62 and 65 of the Convention made by the Government of the United Arab Republic. This declaration shall not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the French Republic and the United Arab Republic.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not regard as valid the reservations to articles 46, 49, 62 and 65 of the Convention made by the Government of the United Arab Republic.

"This declaration shall not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Arab Republic."

25 July 1977

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservations made by the Kingdom of Morocco in respect of articles 62 and 65 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 as incompatible with the purpose and objective of the Convention.

This declaration shall, however, not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Morocco.

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg is not in a position to accept the reservations formulated by the Government of Cuba regarding articles 74 and 76 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done on 24 April 1963.

NOTES:

1/ The Convention was signed on 24 April 1963 on behalf of the Republic of China. Upon accession, the Government of China made the following declaration:

"The Taiwan authorities' signature on this Convention in the name of China is illegal and null and void." [See note in this respect concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1)].

2/ With the following declaration:

> ". . . The Convention and Optional Protocols shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany, subject to the existing rights and responsibilities of the Powers responsible for Berlin including the right to decide on the admis- sion of heads of consular missions in their sectors and to determine the extent of consular privileges and immunities."

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, a communication was received on 30 March 1972 from the Government of Czechoslovakia. The said communication is identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding one referred to in the second paragraph of note 3 in Chapter III.3.

3/ The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam (the latter of which replaced the Republic of Viet-Nam) united on 2 July 1976 to constitute a new State, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (Viet Nam). At the time of preparing this publication no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

4/ The instrument of ratification does not maintain the reservations made on behalf of the Government of Venezuela upon signature of the Convention. On depositing the said instrument, the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations confirmed that those reservations should be considered as withdrawn. For the text of the reservations in question, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 596, p. 452.

5/ In a communication received on 16 March 1966, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of paragraph 1 of the declaration made by the Government of the United Arab Republic (see also note 3 in chapter I.1 and note 6 below). In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention and Protocol are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the United Arab Republic an atti- tude of complete reciprocity."

Identical communications, in essence, mutatis mutandis, have been received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 16 March 1970 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Iraq; on 12 May 1977 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the United Arab Emirates, and on 11 May 1979 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the Syrian Arab Republic.

[6] In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation relating to Israel. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 596, p. 456.

[7] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 4 April 1977, the Government of Morocco declared that 'the reservation concerning Israel . . . constituted a declaration of general policy which did not affect the legal effects of the provisions of the said Convention as far as their application in respect of the Kingdom of Morocco was concerned'.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 May 1977 the Government of Israel made the following declaration:

"The instrument deposited by the Government of Morocco contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Morocco cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Morocco under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Morocco an attitude of complete reciprocity."

[8] In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) and territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

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7. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS CONCERNING ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY

Done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 March 1967, in accordance with article VI.
REGISTRATION: 8 June 1967, No. 8639.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 596, p. 469.
See note in the same place in chapter III.6.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Belgium		9 Sep 1970 a
Bhutan		28 Jul 1981 a
Brazil	24 Apr 1963	
China[1]		
Colombia	24 Apr 1963	
Congo	24 Apr 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr 1963	4 Mar 1964
Egypt		21 Jun 1965 a
Finland	28 Oct 1963	2 Jul 1980
Gabon		23 Feb 1965 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	31 Oct 1963	7 Sep 1971
Ghana	24 Apr 1963	4 Oct 1963
Iceland		1 Jun 1978 a
India		28 Nov 1977 a
Iran		5 Jun 1975 a
Iraq[3]		14 Jan 1970 a
Italy	22 Nov 1963	25 Jun 1969
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a
Kuwait	10 Jan 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug 1973 a
Liberia	24 Apr 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb 1967 a
Malawi		23 Feb 1981 a
Morocco		23 Feb 1977 a
Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
Niger		21 Jun 1978 a
Norway	24 Apr 1963	13 Feb 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a
Panama	4 Dec 1963	28 Aug 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Philippines		15 Nov 1965 a
Poland		13 Oct 1981
Republic of Korea		7 Mar 1977 a
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][4]		10 May 1973 a
Senegal		29 Apr 1966 a
Suriname		11 Sep 1980 a
Sweden	8 Oct 1963	19 Mar 1974
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
United Republic of Cameroon	21 Aug 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr 1963	

NOTES:

[1] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 24 April 1963. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapterI.1).

[2] See note 2 in chapter III.6.

[3] See chapter III.6 for the text of the reservation contained in the instrument of accession by the Government of Iraq to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and to this Protocol.

[4] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

8. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 March 1967, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 8 June 1967, No. 8640.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 596, p. 487.

See note in the same place in chapter III.6.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	24 Apr 1963	
Australia		12 Feb 1973 a
Austria	24 Apr 1963	12 Jun 1969
Belgium	31 Mar 1964	9 Sep 1970
Benin	24 Apr 1963	
Central African Republic . . .	24 Apr 1963	
Chile	24 Apr 1963	
China[1]		
Colombia	24 Apr 1963	
Congo	24 Apr 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1972
Dominican Republic . . .	24 Apr 1963	4 Mar 1964
Finland	28 Oct 1963	2 Jul 1980
France	24 Apr 1963	31 Dec 1970
Gabon	24 Apr 1963	23 Feb 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]. .	31 Oct 1963	7 Sep 1971
Ghana	24 Apr 1963	
Iceland		1 Jun 1978 a
India		28 Nov 1977 a
Iran		5 Jun 1975 a
Ireland	24 Apr 1963	
Italy	22 Nov 1963	25 Jun 1969
Ivory Coast . . .	24 Apr 1963	
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a
Kuwait	10 Jan 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .		9 Aug 1973 a
Lebanon	24 Apr 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr 1963	
Liechtenstein . .	24 Apr 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg . . .	24 Mar 1964	8 Mar 1972
Madagascar . . .		17 Feb 1967 a
Malawi		23 Feb 1981 a
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a
Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
New Zealand . . .		10 Sep 1974
Niger	24 Apr 1963	21 Jun 1978
Norway	24 Apr 1963	13 Feb 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a
Pakistan		29 Mar 1976 a
Panama	4 Dec 1963	28 Aug 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Peru	24 Apr 1963	
Philippines . . .	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar 1977 a
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][3]. . .		10 May 1973 a
Senegal		29 Apr 1966 a
Seychelles . . .		29 May 1979 a
Suriname		11 Sep 1980 a
Sweden	8 Oct 1963	19 Mar 1974
Switzerland . . .	23 Oct 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom .	27 Mar 1964	9 May 1972[4]
United Republic of Cameroon . .	21 Aug 1963	
United States of America	24 Apr 1963	24 Nov 1969
Upper Volta . . .	24 Apr 1963	11 Aug 1964
Uruguay	24 Apr 1963	
Yugoslavia . . .	24 Apr 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr 1963	

NOTES:

[1] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 24 April 1963. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[2] See note 2 in chapter III.6. In a communication deposited on 24 January 1972 with the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, who transmitted it to the Secretary- General pursuant to operative paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 9 (1946) of 15 October 1946, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated as follows:

"On behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany and with reference to the resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 15 October 1946, I have the honour to make the following declaration:

"In respect of any dispute between the Federal Republic of Germany and any Party to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 and to the Optional Protocol thereto concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes that may arise within the scope of that Protocol, the Federal Republic of Germany accepts the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. This declaration also applies to such disputes as may arise, within the scope of article IV of the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, in connexion with the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality.

"It is in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with the terms and subject to the conditions of the Statute and Rules of the International Court of Justice that the jurisdiction of the Court is hereby recognized.

"The Federal Republic of Germany undertakes to comply in good faith with the decisions of the Court and to accept all the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter."

3/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

4/ In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) and territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

9. CONVENTION ON SPECIAL MISSIONS

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1969[1]

Not yet in force (see article 53).
TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2530 (XXIV)[1] of 8 December 1969.

The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	18 Dec 1969	13 Oct 1972
Austria		22 Aug 1978 a
Chile		19 Oct 1979 a
China[2]		
Cuba		9 Jun 1976 a
Cyprus	18 Sep 1970	24 Jan 1972
Czechoslovakia		1 Oct 1976 a
El Salvador	18 Dec 1970	
Fiji		18 Oct 1972 a
Finland	28 Dec 1970	
Iran		5 Jun 1975 a
Israel	9 Nov 1970	
Jamaica	18 Dec 1969	
Liechtenstein	15 Dec 1970	3 Aug 1977
Mexico		31 Jan 1979 a
Nicaragua	18 Sep 1970	
Paraguay		19 Sep 1975 a
Philippines	16 Dec 1969	26 Nov 1976
Poland		22 Mar 1977 a
Rwanda		29 Nov 1977 a
Seychelles		28 Dec 1977 a
Switzerland	31 Jul 1970	3 Nov 1977
Tonga		18 Jan 1977 a
Tunisia	19 Aug 1970	2 Nov 1971
United Kingdom	17 Dec 1970	
Uruguay		17 Dec 1980 a
Yugoslavia	18 Dec 1969	5 Mar 1974

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

Reservation

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba enters an express reservation with regard to the third sentence of paragraph 1 of article 25 of the Convention, and consequently does not accept the assumption of consent to enter the premises of the special mission for any of the reasons mentioned in that paragraph or for any other reasons.

Declaration

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba considers the provisions of articles 50 and 52 of the Convention to be discriminatory in nature because, whereas the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, the said provisions deny a number of States the right to sign and accede to the Convention, a situation which is contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers the articles 50 and 52 of the Convention to be in contradiction to the principle of international law of sovereign equality of States and to the right of all States to become Parties of the international multilateral treaties dealing with matters of general interest."

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 2530 (XXIV). Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/7630).

2/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 28 December 1970. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

10. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON SPECIAL MISSIONS CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1969[1]

Not yet in force (see article VII).
TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2530 (XXIV)[1] of 8 December 1969.

The Protocol was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 16 December 1969.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria		22 Aug 1978 a
China[2]		
Cyprus	31 Dec 1970	24 Jan 1972
El Salvador . . .	18 Dec 1970	
Finland	28 Dec 1970	
Iran		5 Jun 1975 a
Jamaica	1 Jul 1970	
Liechtenstein . .	15 Dec 1970	3 Aug 1977
Paraguay		19 Sep 1975 a
Philippines . . .	16 Dec 1969	26 Nov 1976
Seychelles . . .		28 Dec 1977 a
Switzerland . . .	31 Jul 1970	3 Nov 1977
United Kingdom .	17 Dec 1970	
Uruguay		17 Dec 1980 a
Yugoslavia . . .	18 Dec 1969	5 Mar 1974

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 2530 (XXIV). Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/7630).

2/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 28 December 1970. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

11. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 February 1977, in accordance with article 17 (1).
REGISTRATION: 20 February 1977, No. 15410.
TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII)[1] of 14 December 1973.

The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 14 December 1973.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Australia	30 Dec 1974	20 Jun 1977
Austria		3 Aug 1977 a
Barbados		26 Oct 1979 a
Bulgaria	27 Jun 1974	18 Jul 1974
Burundi		17 Dec 1980 a
Byelorussian SSR	11 Jun 1974	5 Feb 1976
Canada	26 Jun 1974	4 Aug 1976
Chile		21 Jan 1977 a
Costa Rica		2 Nov 1977 a
Cyprus		24 Dec 1975 a
Czechoslovakia	11 Oct 1974	30 Jun 1975
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 Jul 1975[2]
Dominican Republic		8 Jul 1977 a
Ecuador	27 Aug 1974	12 Mar 1975
El Salvador		8 Aug 1980 a
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct 1978
Gabon		14 Oct 1981 a
German Democratic Republic	23 May 1974	30 Nov 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	15 Aug 1974	25 Jan 1977
Ghana		25 Apr 1975 a
Guatemala	12 Dec 1974	
Haiti		25 Aug 1980 a
Hungary	6 Nov 1974	26 Mar 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug 1977
India		11 Apr 1978 a
Iran		12 Jul 1978 a
Iraq		28 Feb 1978 a
Israel		31 Jul 1980 a
Italy	30 Dec 1974	
Jamaica		21 Sep 1978 a
Liberia		30 Sep 1975 a
Malawi		14 Mar 1977 a
Mexico		22 Apr 1980 a
Mongolia	23 Aug 1974	8 Aug 1975
Nicaragua	29 Oct 1974	10 Mar 1975
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr 1980
Pakistan		29 Mar 1976 a
Panama		17 Jun 1980 a
Paraguay	25 Oct 1974	24 Nov 1975
Peru		25 Apr 1978 a
Philippines		26 Nov 1976 a
Poland	7 Jun 1974	
Romania	27 Dec 1974	15 Aug 1978
Rwanda	15 Oct 1974	29 Nov 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980 a
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 Jul 1975
Togo		30 Dec 1980 a
Trinidad and Tobago		15 Jun 1979 a
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan 1977
Turkey		11 Jun 1981 a
Ukrainian SSR	18 Jun 1974	20 Jan 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 Jun 1974	15 Jan 1976
United Kingdom	13 Dec 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec 1973	26 Oct 1976
Uruguay		13 Jun 1978 a
Yugoslavia	17 Dec 1974	29 Dec 1976
Zaire		25 Jul 1977 a

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

BULGARIA

Declaration made upon signature and renewed upon ratification:

Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

BURUNDI

In respect of cases where the alleged offenders belong to a national liberation movement recognized by Burundi or by an international organization of which Burundi in a member, and their actions are part of their struggle for liberation, the Government of the Republic of Burundi reserves the right not to apply to them the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2, and article 6, paragraph 1.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention and declares that, in conformity with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

Upon ratification:

"[Czechoslovakia] does not feel itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

ECUADOR

Upon signature:

Ecuador wishes to avail itself of the provisions of article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention, declaring that it does not consider itself bound to refer disputes concerning the application of the Convention to the International Court of Justice.

EL SALVADOR

The State of El Salvador does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention.

FINLAND

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"Finland reserves the right to apply the provision of article 8, paragraph 3, in such a way that extradition shall be restricted to offences which, under Finnish Law, are punishable by a penalty more severe than imprisonment for one year and, provided also that other conditions in the Finnish Legislation for extradition are fulfilled.

Declaration made upon signature:

"Finland also reserves the right to make such other reservations as it may deem appropriate if and when ratifying this Convention."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Declaration made upon signature and renewed upon ratification:

The German Democratic Republic does not regard itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, and reaffirms its view that in conformity with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the approval of all parties to any dispute is required in order to subject a certain dispute to arbitration or to submit it for decision to the International Court of Justice.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon signature:

" . . . The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, upon ratifying this Convention, to state its views on the explanations of vote and declarations made by other States upon signing or ratifying or acceding to that Convention and to make reservations regarding certain provisions of the said Convention."

GHANA[4]

"(ii) Paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention provides that disputes may be submitted to arbitration, failing which any of the parties to the dispute may refer it to the International Court of Justice by request. Since Ghana is opposed to any form of compulsory arbitration, she wishes to exercise her option under article 13 (2) to make a reservation on article 13 (1). It is noted that such a reservation can be withdrawn later under article 13 (3)."

HUNGARY

Declaration made upon signature and renewed upon ratification:

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention. These provisions are at variance with the position of the Hungarian People's Republic according to which for the submission of disputes between States to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice the consent of all of the interested parties is required."

INDIA

"The Government of the Republic of India does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 13 which establishes compulsory arbitration or adjudication by the International Court of Justice concerning disputes between two or more States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention."

IRAQ[5]

(1) The resolution of the United Nations General Assembly with which the above-mentioned Convention is enclosed shall be considered to be

an integral part of the above-mentioned Convention.

(2) Sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of article 1 of the Convention shall cover the representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the League of Arab States or the Organization of African Unity.

(3) The Republic of Iraq shall not bind itself by paragraph (1) of article 13 of the Convention.

(4) The accession of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to the Convention shall in no way constitute a recognition of Israel or a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.

ISRAEL

Declaration:

"The Government of the State of Israel declares that its accession to the Convention does not constitute acceptance by it as binding of the provisions of any other international instrument, or acceptance by it of any other international instrument as being an instrument related to the Convention.

The Government of Israel reaffirms the contents of its communication of 11 May 1979 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations."[6]

Reservation:

"The State of Israel does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention."

JAMAICA

"Jamaica avails itself of the provisions of article 13, paragraph 2, and declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, and states that in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

MALAWI

"The Government of the Republic of Malawi [declares], in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 13, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention."

MONGOLIA

Declaration made upon signature and renewed upon ratification:

"The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

PAKISTAN

"Pakistan shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention".

PERU

With reservation as to article 13(1).

ROMANIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago avails itself of the provisions of article 13, paragraph 2, and declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, and states that in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

TUNISIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

No dispute may be brought before the International Court of Justice unless by agreement between all parties to the dispute.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

ZAIRE

The Republic of Zaire does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice. In the light of its policy based on respect for the sovereignty of States, the Republic of Zaire is opposed to any form of compulsory arbitration and hopes that such disputes may be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice not at the request of one of the parties but with the consent of all the interested parties.

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

30 November 1979

The statement by the Republic of Iraq on subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of article 1 of the Convention does not have any legal effects for the Federal Republic of Germany.

25 March 1981

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Burundi concerning article 2, paragraph 2, and article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

ISRAEL

"The Government of the State of Israel does not regard as valid the reservation made by Iraq in respect of paragraph (1) (b) of article 1 of the said Convention.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

2 May 1979

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservation made by Iraq in respect of paragraph (1) (b) of article 1 of the said Convention."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	2 May 1979	Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Isle of Man, Belize[7], Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, the Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus.

NOTES:

[1] Resolution 3166 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973. Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 146.

[2] In a notification received on 12 March 1980, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation made upon ratification of the Convention, which specified that until further decision, the Convention would not apply to the Faeroe Islands or to Greenland.

The notification indicates 1 April 1980 as the effective date of withdrawal.

[3] In a communication accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared as follows:

> With effect from the day on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany it will also apply to Berlin (West) subject to the rights and responsibilities of the Allied authorities.

With respect to the above declaration, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (21 July 1977):

> The declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany when it deposited the instrument of ratification concerning the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) is incompatible with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and can therefore have no legal force. The Quadripartite Agreement, as is well known, does not allow the Federal Republic of Germany to represent the interests of Berlin in matters of status and security in the international arena. The above-mentioned Convention directly affects matters of status and security. It therefore follows that the Federal Republic of Germany cannot assume the rights and obligations of ensuring the observance of the provisions of this Convention in Berlin (West).
>
> Since under the Quadripartite Agreement the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States retain their rights and responsibility with respect to the representation abroad of interests of Berlin (West) and its permanent residents, including rights and responsibility concerning matters of security and status, both in international organizations and in relations with other countries, the Soviet Union will, in any matters which may arise in connexion with the application and implementation of the Convention in Berlin (West), address itself to the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (7 December 1977--in relation to the declaration made by the Soviet Union received on 21 July 1977):

> "We have the honour to refer to the Note from the Director of the General Legal Division in charge of the Office of Legal Affairs No. C.N.228.1977.TREATIES-6, dated 10 August 1977 concerning the ratification by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany with declaration, of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, and in particular to refer to paragraph 2 of that note which reported a communication made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to the application of that Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin.
>
> "In a communication to the Government of the USSR which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, the Governments of France the US and the UK confirmed that, provided matters of security and status are not affected and provided that extension is specified in each case, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the USSR, in a communication to the Government of France, the UK and the US, which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such an extension.
>
> "The established procedures referred to above, which were endorsed in the Quadripartite Agreement, are designed inter alia to afford the authorities of France, the UK and the US the opportunity to ensure that international agreements concluded by the FRG which are to be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that matters of security and status remain unaffected. The extension of the aforesaid Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin received the authorization, under these established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States who took the necessary steps to ensure that matters of security and status would not be affected thereby. Consequently, pursuant to the declaration on Berlin made by the FRG, this Convention has been validly extended to the WSB. Accordingly, the application of this Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect."

Federal Republic of Germany (13 February 1978):

> "By their Note of 3 December 1977, disseminated by Circular Note C.N.393.1977.TREATIES-11 of 19 January 1978, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communcation referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Note of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that, subject to the rights and responsibilities of the Three Powers, the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned instrument extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.
>
> "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of

a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

German Democratic Republic (22 December 1978):

Concerning the application of the Convention to Berlin (West), the German Democratic Republic states, in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not to be governed by it. The statement of the Federal Republic of Germany, according to which this Convention is to be extended to Berlin (West), is inconsistent with the Quadripartite Agreement which stipulates that agreements concerning matters of security and the status of Berlin (West) must not be extended by the Federal Republic of Germany to Berlin (West). Accordingly, the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany can have no legal effects.

Czechoslovakia (25 April 1979):

"According to the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, the Federal Republic of Germany cannot extend international conventions to Berlin (West) if the conventions in question relate to matters of security and the status of Berlin (West). Since the above-mentioned multilateral international Convention leaves no doubt as to its direct relation to the matters of security and the status of Berlin (West) there is no legal ground for its extension to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany.

"In view of all these facts the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic cannot accept the extension of the said Convention to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany, is not in a position to regard the extension as legally valid and cannot attach to it any legal effects."

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (21 August 1979--in respect of the communications from the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia received on 22 December 1978 and 25 April 1979, respectively):

"With regard to the communications referred to above, our Governments reaffirm that States which are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement are not competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

"The three Governments do not consider it necessary, nor do they intend to respond to any further communications on this subject from States which are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change of the position of the three Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (18 October 1979--in respect of the communications from the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia received on 22 December 1978 and 25 April 1979, respectively):

"By their Note of 20 August 1979, disseminated by Circular Note C.N.181.1979. TREATIES-6 of 21 August 1979, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States rejected the assertions made in the communications referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned Convention extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

Hungary (27 November 1979):

Communication identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one of 25 April 1979 by Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia (25 January 1980):

"The Czechoslovak side continues to hold the view that also States that are not signatories of the Four-Power Agreement of 3 September 1971 must proceed from the criteria set forth by the Four-Power Agreement, since no other criteria exist. We furthermore believe that it is the inalienable right of every State to adjudge its treaty relations from its own will. The exercise of such a right even by a non-signatory State cannot be hindered by third State parties."

4/ In a notification received on 18 November 1976, the Government of Ghana informed the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation as contained in its instrument of accession, concerning article 3 (1)(c) of the said Convention. That reservation reads as follows:

"(i) Paragraph 1(c) of article 3 of the Convention contemplates that a State may exercise jurisdiction when the crime is committed against its own agent. This may lead to some friction with the State in whose territory the crime has been committed or the State whose national the offender is. It may also not afford the offender a fair trial. Ghana therefore wishes to make a reservation on article 3 (1)(c) of the Convention."

5/ The Secretary-General received on 11 May 1979 from the Government of Israel the following communication:

"The instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

6/ The communication referred to in the second paragraph of the declaration is the one made by Iraq upon accession to the Convention, which was circulated by letter C.N.105.1979.TREATIES-3 May 1979 (see note 5).

7/ The Secretary-General received on 25 May 1979 from the Government of Guatemala the following communication:

The Government of Guatemala [does] not accept this provision, in view of the fact that the Territory of Belize is a territory concerning which a dispute exists and to which [Guatemala] maintains a claim that is the subject, by mutual agreement, of procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the two Governments concerned.

In this respect, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 November 1979, stated the following:

> "The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their sovereignty over Belize and do not accept the reservation submitted by the Government of Guatemala."

12. VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE REPRESENTATION OF STATES IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF A UNIVERSAL CHARACTER

Concluded at Vienna on 14 March 1975

Not yet in force (see article 89).
TEXT: A/CONF.67/16.

The Convention was adopted on 13 March 1975 by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 4 February to 14 March 1975. The Convention was opened for signature at Vienna on 14 March 1975 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. After 30 September 1975 it remained open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, the closing date for signature being 30 March 1976.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	7 Apr 1975	6 Mar 1981
Barbados	29 Mar 1976	26 Nov 1979
Brazil	14 Mar 1975	
Bulgaria	26 Nov 1975	23 Feb 1976
Byelorussian SSR	13 Oct 1975	24 Aug 1978
Chile	28 Nov 1975	22 Jul 1976
Cuba	30 Mar 1976	30 Apr 1981
Cyprus		14 Mar 1978 a
Czechoslovakia .	24 Feb 1976	30 Aug 1976
Ecuador	25 Aug 1975	6 Jan 1976
German Democratic Republic . . .	15 Mar 1976	28 Jun 1977
Guatemala		14 Sep 1981 a
Holy See	14 Mar 1975	
Hungary	12 Feb 1976	28 Jul 1978
Mongolia	30 Oct 1975	14 Dec 1976
Nigeria	17 Dec 1975	
Panama	12 Mar 1976	16 Mar 1977
Peru	14 Mar 1975	
Poland	10 Nov 1975	1 Nov 1979
Rwanda		29 Nov 1977 a
Tunisia		13 Oct 1977 a
Turkey	30 Mar 1976	
Ukrainian SSR . .	17 Oct 1975	25 Aug 1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	10 Oct 1975	8 Aug 1978
United Republic of Tanzania . .	29 Mar 1976	
Viet Nam		26 Aug 1980 a
Yemen	30 Mar 1976	
Yugoslavia . . .	14 Mar 1975	20 Sep 1977

Declarations and Reservations

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Upon ratification:

In ratifying the 1975 Vienna Convention on the representation of States in their relations with international organizations of a universal character, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to state that the principle of the full inviolability of the official premises of delegations to international conferences is a norm of customary international law which should be observed by all States.

GUATEMALA

Reservation:

The Republic of Guatemala, upon acceding to the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Character, makes an express reservation with respect to article 84 and 85, which it does not accept as applying to article 77, paragraph 4, when, in its capacity as the host State, it disapproves of the conduct of one or more persons enjoying privileges and immunity under the Convention, in which case it shall retain the right to take unilaterally, as a necessary measure for its own protection, the action of notifying the sending State at any time and without having to explain its decision that such person or persons are persona non grata in the country. The reservation concerning the non-applicability of articles 84 and 85 also refers to the right of the Republic of Guatemala to declare any person who, by virtue of the Convention, would enjoy privileges and immunity unacceptable before his arrival in its territory, without stating any reason.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Upon ratification:

In ratifying the Vienna Convention on the representation of States in their relations with international organizations of a universal character of 1975, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is constrained to declare that the principle of total inviolability of working premises of delegations at international conferences is a rule of customary international law to which all States must adhere.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Upon ratification:

In ratifying the 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state that the principle of the absolute inviolability of the offices of delegations to international conferences is a rule of customary international law which must be observed by all States.

VIET NAM

Adhering to this Convention, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam deems it necessary to stress that the absolute inviolability privilege accorded the offices and residences of the representations of member States at International Organizations has been established as a principle in the practice of international law and therefore must be strictly observed by all States.

CHAPTER IV. HUMAN RIGHTS[1]

1. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948[2]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII.
REGISTRATION: 12 January 1951, No. 1921.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, p. 277.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan		22 Mar 1956 a
Albania		12 May 1955 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina		5 Jun 1956 a
Australia	11 Dec 1948	8 Jul 1949
Austria		19 Mar 1958 a
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d
Barbados		14 Jan 1980 a
Belgium	12 Dec 1949	5 Sep 1951
Bolivia	11 Dec 1948	
Brazil	11 Dec 1948	15 Apr 1952
Bulgaria		21 Jul 1950 a
Burma	30 Dec 1949	14 Mar 1956
Byelorussian SSR	16 Dec 1949	11 Aug 1954
Canada	28 Nov 1949	3 Sep 1952
Chile	11 Dec 1948	3 Jun 1953
China[3]	20 Jul 1949	
Colombia	12 Aug 1949	27 Oct 1959
Costa Rica		14 Oct 1950 a
Cuba	28 Dec 1949	4 Mar 1953
Czechoslovakia	28 Dec 1949	21 Dec 1950
Democratic Kampuchea		14 Oct 1950 a
Denmark	28 Sep 1949	15 Jun 1951
Dominican Republic	11 Dec 1948	
Ecuador	11 Dec 1948	21 Dec 1949
Egypt	12 Dec 1948	8 Feb 1952
El Salvador	27 Apr 1949	28 Sep 1950
Ethiopia	11 Dec 1948	1 Jul 1949
Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d
Finland		18 Dec 1959 a
France	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
German Democratic Republic		27 Mar 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]		24 Nov 1954 a
Ghana		24 Dec 1958 a
Greece	29 Dec 1949	8 Dec 1954
Guatemala	22 Jun 1949	13 Jan 1950
Haiti	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950
Honduras	22 Apr 1949	5 Mar 1952
Hungary		7 Jan 1952 a
Iceland	14 May 1949	29 Aug 1949
India	29 Nov 1949	27 Aug 1959
Iran	8 Dec 1949	14 Aug 1956
Iraq		20 Jan 1959 a
Ireland		22 Jun 1976 a
Israel	17 Aug 1949	9 Mar 1950
Italy		4 Jun 1952 a
Jamaica		23 Sep 1968 a
Jordan		3 Apr 1950 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8 Dec 1950 a
Lebanon	30 Dec 1949	17 Dec 1953
Lesotho		29 Nov 1974 a
Liberia	11 Dec 1948	9 Jun 1950
Luxembourg		7 Oct 1981 a
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Mexico	14 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1952
Monaco		30 Mar 1950 a
Mongolia		5 Jan 1967 a
Morocco		24 Jan 1958 a
Nepal		17 Jan 1969 a
Netherlands		20 Jun 1966 a
New Zealand	25 Nov 1949	28 Dec 1978
Nicaragua		29 Jan 1952 a
Norway	11 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1949
Pakistan	11 Dec 1948	12 Oct 1957
Panama	11 Dec 1948	11 Jan 1950
Paraguay	11 Dec 1948	
Peru	11 Dec 1948	24 Feb 1960
Philippines	11 Dec 1948	7 Jul 1950
Poland		14 Nov 1950 a
Republic of Korea		14 Oct 1950 a
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][5]		11 Aug 1950 a
Romania		2 Nov 1950 a
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Saudi Arabia		13 Jul 1950 a
Spain		13 Sep 1968 a
Sri Lanka		12 Oct 1950 a
Sweden	30 Dec 1949	27 May 1952
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Jun 1955 a
Tonga		16 Feb 1972 a
Tunisia		29 Nov 1956 a
Turkey		31 Jul 1950 a
Ukrainian SSR	16 Dec 1949	15 Nov 1954
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16 Dec 1949	3 May 1954
United Kingdom		30 Jan 1970 a
United States of America	11 Dec 1948	

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Upper Volta		14 Sep 1965 a	Viet Nam		9 Jun 1981 a[6]
Uruguay	11 Dec 1948	11 Jul 1967	Yugoslavia	11 Dec 1948	29 Aug 1950
Venezuela		12 Jul 1960 a	Zaire		31 May 1962 d

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these reservations, see hereafter.)

ALBANIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Albania does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute. The People's Republic of Albania declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People's Republic of Albania will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Albania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article IX of the Convention, which confers on the International Court of Justice jurisdiction in all disputes relating to the said Convention.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that no provision of article VI of the said Convention shall be interpreted as depriving its tribunals of jurisdiction in cases of genocide or other acts enumerated in article III which have been committed in its territory or as conferring such jurisdiction on foreign tribunals.

International tribunals may, as an exceptional measure, be recognized as having jurisdiction, in cases in which the Algerian Government has given its express approval.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that it does not accept the terms of article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the said Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ARGENTINA

Ad article IX: The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure laid down in this article any dispute relating directly or indirectly to the territories referred to in its reservation to article XII.

Ad article IX: If any other Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories under the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, this extension shall in no way affect the rights of the Republic.

BULGARIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

BURMA

"(1) With reference to article VI, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that nothing contained in the said Article shall be construed as depriving the Courts and Tribunals of the Union of jurisdiction or as giving foreign Courts and tribunals jurisdiction over any cases of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III committed within the Union territory.

"(2) With reference to article VIII, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that the said article shall not apply to the Union."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

As regards Article IX: The Byelorussian SSR does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International

Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Byelorussian SSR will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards Article XII: The Byelorussian SSR declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"As regards Article IX: Czechoslovakia does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, Czechoslovakia will, as hitherto maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

"As regards Article XII: Czechoslovakia declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories."

FINLAND

". . . Subject to the provisions of Article 47, paragraph 2, of the Constitution Act, 1919, concerning the impeachment of the President of the Republic of Finland."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

As regards article IX: The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX of the Convention, which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention are, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be submitted to the International Court of Justice, and declares that, as regards the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in respect of disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention, the German Democratic Republic takes the position that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary for the submission of a given dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

As regards article XII: The German Democratic Republic declares that it cannot accept the provisions of article XII of the Convention and considers that the Convention should also extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

The German Democratic Republic deems it necessary to state that article XI of the Convention deprives a number of States of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. As the Convention regulates matters affecting the interests of all States, it should be open to participation by all States whose policies are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic reserves its rights with regard to the provisions of article IX of the Convention which grant wide jurisdiction to the International Court at The Hague, and with regard to the provisions of article XII which do not define the obligations of countries having colonies with regard to questions of colonial exploitation and to acts which might be described as genocide.

INDIA

"With reference to article IX of the Convention, the Government of India declare that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case."

MONGOLIA

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which stipulates that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or implementation of the present Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute and declares that the Mongolian People's Republic will maintain the position that in each particular case the consent of all contending parties is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares that it is not in a position to agree with article XII of the Convention and considers that the provisions of the said article should be extended to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article XI of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention and declares that the Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and it should, therefore, be open for accession by all States.

MOROCCO

With reference to article VI, the Government of His Majesty the King considers that Moroccan courts and tribunals alone have jurisdiction with respect to acts of genocide committed within the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The competence of international courts may be admitted exceptionally in cases with respect to which the Moroccan Government has given its specific agreement.

With reference to article IX, the Moroccan Government states that no dispute relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention can be brought before the International Court of Justice, without the prior agreement of the parties to the dispute.

PHILIPPINES

"1. With reference to article IV of the Convention, the Philippine Government cannot sanction any situation which would subject its Head of State, who is not a ruler, to conditions less favorable than those accorded other Heads of State, whether constitutionally responsible rules or not. The Philippine Government does not consider said article, therefore, as overriding the existing immunities from judicial processes guaranteed certain public officials by the Constitution of the Philippines.

"2. With reference to article VII of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not undertake to give effect to said article until the Congress of the Philippines has enacted the necessary legislation defining and punishing the crime of genocide, which legislation, under the Constitution of the Philippines, cannot have any retroactive effect.

"3. With reference to articles VI and IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government takes the position that nothing contained in said articles shall be construed as depriving Philippine courts of jurisdiction over all cases of genocide committed within Philippine territory save only in those cases where the Philippine Government consents to have the decision of the Philippine courts reviewed by either of the international tribunals referred to in said articles. With further reference to article IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not consider said article to extend the concept of State responsibility beyond that recognized by the generally accepted principles of international law."

POLAND

As regards article IX: Poland does not regard itself as bound by the provisions of this article since the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is a necessary condition in each specific case for submission to the International Court of Justice.

As regards article XII: Poland does not accept the provisions of this article, considering that the Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ROMANIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX, which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, and declares that as regards the jurisdiction of the Court in disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention, the People's Republic of Romania will adhere to the view which it has held up to the present, that in each particular case, the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is required before it can be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Romania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention, and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should apply to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Trust Territories.

RWANDA

The Rwandese Republic does not consider itself as bound by article IX of the Convention.

SPAIN

With a reservation in respect of the whole of article IX (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice).

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

As regards article IX: The Ukrainian SSR does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Ukrainian SSR will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards article XII: The Ukrainian SSR declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

As regards article IX: The Soviet Union does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards article XII: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

VENEZUELA

With reference to article VI, notice is given that any proceedings to which Venezuela may be a party before an international penal tribunal would be invalid without Venezuela's prior express acceptance of the jurisdiction of such international tribunal.

With reference to article VII, notice is given that the laws in force in Venezuela do not permit the extradition of Venezuelan nationals.

With reference to article IX, the reservation is made that the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice shall be regarded as valid only when it takes place with Venezuela's approval, signified by the express conclusion of a prior agreement in each case.

VIET NAM

1. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam does not consider itself bound by article IX of the Convention which provides the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in solving disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention at the request of any of the parties to disputes. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is of the view that, regarding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in solving disputes referred to in article IX of the Convention, the consent of the parties to the disputes except the criminals is diametrically necessary for the submission of a given dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

2. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam does not accept article XII of the Convention and considers that all provisions of the Convention should also extend to non-self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

3. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam considers that article XI is of a discriminatory nature, depriving a number of States of the opportunity to become parties to the Convention, and holds that the Convention should be open for accession by all States.

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

AUSTRALIA

"The Australian Government does not accept any of the reservations contained in the instrument of accession of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, or in the instrument of ratification of the Republic of the Philippines.

"Also, the Australian Government does not accept any of the reservations made at the time of signature of the Convention by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.[7]

"The Australian Government does not accept the reservations contained in the instruments of accession of the Governments of Poland and Romania.[8]

BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium does not accept the reservations made by Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

BRAZIL

The Government of Brazil objects to the reservations made to the Convention by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Brazilian Government considers the said reservations as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The position taken by the Government of Brazil is founded on the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 28 May 1951[9] and on the resolution adopted by the sixth session of the General Assembly on 12 January 1952, on reservations to multilateral conventions.[10]

The Brazilian Government reserves the right to draw any such legal consequences as it may deem fit from its formal objection to the above-mentioned reservations.

CHINA

15 November 1954[11]

"The Government of China . . . objects to all the identical reservations made at the time of signature or ratification or accession to the Convention by Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Chinese Government considers the above-mentioned reservations as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and, therefore, by virtue of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 28 May 1951,[8] would not regard the above-mentioned States as being Parties to the Convention."

CUBA

The Government of Cuba does not accept the reservations made by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist

Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ECUADOR

31 March 1950[12]

The Government of Ecuador is not in agreement with the reservations made to article IX and XII of the Convention by the Governments of Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, therefore, they do not apply to Ecuador which accepted without any modifications the integral text of the Convention.

9 January 1951

The Government of Ecuador does not accept the reservations made by the Governments of Poland and Romania to articles IX and XII of the Convention.

GREECE

We further declare that we have not accepted and do not accept any reservation which has already been made or which may hereafter be made by the countries signatory to this instrument or by countries which have acceded or may hereafter accede thereto.

NETHERLANDS

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it considers the reservations made by Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Morocco, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of Article IX of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, opened for signature at Paris on 9 December 1948, to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore does not deem any State which has made or which will make such reservation a party to the Convention."

NORWAY

10 April 1952

"The Norwegian Government does not accept the reservations made to the Convention by the Government of the Philippines at the time of ratification."

[REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET-NAM] [5]

3 November 1950

Referring to the reservations to articles IX and XII made on signature by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and on accession by Bulgaria, and to reservations to articles IV, VI, VII and IX of the Convention made on ratification by the Philippines, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam informed the Secretary-General that it was the intent of the Government of Viet-Nam in acceding to the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, to accept only the text of that Convention as approved on 9 December 1948 in resolution 260 A (III) and voted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 179th plenary meeting, and not the reservations submitted by the abovementioned States or by any other State at the time of signature by their representatives, or of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention.

SRI LANKA

6 February 1951

"The Government of Ceylon does not accept the reservations made by Romania to the Convention."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservations to articles IV, VII, VIII, IX or XII of the Convention made by Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Morocco, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or Venezuela."

21 November 1975

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations in respect of article IX of the said Convention; in their view this is not the kind of reservation which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

"Accordingly, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservation entered by the Republic of Rwanda against article IX of the Convention. They also wish to place on record that they take the same view of the similar reservation made by the German Democratic Republic as notified by the circular letter C.N.85.1973.TREATIES-2 of 25 April 1973."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	8 Jul 1949	All territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible.
Belgium	13 Mar 1952	Belgian Congo, Trust Territory of Rwanda-Urundi.
United Kingdom . .	30 Jan 1970	Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gibraltar, Hong Kong,

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom (cont.)		Pitcairn, St. Helena and Dependencies, Seychelles, Turks and Caicos Islands. In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 2 June 1970, the Government of the United Kingdom extended the application of the Convention to the Kingdom of Tonga for whose international relations the United Kingdom is or was then responsible.
	2 Jun 1970	Kingdom of Tonga.

NOTES:

1/ For other multilateral treaties concluded in the field of human rights, see chapters V, VII, XVI, XVII and XVIII.

2/ Resolution 260 (III), Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I (A/810), p. 174.

3/ Ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 19 July 1951. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

4/ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, a communication from the German Democratic Republic was received by the Secretary-General on 27 December 1973. The text of the communication is identical, mutatis mutandis, to that published in note 3 of chapter III.3, paragraph 4.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (17 June 1974 and 8 July 1975), the Federal Republic of Germany (15 July 1974 and 19 September 1975), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 September 1974 and 8 December 1975), and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (19 September 1974), communications identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 3, chapter III.3.

5/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

6/ The Secretary-General received on 9 November 1981 from the Government of Democratic Kampuchea the following objection with regard to the accession by Viet Nam:

> The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, as a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, considers that the signing of that Convention by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has no legal force, because it is no more than a cynical, macabre charade intended to camouflage the foul crimes of genocide committed by the 250,000 soldiers of the Vietnamese invasion army in Kampuchea. It is an odious insult to the memory of the more than 2,500,000 Kampucheans who have been massacred by these same Vietnamese armed forces using conventional weapons, chemical weapons and the weapon of famine, created deliberately by them for the purpose of eliminating all national resistance at its source.
>
> It is also a gross insult to hundreds of thousands of Laotians who have been massacred or compelled to take refuge abroad since the occupation of Laos by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, to the Hmong national minority in Laos, exterminated by Vietnamese conventional and chemical weapons and, finally, to over a million Vietnamese "boat people" who died at sea or sought refuge abroad in their flight to escape the repression carried out in Viet Nam by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.
>
> This shameless accession by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam violates and discredits the noble principles and ideals of the United Nations and jeopardizes the prestige and moral authority of our world Organization. It represents an arrogant challenge to the international community, which is well aware of these crimes of genocide committed by the Vietnamese army in Kampuchea, has constantly denounced and condemned them since 25 December 1978, the date on which the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea began, and demands that these Vietnamese crimes of genocide be brought to an end by the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the inalienable right of the people of Kampuchea to decide its own destiny without any foreign interference, as provided in United Nations resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5.

7/ Communication of 15 November 1950.

8/ Communication of 19 January 1951.

9/ International Court of Justice, Report 1951, p. 15.

10/ Resolution 598 (VI); Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/2119), p. 84.

11/ The communications in respect of the reservations by Albania and Burma were received on 13 September 1955 and 25 July 1956, respectively.

12/ The communications in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Bulgaria was received on 21 August 1950.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 January 1969, in accordance with article 19.[1]
REGISTRATION: 12 March 1969, No. 9464.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 195.

The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2106 (XX)[2] of 21 December 1965.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria	9 Dec 1966	14 Feb 1972
Argentina	13 Jul 1967	2 Oct 1968
Australia	13 Oct 1966	30 Sep 1975
Austria	22 Jul 1969	9 May 1972
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d
Bangladesh		11 Jun 1979 a
Barbados		8 Nov 1972 a
Belgium	17 Aug 1967	7 Aug 1975
Benin	2 Feb 1967	
Bhutan	26 Mar 1973	
Bolivia	7 Jun 1966	22 Sep 1970
Botswana		20 Feb 1974 a
Brazil	7 Mar 1966	27 Mar 1968
Bulgaria	1 Jun 1966	8 Aug 1966
Burundi	1 Feb 1967	27 Oct 1977
Byelorussian SSR	7 Mar 1966	8 Apr 1969
Canada	24 Aug 1966	14 Oct 1970
Cape Verde		3 Oct 1979 a
Central African Republic	7 Mar 1966	16 Mar 1971
Chad		17 Aug 1977 a
Chile	3 Oct 1966	20 Oct 1971
China[3]		29 Dec 1981 a
Colombia	23 Mar 1967	2 Sep 1981
Costa Rica	14 Mar 1966	16 Jan 1967
Cuba	7 Jun 1966	15 Feb 1972
Cyprus	12 Dec 1966	21 Apr 1967
Czechoslovakia	7 Oct 1966	29 Dec 1966
Democratic Kampuchea	12 Apr 1966	
Democratic Yemen		18 Oct 1972 a
Denmark	21 Jun 1966	9 Dec 1971
Ecuador		22 Sep 1966 a
Egypt	28 Sep 1966	1 May 1967
El Salvador		30 Nov 1979 a
Ethiopia		23 Jun 1976 a
Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d
Finland	6 Oct 1966	14 Jul 1970
France		28 Jul 1971 a
Gabon	20 Sep 1966	29 Feb 1980
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
German Democratic Republic		27 Mar 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]	10 Feb 1967	16 May 1969
Ghana	8 Sep 1966	8 Sep 1966
Greece	7 Mar 1966	18 Jun 1970
Grenada	17 Dec 1981	
Guatemala	8 Sep 1967	
Guinea	24 Mar 1966	14 Mar 1977
Guyana	11 Dec 1968	15 Feb 1977
Haiti	30 Oct 1972	19 Dec 1972
Holy See	21 Nov 1966	1 May 1969

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Hungary	15 Sep 1966	4 May 1967
Iceland	14 Nov 1966	13 Mar 1967
India	2 Mar 1967	3 Dec 1968
Iran	8 Mar 1967	29 Aug 1968
Iraq	18 Feb 1969	14 Jan 1970
Ireland	21 Mar 1968	
Israel	7 Mar 1966	3 Jan 1979
Italy	13 Mar 1968	5 Jan 1976
Ivory Coast		4 Jan 1973 a
Jamaica	14 Aug 1966	4 Jun 1971
Jordan		30 May 1974 a
Kuwait		15 Oct 1968 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 Feb 1974 a
Lebanon		12 Nov 1971 a
Lesotho		4 Nov 1971 a
Liberia		5 Nov 1976 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		3 Jul 1968 a
Luxembourg	12 Dec 1967	1 May 1978
Madagascar	18 Dec 1967	7 Feb 1969
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Malta	5 Sep 1968	27 May 1971
Mauritania	21 Dec 1966	
Mauritius		30 May 1972 a
Mexico	1 Nov 1966	20 Feb 1975
Mongolia	3 May 1966	6 Aug 1969
Morocco	18 Sep 1967	18 Dec 1970
Nepal		30 Jan 1971 a
Netherlands	24 Oct 1966	10 Dec 1971
New Zealand	25 Oct 1966	22 Nov 1972
Nicaragua		15 Feb 1978 a
Niger	14 Mar 1966	27 Apr 1967
Nigeria		16 Oct 1967 a
Norway	21 Nov 1966	6 Aug 1970
Pakistan	19 Sep 1966	21 Sep 1966
Panama	8 Dec 1966	16 Aug 1967
Peru	22 Jul 1966	29 Sep 1971
Philippines	7 Mar 1966	15 Sep 1967
Poland	7 Mar 1966	5 Dec 1968
Qatar		22 Jul 1976 a
Republic of Korea	8 Aug 1978	5 Dec 1978
Romania		15 Sep 1970 a
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Senegal	22 Jul 1968	19 Apr 1972
Seychelles		7 Mar 1978 a
Sierra Leone	17 Nov 1966	2 Aug 1967
Somalia	26 Jan 1967	26 Aug 1975
Spain		13 Sep 1968 a
Sudan		21 Mar 1977 a

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Swaziland		7 Apr 1969 a
Sweden	5 May 1966	6 Dec 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Togo		1 Sep 1972 a
Tonga		16 Feb 1972 a
Trinidad and Tobago	9 Jun 1967	4 Oct 1973
Tunisia	12 Apr 1966	13 Jan 1967
Turkey	13 Oct 1972	
Uganda		21 Nov 1980 a
Ukrainian SSR	7 Mar 1966	7 Mar 1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 Mar 1966	4 Feb 1969
United Arab Emirates		20 Jun 1974 a
United Kingdom	11 Oct 1966	7 Mar 1969
United Republic of Cameroon	12 Dec 1966	24 Jun 1971
United Republic of Tanzania		27 Oct 1972 a
United States of America	28 Sep 1966	
Upper Volta		18 Jul 1974 a
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	30 Aug 1968
Venezuela	21 Apr 1967	10 Oct 1967
Yugoslavia	15 Apr 1966	2 Oct 1967
Zaire		21 Apr 1976 a
Zambia	11 Oct 1968	4 Feb 1972

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRALIA

Upon ratification:

"The Government of Australia . . . declares that Australia is not at present in a position specifically to treat as offences all the matters covered by article 4 (a) of the Convention. Acts of the kind there mentioned are punishable only to the extent provided by the existing criminal law dealing with such matters as the maintenance of public order, public mischief, assault, riot, criminal libel, conspiracy and attempts. It is the intention of the Australian Government, at the first suitable moment, to seek from Parliament legislation specifically implementing the terms of article 4 (a)."

AUSTRIA

"Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination provides that the measures specifically described in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) shall be undertaken with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention. The Republic of Austria therefore considers that through such measures the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association may not be jeopardized. These rights are laid down in articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; they were reaffirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations when it adopted articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and are referred to in article 5 (d) (viii) and (ix) of the present Convention."

BAHAMAS

"Firstly the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas wishes to state its understanding of article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration set out in article 5 of the Convention (in particular to freedom of opinion and expression and the right of freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to, or variation of existing law and practice in these fields is necessary for the attainment of the ends specified in article 4. Lastly, the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas entrenches and guarantees to every person in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial process to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Acceptance of this Convention by the Commonwealth of the Bahamas does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligations to introduce judicial process beyond these prescribed under the Constitution."

BARBADOS

"The Constitution of Barbados entrenches and guarantees to every person in Barbados the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Accession to the Convention does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligations to introduce judicial processes beyond those provided in the Constitution.

"The Government of Barbados interprets article 4 of the said Convention as requiring a Party to the Convention to enact measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only where it is considered that the need arises to enact such legislation."

BELGIUM

Upon ratification:

In order to meet the requirements of article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Kingdom of Belgium will take care to adapt its legislation to the obligations it has assumed in becoming a party to the said Convention.

The Kingdom of Belgium nevertheless wishes to emphasize the importance which it attaches to the fact that article 4 of the Convention provides that the measures laid down in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) should be adopted with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention. The Kingdom of Belgium therefore considers that the obligations imposed by article 4 must be reconciled with the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Those rights are proclaimed in articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and have been reaffirmed in articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. They have also been stated in article 5, subparagraph (d) (viii) and (ix) of the said Convention.

The Kingdom of Belgium also wishes to emphasize the importance which it attaches to respect for the rights set forth in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, especially in articles 10 and 11 dealing respectively with freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

BULGARIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and article 18, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the effect of which is to prevent sovereign States from becoming Parties to the Convention, are of a discriminatory nature. The Convention, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, should be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatsoever.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of disputes with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention. The People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains its position that no dispute between two or more States can be referred to the International Court of Justice without the consent in each particular case of all the States parties to the dispute.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

CHINA[5]

Reservation:

The People's Republic of China has reservations on the provisions of article 22 of the Convention and will not be bound by it.

Declaration:

The signing and ratification of the said Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China are illegal and null and void.

CUBA

Upon signature:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba will make such reservations as it may deem appropriate if and when the Convention is ratified.

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not accept the provision in article 22 of the Convention to the effect that disputes between two or more States Parties shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, since it considers that such disputes should be settled exclusively by the procedures expressly provided for in the Convention or by negotiation through the diplomatic channel between the disputants.

Statement:

This Convention, intended to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, should not, as it expressly does in articles 17 and 18, exclude States not Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice from making an effective contribution under the Convention, since these articles constitute in themselves a form of discrimination that is at variance with the principles set out in the Convention; the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba accordingly ratifies the Convention, but with the qualification just indicated.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers that the provision of article 17, paragraph 1, is not in keeping with the aims and objectives of the Convention since it fails to ensure that all States without any distinction and discrimination be given opportunity to become Parties to the Convention.

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 22 and maintains that any dispute between two or more Parties over the interpretation or application of the Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by procedures expressly provided for in the Convention, can be referred to the International Court of Justice only at the request of all the parties to the dispute, if they did not agree to another means of settlement."

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN[6]

"The accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said Convention.

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen states that the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, and Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and holds that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be opened to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind."

DENMARK[7]

EGYPT

"The United Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

. . . [8, 11]

FIJI

The reservation and declarations formulated by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of Fiji are affirmed but have been redrafted in the following terms:

"To the extent, if any, that any law relating to elections in Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (c), that any law relating to land in Fiji which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (d) (v), or that the school system of Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in articles 2, 3, or 5 (e) (v), the Government of Fiji reserves the right not to implement the aforementioned provisions of the Convention.

"The Government of Fiji wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of Article 4. Further, the Government of Fiji interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.

"The Government of Fiji maintains the view that Article 15 is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories whilst making no comparable provision for States without such territories."

FRANCE[9]

With regard to article 4, France wishes to make it clear that it interprets the reference made therein to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the rights set forth in article 5 of the Convention as releasing the States Parties from the obligation to enact anti-discrimination legislation which is incompatible with the freedoms of opinion and expression and of peaceful assembly and association guaranteed by those texts.

With regard to article 6, France declares that the question of remedy through tribunals is, as far as France is concerned, governed by the rules of ordinary law.

With regard to article 15, France's accession to the Convention may not be interpreted as implying any change in its position regarding the resolution mentioned in that provision.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The German Democratic Republic deems it necessary to state that article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention deprives a number of States of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. As the Convention regulates matters affecting the interests of all States, it should be open to participation by all States whose policies are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

GUYANA

Upon ratification:

"The Government of the Republic of Guyana do not interpret the provisions of this Convention as imposing upon them any obligation going beyond the limits set by the Constitution of Guyana or imposing upon them any obligation requiring the introduction of judicial processes going beyond those provided under the same Constitution."

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and of article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, barring accession to the Convention by all States, are of a discriminating nature and contrary to international law. The Hungarian People's Republic maintains its general position that multilateral treaties of a universal character should, in conformity with the principles of sovereign equality of States, be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatever."

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 22 of the Convention providing that any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Hungarian People's Republic takes the view that such disputes shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only by agreement of all parties concerned."

INDIA[10]

"The Government of India declare that for reference of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision in terms of Article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each individual case."

IRAQ[11]

On signature:

"The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq hereby declares that signature for and on behalf of the Republic of Iraq of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 December 1965, as well as approval by the Arab States of the said Convention and entry into it by their respective governments, shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or lead to entry by the Arab States into such dealings with Israel as may be regulated by the said Convention.

"Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Iraq does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article twenty-two of the Convention aforementioned and affirms its reservation that it does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice provided for in the said article."

On ratification:

1. The acceptance and ratification of the Convention by Iraq shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry by Iraq into such dealings with Israel as are regulated by the Convention;[12]
2. Iraq does not accept the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The Republic of Iraq does not consider itself to be bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention and deems it necessary that in all cases the approval of all parties to the dispute be secured before the case is referred to the International Court of Justice.

ISRAEL

"The State of Israel does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the said Convention."

ITALY

Upon signature and ratification:

(a) The positive measures, provided for in article 4 of the Convention and specifically described in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of that article, designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, discrimination, are to be interpreted, as that article provides, "with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5" of the Convention. Consequently, the obligations deriving from the aforementioned article 4 are not to jeopardize the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association which are laid down in articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, were reaffirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations when it adopted articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and are referred to in articles 5 (d) (viii) and (ix) of the Convention. In fact, the Italian Government, in conformity with the obligations resulting from Articles 55 (c) and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, remains faithful to the principle laid down in article 29 (2) of the Universal Declaration, which provides that "in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society."

(b) Effective remedies against acts of racial discrimination which violate his individual rights and fundamental freedoms will be assured to everyone, in conformity with article 6 of the Convention, by the ordinary courts within the framework of their respective jurisdiction. Claims for reparation for any damage suffered as a result of acts of racial discrimination must be brought against the persons responsible for the malicious or criminal acts which caused such damage.

JAMAICA

"The Constitution of Jamaica entrenches and guarantees to every person in Jamaica the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Ratification of the Convention by Jamaica does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce judicial processes beyond those prescribed under the Constitution."

KUWAIT[11]

"In acceding to the said Convention, the Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its accession does not in any way imply recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country.

"The Government of the State of Kuwait does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any party to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice."

LEBANON

The Republic of Lebanon does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any party to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all States parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

LYBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA[11]

"(a) The Kingdom of Libya does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

"(b) It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the Kingdom of Libya. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Kingdom of Libya and Israel."

MADAGASCAR

The Government of the Malagasy Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

MALTA

Upon signature and ratification:

"The Government of Malta wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention.

"It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article should it consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights set forth in article 5 of the Convention, that the need arises to enact 'ad hoc' legislation, in addition to or variation of existing law and practice to bring to an end any act of racial discrimination.

"Further, the Government of Malta interprets the requirements in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end."

MONGOLIA

The Mongolian People's Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and it holds that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

MOROCCO

The Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Kingdom of Morocco states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

NEPAL

"The Constitution of Nepal contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, including the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form unions and associations not motivated by party politics and the right to freedom of professing his/her own religion; and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by Nepal incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of Nepal.

"His Majesty's Government interprets article 4 of the said Convention as requiring a Party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only insofar as His Majesty's Government may consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that some legislative addition to, or variation of, existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. His Majesty's Government interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available; and further interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end.

"His Majesty's Government does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 22 of the Convention under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

POLAND

The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention.

The Polish People's Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and article 18, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which make it impossible for many States to become parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and are incompatible with the object and purpose of that Convention.

The Polish People's Republic considers that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the said Convention should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or restrictions whatsoever.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, whereby any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in the Convention shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of articles 17 and 18 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not in accordance with the principle that multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

RWANDA

The Rwandese Republic does not consider itself as bound by article 22 of the Convention.

SPAIN

With a reservation in respect of the whole of article 22 (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice).

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[11]

1. The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said Convention.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the Parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Syrian Arab Republic states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

TONGA[13]

Reservation:

"To the extent, if any, that any law relating to elections in Tonga may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (c), that any law relating to land in Tonga which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (d) (v), or that the school system of Tonga may not fulfil the obligations referred to in articles 2, 3, or 5 (e) (v), the Kingdom of Tonga reserves the right not to apply the Convention to Tonga.

Declaration:

"Secondly, the Kingdom of Tonga wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. Further, the Kingdom of Tonga interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.

"Lastly, the Kingdom of Tonga maintains its position in regard to article 15. In its view this article is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories while making no comparable provision for States without such territories. Moreover, the article purports to establish a procedure applicable to the dependent territories of States whether or not those States have become parties to the Convention. His Majesty's Government have decided that the Kingdom of Tonga should accede to the Convention, these objections notwithstanding because of the importance they attach to the Convention as a whole."

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES[11]

"The accession of the United Arab Emirates to this Convention shall in no way amount to recognition of nor the establishment of any treaty relations with Israel."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

On signature:

Subject to the following reservation and interpretative statements:

"First, in the present circumstances deriving from the usurpation of power in Rhodesia by the illegal régime, the United Kingdom must sign subject to a reservation of the right not to apply the Convention to Rhodesia unless and until the United Kingdom informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented.

"Secondly, the United Kingdom wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. Further, the United Kingdom interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning "reparation or satisfaction" as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets "satisfaction" as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.

"Lastly, the United Kingdom maintains its position in regard to article 15. In its view this article is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories while making no comparable provision for States without such territories. Moreover, the article purports to establish a procedure applicable to the dependent territories of States whether or not those States have become parties to the Convention. Her Majesty's Government have decided that the United Kingdom should sign the Convention, these objections notwithstanding, because of the importance they attach to the Convention as a whole."

On ratification:

"First, the reservation and interpretative statements made by the United Kingdom at the time of signature of the Convention are maintained.

"Secondly, the United Kingdom does not regard the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts, 1962 and 1968, or their application, as involving any racial discrimination within the meaning of paragraph 1 of article 1, or any other provision of the Convention, and fully reserves its right to continue to apply those Acts.

"Lastly, to the extent if any, that any law relating to election in Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5(c), that any law relating to land in Fiji which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5(d)(v), or that the school system of Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in articles 2, 3 or 5(e)(v), the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the Convention to Fiji.".

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The Constitution of the United States contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, such as the right of free speech, and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by the United States of America incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America."

Declaration recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in accordance with article 14 of the Convention

COSTA RICA

8 January 1974

Costa Rica recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under article 8 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in accordance with article 14 of the Convention, to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the State of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

ECUADOR

18 March 1977

The State of Ecuador, by virtue of Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation of the rights set forth in the above-mentioned Convention.

ICELAND

10 August 1981

"In accordance with article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which was opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966 that Iceland recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communication from individuals or groups or individuals within the jurisdiction of Iceland claiming to be victims of a violation by Iceland of any of the rights set forth in the Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

ITALY

5 May 1978

With reference to article 14, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966, the Government of the Italian Republic recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, established by the aforementioned Convention, to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within Italian jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by Italy of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

The Government of the Italian Republic recognizes that competence on the understanding that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination shall not consider any communication without ascertaining that the same matter is not being considered or has not already been considered by another international body of investigation or settlement.

NETHERLANDS

Upon ratification:

In accordance with article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination concluded at New York on 7 March 1966, the Kingdom of the Netherlands recognizes, for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the competence of the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation, by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, of any of the rights set forth in the above-mentioned Convention.

NORWAY

23 January 1976

"The Norwegian Government recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Norway claiming to be victims of a violation by Norway of any of the rights set forth in the International Convention of 21 December 1965 on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination according to article 14 of the said Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

SWEDEN

Upon ratification:

". . . Sweden recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Sweden claiming to be victims of a violation by Sweden of any of the rights set forth in the Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or a group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

URUGUAY

11 September 1972

The Government of Uruguay recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, under article 14 of the Convention.

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/6014), p. 47.

2/ Article 19 of the Convention provides that the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession. On 5 December 1968, the Government of Poland deposited the twenty-seventh instrument. However, among those instruments there were some which contained a reservation and therefore were subject to the provisions of article 20 of the Convention allowing States to notify objections within ninety days from the date of circulation by the Secretary-General of the reservations. In respect of two such instruments, namely those of Kuwait and Spain, the ninety-day period had not yet expired on the date of deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument. The reservation contained in one further instrument, that of India, had not yet been circulated on that date, and the twenty-seventh instrument itself, that of Poland, contained a reservation; in respect of these two instruments the ninety-day period would only begin to run on the date of the Secretary-General's notification of their deposit. Therefore, in that notification, which was dated 13 December 1968, the Secretary-General called the attention of the interested States to the situation and stated the following:

> "It appears from the provisions of article 20 of the Convention that it would not be possible to determine the legal effect of the four instruments in question pending the expiry of the respective periods of time mentioned in the preceding paragraph.
>
> "Having regard to the above-mentioned consideration, the Secretary-General is not at the present time in a position to ascertain the date of entry into force of the Convention."

Subsequently, in a notification dated 17 March 1969, the Secretary-General informed the interested States; (*a*) that within the period of ninety days from the date of his previous notification he had received an objection from one State to the reservation contained in the instrument of ratification by the Government of India; and (*b*) that the Convention, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19, had entered into force on 4 January 1969, i.e., on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Government of Poland, which was the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession deposited with the Secretary-General.

3/ The Convention had previously been signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 31 March 1966 and 10 December 1970 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, communications have been received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Bulgaria (12 March 1971), Mongolia (11 January 1971), the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (9 June 1971), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (21 April 1971) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (18 January 1971) stating that they considered the said signature and/or ratification as null and void, since the so-called "Government of China" had no right to speak or assume obligations on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the twentieth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, contributed to the formulation of the Convention concerned, signed the Convention and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof, and that "any statements and reservations relating to the above-mentioned Convention that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under this Convention".

Finally, upon depositary its instrument of accession, the Government of the People's Republic of China made the following declaration : The signing and ratification of the said Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China are illegal and null and void.

4/ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, the Secretary-General received communications from the Governments of Bulgaria (16 September 1969), Czechoslovakia (3 November 1969), Mongolia (7 January 1970), Poland (20 June 1969), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (10 November 1969) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (4 August 1969). The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those referred in the second paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made in respect of the above-mentioned declaration a declaration which is identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one reproduced in the fourth paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3. Subsequently, the Secretary-General received from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany (15 July 1974 and 19 September 1975), France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (17 June 1974 and 8 July 1975), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (19 September 1974) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 September 1974 and 8 December 1975), declarations identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

5/ The reservation contained in the instrument of accession deposited by the Government of China on 29 December 1981 was circulated by the Secretary-General in accordance with article 20 (1) of the Convention, by depositary notification C.N.400,1981.TREATIES.5 of 13 January 1982.

6/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 February 1973 the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations stated: "The Government of Israel has noted the political character of a reservation made by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, that declaration cannot in any way affect the obligations of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen already existing under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, an attitude of complete reciprocity."

7/ In a communication received on 4 October 1972, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General that it withdraws the reservation made with regard to the implementation on the Faroe Islands of the Convention, which reads as follows:

". . . The Home Government of the Faroe Islands has yet to approve the legislation enacted to implement the Convention in the other parts of Denmark."

The legislation by which the Convention has been implemented on the Faroe Islands will enter into force by November 1, 1972, from which date the withdrawal of the above reservation will become effective.

8/ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israel, which reads as follows: "It is understood that the signing of the Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the United Arab Republic. Furthermore no treaty relations will arise between the United Arab Republic and Israel". The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

9/ In a communication received subsequently, the Government of France indicated that the first paragraph of the declaration did not purport to limit the obligations under the Convention in respect of the French Government, but only to record the latter's interpretation of article 4 of the Convention.

10/ In a communication received on 24 February 1969, the Government of Pakistan notified the Secretary-General that it "has decided not to accept the reservation made by the Government of India in her instrument of ratification".

11/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 July 1969, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on signing the above Convention. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity. Moreover, it is the view of the Government of Israel that no legal relevance can be attached to those Iraqi statements which purport to represent the views of the other States".

Except for the omission of the last sentence, identical communications in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel as follows: on 29 December 1966 in respect of the declaration made on signature of the Convention by the Government of the United Arab Republic; on 16 August 1968 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Libya; on 12 December 1968 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Kuwait; on 9 July 1969 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Syria, and on 25 September 1974 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the United Arab Emirates.

12/ On 21 April 1970, the Secretary-General received the following notification from the Government of Israel: "With regard to the political declaration in the guise of a reservation made on the occasion of the ratification of the above treaty, the Government of Israel wishes to refer to its objection circulated by the Secretary-General in his letter C.N.133.1969.TREATIES-14 [see note 10 above] and to maintain that objection".

13/ By a notification received on 28 October 1977, the Government of Tonga informed the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservations relating to article 5 (c) in so far as it relates to elections, and its reservations relating to articles 2, 3 and 5 (e) (v), in so far as these articles relate to education and training.

3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 January 1976, in accordance with article 27.[2]
REGISTRATION: 3 January 1976, No. 14531.
TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI)[1] of 16 December 1966.
The Covenant was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	
Australia	18 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970
Byelorussian SSR	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Canada		19 May 1976 a
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972
China[3]		
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968
Cyprus	9 Jan 1967	2 Apr 1969
Czechoslovakia	7 Oct 1968	23 Dec 1975
Democratic Kampuchea[4]	17 Oct 1980	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Ecuador	29 Sep 1967	6 Mar 1969
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
France		4 Nov 1980 a
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
German Democratic Republic	27 Mar 1973	8 Nov 1973
Germany, Federal Republic of[5]	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Honduras	19 Dec 1966	17 Feb 1981
Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
India		10 Apr 1979 a
Iran	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Ireland	1 Oct 1973	
Israel	19 Dec 1966	
Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Liberia	18 Apr 1967	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a
Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	
Madagascar	14 Apr 1970	22 Sep 1971
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Malta	22 Oct 1968	
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	7 Jun 1974
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	31 Jul 1978
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Trinidad and Tobago		8 Dec 1978 a
Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Ukrainian SSR	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973
United Kingdom	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
United States of America	5 Oct 1977	
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Yugoslavia	8 Aug 1967	2 Jun 1971
Zaire		1 Nov 1976 a

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of those declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

BARBADOS

"The Government of Barbados states that it reserves the right to postpone–

"(a) The application of sub-paragraph (a) (1) of article 7 of the Covenant in so far as it concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work;

"(b) The application of article 10(2) in so far as it relates to the special protection to be accorded mothers during a reasonable period during and after childbirth; and

"(c) The application of article 13(2) (a) of the Covenant, in so far as it relates to primary education; since, while the Barbados Government fully accepts the principles embodied in the same articles and undertakes to take the necessary steps to apply them in their entirety, the problems of implementation are such that full application of the principles in question cannot be guaranteed at this stage."

BULGARIA

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria deems it necessary to underline that the provisions of article 48, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become parties to the Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature. These provisions are inconsistent with the very nature of the Covenants, which are universal in character and should be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from becoming parties to a covenant of this kind."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

Upon ratification:

The provision of a article 26, paragraph 1, of the Covenant is in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties regulating matters of general interest.

DENMARK[6]

"The Government of Denmark cannot, for the time being, undertake to comply entirely with the provisions of Article 7 (d) on remuneration for public holidays."

FRANCE

Declarations

(1) The Government of the Republic considers that, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in case of conflict between its obligations under the Covenant and its obligations under the Charter (especially Articles 1 and 2 thereof), its obligations under the Charter will prevail.

(2) The Government of the Republic declares that articles 6, 9, 11 and 13 are not to be interpreted as derogating from provisions governing the access of aliens to employment or as establishing residence requirements for the allocation of certain social benefits.

(3) The Government of the Republic declares that it will implement the provisions of article 8 in respect of the right to strike in conformity with article 6, paragraph 4, of the European Social Charter according to the interpretation thereof given in the annex to that Charter.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic considers that article 26, paragraph 1, of the Covenant runs counter to the principle that all States which are guided in their policies by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter have the right to become parties to conventions which affect the interests of all States.

GUINEA

Upon ratification:

In accordance with the principle whereby all States whose policies are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations are entitled to become parties to covenants affecting the interests of the international community, the Government of the Republic of Guinea considers that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are contrary to the principle of the universality of international treaties and the democratization of international relations.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea likewise considers that article 1, paragraph 3, and the provisions of article 14 of that instrument are contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in general, and United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, in particular.

The above provisions are contrary to the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States contained in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), pursuant to which every State has the duty to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to put an end to colonialism.

HUNGARY

Upon signature:

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights according to which certain States may not become signatories to the said Covenants are of a discriminatory nature and are contrary to the basic principle of international law that all States are entitled to become signatories to general multilateral treaties. These discriminatory provisions are incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the Covenants."

Upon ratification:

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions of article 48, paragraphs 1 and 3, of . . . the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are inconsistent with the universal character of the Covenants. It follows from the principle of sovereign equality of States that the Covenants should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or limitation."

INDIA

Declarations

"I. With reference to article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, . . . the Government of the Republic of India declares that the words 'the right of self-determination' appearing in [this article] apply only to the peoples under foreign domination and that these words do not apply to sovereign independent States or to a section of a people or nation--which is the essence of national integrity.

"II. . . ."

"III. . . ."

"IV. With reference to articles 4 and 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, . . . the Government of the Republic of India declares that the provisions of the said [article] shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of article 19 of the Constitution of India.

"V. With reference to article 7 (c) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the provisions of the said article shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of article 16(4) of the Constitution of India."

IRAQ[7]

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The entry of the Republic of Iraq as a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall in no way signify recognition of Israel nor shall it entail any obligation towards Israel under the said two Covenants."

"The entry of the Republic of Iraq as a party to the above two Covenants shall not constitute entry by it as a party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."

Upon ratification:

"Ratification by Iraq . . . shall in no way signify recognition of Israel nor shall it be conducive to entry with her into such dealings as are regulated by the said [Covenant]."

JAPAN

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"1. In applying the provisions of paragraph (d) of article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Japan reserves the right not be be bound by "remuneration for public holidays" referred to in the said provisions.

"2. Japan reserves the right not to be bound by the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1 of article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, except in relation to the sectors in which the right referred to in the said provisions is accorded in accordance with the laws and regulations of Japan at the time of ratification of the Covenant by the Government of Japan.

"3. In applying the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Japan reserves the right not to be bound by 'in particular by the progressive introduction of free education' referred to in the said provisions.

"4. Recalling the position taken by the Government of Japan, when ratifying the Convention (No. 87) concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, that 'the police' referred to in article 9 of the said Convention be interpreted to include the fire service of Japan, the Government of Japan declares that 'members------- of the police' referred to in paragraph 2 of article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as in paragraph 2 of article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political

Rights be interpreted to include fire service personnel of Japan."

KENYA

"While the Kenya Government recognizes and endorses the principles laid down in paragraph 2 of article 10 of the Covenant, the present circumstances obtaining in Kenya do not render necessary or expedient the imposition of those principles by legislation."

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA[7]

"The acceptance and the accession to this Covenant by the Libyan Arab Republic shall in no way signify a recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry by the Libyan Arab Republic into such dealings with Israel as are regulated by the Covenant."

MADAGASCAR

The Government of Madagascar states that it reserves the right to postpone the application of article 13, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, more particularly in so far as relates to primary education, since, while the Malagasy Government fully accepts the principles embodied in the said paragraph and undertakes to take the necessary steps to apply them in their entirety at the earliest possible date, the problems of implementation, and particularly the financial implications, are such that full application of the principles in question cannot be guaranteed at this stage.

MALTA

"The Government of Malta recognises and endorses the principles laid down in paragraph 2 of article 10 of the Covenant. However, the present circumstances obtaining in Malta do not render necessary and do not render expedient the imposition of those principles by legislation."

MEXICO

Interpretative statement:

The Government of Mexico accedes to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with the understanding that article 8 of the Covenant shall be applied in the Mexican Republic under the conditions and in conformity with the procedure established in the applicable provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the relevant implementing legislation.

MONGOLIA

Declaration made upon signature and renewed upon ratification:

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

NETHERLANDS

Upon ratification:

Reservation

"Article 8, paragraph 1 (d)

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept this provision in the case of the Netherlands Antilles with regard to the latter's central and local government bodies."

Explanation

"[The Kingdom of the Netherlands] clarify that although it is not certain whether the reservation [. . .] is necessary, [it] has preferred the form of a reservation to that of a declaration. In this way the Kingdom of the Netherlands wishes to ensure that the relevant obligation under the Covenant does not apply to the Kingdom as far as the Netherlands Antilles is concerned.

NEW ZEALAND

Upon ratification:

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not apply article 8 to the extent that existing legislative measures, enacted to ensure effective trade union representation and encourage orderly industrial relations, may not be fully compatible with that article.

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right to postpone, in the economic circumstances foreseeable at the present time, the implementation of article 10(2) as it relates to paid maternity leave or leave with adequate social security benefits."

NORWAY

Subject to reservations to article 8, paragraph 1 (d) "to the effect that the current Norwegian practice of referring labour conflicts to the State Wages Board (a permanent tripartite arbitral commission in matters of wages) by Act of Parliament for the particular conflict, shall not be considered incompatible with the right to strike, this right being fully recognised in Norway."

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

Upon ratification:

(a) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 26 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are inconsistent with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose purposes concern the international community as a whole must be open to universal participation.

(b) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories referred to in articles 1 (3) and 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the instruments adopted by the Organization on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

RWANDA

The Rwandese Republic [is] bound, however, in respect of education, only by the provisions of its Constitution.

SWEDEN

Sweden enters a reservation in connexion with article 7 (d) of the Covenant in the matter of the right to remuneration for public holidays.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[7]

1. The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to these two Covenants shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said two Covenants.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic considers that paragraph 1 of article 26 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and paragraph 1 of article 48 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the said Covenants, inasmuch as they do not allow all States, without distinction or discrimination, the opportunity to become parties to the said Covenants.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

In respect to article 8(1)(d) and 8(2):

"The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right to impose lawful and or reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the aforementioned rights by personnel engaged in essential services under the Industrial Relations Act or under any Statute replacing same which has been passed in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago Constitution.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon signature:

"First, the Government of the United Kingdom declare their understanding that, by virtue of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of any conflict between their obligations under Article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under Articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

"Secondly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they must reserve the right to postpone the application of sub-paragraph (a) (i) of Article 7 of the Covenant in so far as it concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work, since, while they fully accept this principle and are pledged to work towards its complete application at the earliest possible time, the problems of implementation are such that complete application cannot be guaranteed at present.

"Thirdly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that, in relation to Article 8 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 in Hong Kong, in so far as it may involve the right of trade unions not engaged in the same trade or industry to establish federations or confederations.

"Lastly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

Upon ratification:

"Firstly, the Government of the United Kingdom maintain their declaration in respect of article 1 made at the time of signature of the Covenant.

"The Government of the United Kingdom declare that for the purposes of article 2(3) the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Gilbert Islands, the Pitcairn Islands Group, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu are developing countries.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to interpret article 6 as not precluding the imposition of restrictions, based on place of birth or residence qualifications, on the taking of employment in any particular region or territory for the purpose of safeguarding the employment opportunities of workers in that region or territory.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to postpone the application of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of Article 7, in so far as it concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work in the private sector in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Bermuda, Hong Kong and the Solomon Islands.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph 1(b) of article 8 in Hong Kong.

"The Government of the United Kingdom while recognising the right of everyone to social security in accordance with article 9 reserve the right to postpone implementation of the right in the Cayman Islands and the Falkland Islands because of shortage of resources in these territories.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to postpone the application of paragraph 1 of article 10 in regard to a small number of customary marriages in the Solomon Islands and the application of paragraph 2 of article 10 in so far as it concerns paid maternity leave in Bermuda and the Falkland Islands.

"The Government of the United Kingdom maintain the right to postpone the application of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 of article 13, and article 14, in so far as they require compulsory primary education, in the Gilbert Islands, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

"Lastly the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

FRANCE

The Government of the Republic takes objection to the reservation entered by the Government of India to article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as this reservation attaches conditions not provided for by the Charter of the United Nations to the exercise of the right of self-determination. The present declaration will not be deemed to be an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the French Republic and the Republic of India.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

15 August 1980

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany strongly objects, . . . to the declaration made by the Republic of India in respect of article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

"The right of self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and as embodied in the Covenants applies to all peoples and not only to those under foreign domination. All peoples, therefore, have the inalienable right freely to determine their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. The Federal Government cannot consider as valid any interpretation of the right of self-determination which is contrary to the clear language of the provisions in question. It moreover considers that any limitation of their applicability to all nations is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenants."

NETHERLANDS

12 January 1981

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of India in relation to article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, since the right of self-determination as embodied in the Covenants is conferred upon all peoples. This follows not only from the very language of article 1 common to the two Covenants but as well from the most authoritative statement of the law concerned, i.e. the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Any attempt to limit the scope of this right or to attach conditions not provided for in the relevant instruments would undermine the concept of self-determination itself and would thereby seriously weaken its universally acceptable character."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	20 May 1976	Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, the Pitcairn Group, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Solomon Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu.
Netherlands	11 Dec 1978	Netherlands Antilles.

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966. *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/6316), p. 49.

2/ The thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the Secretary-General on 3 October 1975. The Contracting States did not object to having those instruments accompanied with reservations taken into account under article 27 (1) for the purpose of determining the date of general entry into force of the Covenant.

3/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 5 October 1967. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representatives or Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, stating that their Governments did not recognize the said signature as valid since the only Government authorized to represent China and to assume obligations on its behalf was the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the twenty-first regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and contributed to the formulation of, and signed the Covenants and the Optional Protocol concerned, and that "any statements or reservations relating to the above-mentioned Covenants and Optional Protocol that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under these Covenants and Optional Protocol".

4/ With respect to the signature by Democratic Kampuchea the Secretary-General received, on 5 November 1980, the following communication from the Government of Mongolia:

> "The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that only the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole authentic and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people has the right to assume international obligations on behalf of the Kampuchean people. Therefore the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the signature of the Human Rights Covenants by the representative of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, a régime that ceased to exist as a result of the people's revolution in Kampuchea, is null and void.
>
> "The signing of the Human Rights Covenants by an individual, whose régime during its short period of reign in Kampuchea had exterminated about 3 million people and had thus grossly violated the elementary norms of human rights, each and every provision of the Human Rights Covenants is a regrettable precedence, which discredits the noble aims and lofty principles of the United Nations Charter, the very spirit of the above-mentioned Covenants, gravely impairs the prestige of the United Nations."

Thereafter, similar communications were received from the Government of the following States on the dates indicated:

State	Date of receipt:
Hungary	19 Jan 1981
Bulgaria	29 Jan 1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13 Feb 1981
Byelorussian SSR	18 Feb 1981
Czechoslovakia	10 Mar 1981

5/ With the following declaration: ". . . The said Covenant shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany except as far as Allied rights and responsibilities are affected."

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 5 July 1974 a communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which states in part as follows:

> By reason of their material content, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966 directly affect matters of security and status. With this in mind the Soviet Union considers the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the operation of these Covenants to Berlin (West) to be illegal and to have no force in law, since, under the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the treaty obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany affecting matters of security and status may not be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin.

Communications identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were received from the Governments of the German Democratic Republic (12 August 1974) and of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (16 August 1974).

In this regard, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, in a communication received on 5 November 1974, made the following declaration:

> "The Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America wish to bring to the attention of the States Parties to the Covenants that the extension of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin received the prior authorization, under established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the basis of their supreme authority in those Sectors.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the primary purpose of both of which is the protection of the rights of the individual, are not treaties which 'by reason of their material content, directly affect matters of security and status'.

"As for the references to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 which are contained in the communication made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referred to in the Legal Counsel's Note, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that, in a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement, they reaffirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin. For its part the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

"In authorizing the extension of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin, as mentioned above, the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States took all necessary measures to ensure that the Covenants cannot be applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as to affect matters of security and status. Accordingly, the application of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect."

In a communication received on 6 December 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated in part:

"By their note of 4 November 1974, circulated to all States Parties to either of the Covenants by C.N.306.1974.TREATIES-7 of 19 November 1974, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communication of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position set out in the note of the Three Powers. The extension of the Covenants to Berlin (West) continues in full force and effect."

On the same subject, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 February 1975):

The Soviet Union deems it essential to reassert its view that the extension by the Federal Republic of Germany of the operation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966 to Berlin (West) is illegal as stated in the note dated 4 July 1974 addressed to the Secretary-General (C.N.145.1974.TREATIES-3) of 5 August 1974.

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (8 July 1975--in relation to the declarations by the German Democratic Republic and by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic received on 12 and 16 August 1974, respectively):

"The communications mentioned in the Notes listed above refer to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement was concluded in Berlin between the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Governments sending these communications are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement and are therefore not competent to make authoritative comments on its provisions.

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring the following to the attention of the States Parties to the instruments referred to in the above-mentioned communications. When authorising the extension of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured in accordance with established procedures that those instruments are applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status.

Accordingly, the application of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975--in relation to the declarations by the German Democratic Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic received on 12 and 16 August 1974, respectively):

"By their Note of 8 July 1975, disseminated by Circular Note . . . C.N.198.1975.TREATIES-6 of 13 August 1975, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communications referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Note of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned instruments extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

6/ In a communication received on 14 January 1976, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General that it withdraws its reservation made prior with regard to article 7 (a) (i) on equal pay for equal work.

[7] In two communications received by the Secretary-General on 10 July 1969 and 23 March 1971 respectively, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on signing and ratifying the above Covenants. In the view of the Government of Israel, these two Covenants are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.

Identical communications, mutatis mutandis, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 9 July 1969 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Syria, and on 29 June 1970 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Libya. In the latter communication, the Government of Israel moreover stated that the declaration concerned "cannot in any way affect the obligations of the Libyan Arab Republic already existing under general international law".

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4. INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 19 December 1966[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 49, for all provisions except those of article 41. 28 March 1979 for the provisions of article 41, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the said article 41.

REGISTRATION: 23 March 1976, No. 14668.

TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI)[1] of 16 December 1966 (also see Procès-Verbal of rectification established by the Secretary-General on 25 October 1977, concerning article 42(2) of the Spanish original.)

The Covenant was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	
Australia	18 Dec 1972	13 Aug 1980
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970
Byelorussian SSR	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Canada		19 May 1976 a
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972
China[2]		
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	2 Apr 1969
Czechoslovakia	7 Oct 1968	23 Dec 1975
Democratic Kampuchea[3]	17 Oct 1980	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
France		4 Nov 1980 a
Gambia		22 Mar 1979 a
German Democratic Republic	27 Mar 1973	8 Nov 1973
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Honduras	19 Dec 1966	
Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
India		10 Apr 1979 a
Iran	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Ireland	1 Oct 1973	
Israel	19 Dec 1966	
Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Liberia	18 Apr 1967	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a
Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a
Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	15 Jun 1978
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadine		9 Nov 1981 a
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Trinidad and Tobago		21 Dec 1978 a
Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Ukrainian SSR	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973
United Kingdom	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
United States of America	5 Oct 1977	
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Yugoslavia	8 Aug 1967	2 Jun 1971
Zaire		1 Nov 1976 a

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

AUSTRALIA

Upon ratification:

"Articles 2 and 50

"Australia advises that, the people having united as one people in a Federal Commonwealth under the Crown, it has a federal constitutional system. It accepts that the provisions of the Covenant extend to all parts of Australia as a federal State without any limitations or exceptions. It enters a general reservation that article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, and article 50 shall be given effect consistently with and subject to the provisions in article 2, paragraph 2.

"Under article 2, paragraph 2, steps to adopt measures necessary to give effect to the rights recognised in the Covenant are to be taken in accordance with each State Party's Constitutional processes which, in the case of Australia, are the processes of a federation in which legislative, executive and judicial powers to give effect to the rights recognised in the Covenant are distributed among the federal (Commonwealth) authorities and the authorities of the constituent States.

"In particular, in relation to the Australian States the implementation of those provisions of the Covenant over whose subject matter the federal authorities exercise legislative, executive and judicial jurisdiction will be a matter for those authorities; and the implementation of those provisions of the Covenant over whose subject matter the authorities of the constituent States exercise legislative, executive and judicial jurisdiction will be a matter for those authorities; and where a provision has both federal and State aspects, its implementation will accordingly be a matter for the respective constitutionally appropriate authorities (for the purpose of implementation, the Northern Territory will be regarded as a constituent State).

"To this end, the Australian Government has been in consultation with the responsible State and Territory Ministers with the object of developing co-operative arrangements to co-ordinate and facilitate the implementation of the Covenant."

"Article 10

"Australia accepts the principle stated in paragraph 1 of article 10 and the general principles of the other paragraphs of that article, but makes the reservation that these and other provisions of the Covenant are without prejudice to laws and lawful arrangements, of the type now in force in Australia, for the preservation of custodial discipline in penal establishments. In relation to paragraph 2(a) the principle of segregation is accepted as an objective to be achieved progressively. In relation to paragraphs 2(b) and 3 (second sentence) the obligation to segregate is accepted only to the extent that such segregation is considered by the responsible authorities to be beneficial to the juveniles or adults concerned.

"Article 14

"Australia accepts paragraph 3(b) on the understanding that the reference to adequate facilities does not require provision to prisoners of all the facilities available to a prisoner's legal representative.

"Australia accepts the requirement in paragraph 3(d) that everyone is entitled to be tried in his presence, but reserves the right to exclude an accused person where his conduct makes it impossible for the trial to proceed.

"Australia interprets paragraphs 3(d) of article 14 as consistent with the operation of schemes of legal assistance in which the person assisted is required to make a contribution towards the cost of the defence related to his capacity to pay and determined according to law, or in which assistance is granted in respect of other than indictable offences only after having regard to all relevant matters."

"Australia makes the reservation that the provision of compensation for miscarriage of justice in the circumstances contemplated in paragraph 6 of article 14 may be by administrative procedures rather than pursuant to specific legal provision."

"Article 17

"Australia accepts the principles stated in article 17 without prejudice to the right to enact and administer laws which, insofar as they authorise action which impinges on a person's privacy, family, home or correspondence, are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety, the economic well-being of the country, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

"Article 19

"Australia interprets paragraph 2 of article 19 as being compatible with the regulation of radio and television broadcasting in the public interest with the object of providing the best possible broadcasting services to the Australian people."

"Article 20

"Australia interprets the rights provided for by articles 19, 21 and 22 as consistent with article 20; accordingly, the Commonwealth and the constituent States, having legislated with respect to the subject matter of the article in matters of practical concern in the interests of public order (ordre public), the right is reserved not to introduce any further legislative provision on these matters."

"Article 25

"The reference in paragraph (b) of article 25 to "universal and equal suffrage", is accepted without prejudice to law which provide that factors such as regional interest may be taken into account in defining electoral divisions, or which establish franchises for municipal and other local government elections related to the sources of revenue and the functions of such government."

"Convicted Persons

"Australia declares that laws now in force in Australia relating to the rights of persons who have been convicted of serious criminal offences are generally consistent with the requirements of articles 14, 18, 19, 25 and 26 and reserves the right not to seek amendment of such laws."

"Discrimination and Distinction

"The provisions of articles 2(1) and 24(1), 25 and 26 relating to discrimination and distinction between persons shall be without prejudice to laws designed to achieve for the members of some class or classes of persons equal enjoyment of the rights defined in the Covenant. Australia accepts article 26 on the basis that the object of the provision is to confirm the right of each person to equal treatment in the application of the law."

AUSTRIA

Upon ratification:

1. Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Covenant will be applied provided that it will not affect the Act of April 3, 1919, State Law Gazette No. 209, concerning the Expulsion and the Transfer of Property of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine as amended by the Act of October 30, 1919, State Law Gazette No. 501, the Federal Constitutional Act of July 30, 1925, Federal Law Gazette No. 292, and the Federal Constitutional Act of January 26, 1928, Federal Law Gazette No. 30, read in conjunction with the Federal Constitutional Act of July 4, 1963, Federal Law Gazette No. 172.

2. Article 9 and article 14 of the Covenant will be applied provided that legal regulations governing the proceedings and measures of deprivation of liberty as provided for in the Administrative Procedure Acts and in the Financial Penal Act remain permissible within the framework of the judicial review by the Federal Administrative Court or the Federal Constitutional Court as provided by the Austrian Federal Constitution.

3. Article 10, paragraph 3, of the Covenant will be applied provided that legal regulations allowing for juvenile prisoners to be detained together with adults under 25 years of age who give no reason for concern as to their possible detrimental influence on the juvenile prisoner remain permissible.

4. Article 14 of the Covenant will be applied provided that the principles governing the publicity of trials as set forth in article 90 of the Federal Constitutional Law as amended in 1929 are in no way prejudiced and that

(a) paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (d) is not in conflict with legal regulations which stipulate that an accused person who disturbs the orderly conduct of the trial or whose presence would impede the questioning of another accused person, of a witness or of an expert can be excluded from participation in the trial;

(b) paragraph 5 is not in conflict with legal regulations which stipulate that after an acquittal or a lighter sentence passed by a court of the first instance, a higher tribunal may pronounce conviction or a heavier sentence for the same offense, while they exclude the convicted person's right to have such conviction or heavier sentence reviewed by a still higher tribunal;

(c) paragraph 7 is not in conflict with legal regulations which allow proceedings that led up to a person's final conviction or acquittal to be reopened.

5. Articles 19, 21 and 22 in connection with article 2 (1) of the Covenant will be applied provided that they are not in conflict with legal restrictions as provided for in article 16 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

6. Article 26 is understood to mean that it does not exclude different treatment of Austrian nationals and aliens, as is also permissible under article 1, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

BARBADOS

"The Government of Barbados states that it reserves the right not to apply in full, the guarantee of free legal assistance in accordance with paragraph 3(d) of Article 14 of the Covenant, since, while accepting the principles contained in the same paragraph, the problems of implementation are such that full application cannot be guaranteed at present."

BULGARIA

[For the text of the declaration, see chapter IV.3.]

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[For the text of the declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification, see chapter IV.3.]

CHILE

7 September 1976

Notification under article 4 of the Covenant

Chile signed the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ratified it on 10 February 1972. This Covenant entered into force internationally on [23] March 1976.

As you are aware, my country has been under a state of siege for reasons of internal defence since 11 March 1976; the state of siege was legally proclaimed by Legislative Decree No. 1,369.

The proclamation was made in accordance with the constitutional provisions concerning state of siege, which have been in force since 1925, in view of the inescapable duty of the government authorities to preserve public order and the fact that there continue to exist in Chile extremist seditious groups whose aim is to overthrow the established Government.

As a consequence of the proclamation of the state of siege, the rights referred to in articles 9, 12, 13, 19 and 25 (b) of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights have been restricted in Chile.

Derogation from these rights is expressly authorized by article 4 (1) of the Covenant.

I am informing the other States Parties of the foregoing, through you, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 (3) of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

COLOMBIA

18 July 1980

Notification under article 4 of the Covenant

In accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Colombia is a party, I wish to inform you that the Government, by Decree 2131 of 1976, declared that public order had been disturbed and that all of the national territory was in a state of siege, the requirements of the Constitution having been fulfilled, and that in the face of serious events that disturbed the public peace, it had become necessary to adopt extraordinary measures within the framework of the legal régime provided for in the National Constitution for such situations (art. 121 of the National Constitution).

The events disturbing the public peace that led the President of the Republic to take that decision are a matter of public knowledge. Under the state of siege (art. 121 of the National Constitution) the Government is empowered to suspend, for the duration of the state of siege, those provisions that are incompatible with the maintenance and restoration of public order.

On many occasions the President of the Republic has informed the country of his desire to terminate the state of siege when the necessary circumstances prevail.

It should be observed that, during the state of siege in Colombia, the institutional order has remained unchanged, with the Congress and all public bodies functioning normally. Similarly, constitutionality checks are carried out even in the case of measures adopted under the exceptional régime established under article 121 of the National Constitution. Moreover, public freedoms were fully respected during the most recent elections, both the election of the President of the Republic and the election of members of elective bodies.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 48, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

Upon ratification:

The provision of article 48, paragraph 1, is in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties regulating matters of general interest.

DENMARK

"1. The Government of Denmark makes a reservation in respect of Article 10, paragraph 3, second sentence. In Danish practice, considerable efforts are made to ensure appropriate age distribution of convicts serving sentences of imprisonment, but it is considered valuable to maintain possibilities of flexible arrangements.

"2. (a). Article 14, paragraph 1, shall not be binding on Denmark in respect of public hearings. In Danish law, the right to exclude the press and the public from trials may go beyond what is permissible under this Covenant, and the Government of Denmark finds that this right should not be restricted.

(b). Article 14, paragraphs 5 and 7, shall not be binding on Denmark.

The Danish Administration of Justice Act contains detailed provisions regulating the matters dealt with in these two paragraphs. In some cases, Danish legislation is less restrictive than the Covenant (e.g. a verdict returned by a jury on the question of guilt cannot be reviewed by a higher tribunal, cf. paragraph 5); in other cases, Danish legislation is more restrictive than the Covenant (e.g. with respect to resumption of a criminal case in which the accused party was acquitted, cf. paragraph 7).

"3. Reservation is further made to Article 20, paragraph 1. This reservation is in accordance with the vote cast by Denmark in the XVI General Assembly of the United Nations in 1961 when the Danish Delegation, referring to the preceding article concerning freedom of expression, voted against the prohibition against propaganda for war."

FINLAND

Upon ratification:

Reservations

"1. With respect to article 9, paragraph 3, of the Covenant Finland declares that according to the present Finnish legislation the administrative authorities may take decisions concerning arrest or imprisonment, in which event the case is taken up for decision in court only after a certain time lapse;

"2. With respect to article 10, paragraph 2(b) and 3, of the Covenant, Finland declares that although juvenile offenders are, as a rule, segregated from adults, it does not deem appropriate to adopt an absolute prohibition not allowing for more flexible arrangements;

"3. With respect to article 13 of the Covenant, Finland declares that the article does not correspond to the present Finnish legislation regarding an alien's right to be heard or lodge a complaint in respect of a decision concerning his expulsion;

"4. With respect to article 14, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, Finland declares that under Finnish law a sentence can be declared secret if its publication could be an affront to morals or endanger national security;

"5. With respect to article 14, paragraph 3 (d), of the Covenant, Finland declares that the contents of this paragraph do not correspond to the present legislation in Finland inasmuch as it is a question of the defendant's absolute right to have legal assistance already at the stage of preliminary investigations;

"6. With respect to article 14, paragraph 7, of the Covenant, Finland declares that it is going to pursue its present practice, according to which a sentence can be changed to the detriment of the convicted person, if it is established that a member or an official of the court, the prosecutor or the legal counsel have through criminal or fraudulous activities obtained the acquittal of the defendant or a substantially more lenient penalty, or if false evidence has been presented with the same effect, and according to which an aggravated criminal case may be taken up for reconsideration if within a year until then unknown evidence is presented, which would have led to conviction or a substantially more severe penalty;

"7. With respect to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, Finland declares that it will not apply the provisions of this paragraph, this being compatible with the standpoint Finland already expressed at the 16th United Nations General Assembly by voting against the prohibition of propaganda for war, on the grounds that this might endanger the freedom of expression referred in article 19 of the Covenant."

FRANCE

(1) The Government of the Republic considers that, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in case of conflict between its obligations under the Covenant and its obligations under the Charter (especially Articles 1 and 2 thereof), its obligations under the Charter will prevail.

(2) The Government of the Republic enters the following reservation concerning article 4, paragraph 1: firstly, the cirumstances enumerated in article 16 of the Constitution in respect of its implementation, in article 1 of the Act of 3 April 1978 and in the Act of 9 August 1849 in respect of the declaration of a state of siege, in article 1 of Act No. 55-385 of 3 April 1955 in respect of the declaration of a state of emergency and which enable these instruments to be implemented, are to be understood as meeting the purpose of article 4 of the Covenant; and, secondly, for the purpose of interpreting and implementing article 16 of the Constitution of the French Republic, the terms "to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation" cannot limit the power of the President of the Republic to take "the measures required by circumstances".

(3) The Government of the Republic enters a reservation concerning articles 9 and 14 to the effect that these articles cannot impede enforcement of the rules pertaining to the disciplinary régime in the armies.

(4) The Government of the Republic declares that article 13 cannot derogate from chapter IV of Order No. 45-2658 of 2 November 1945 concerning the entry into, and sojourn in, France of aliens, nor from the other instruments concerning the expulsion of aliens in force in those parts of the territory of the Republic in which the Order of 2 November 1945 does not apply.

(5) The Government of the Republic interprets article 14, paragraph 5, as stating a general principle to which the law may make limited exceptions, for example, in the case of certain offences subject to the initial and final adjudication of a police court and of criminal offences. However, an appeal against a final decision may be made to the Court of Cassation which rules on the legality of the decision concerned.

(6) The Government of the Republic declares that articles 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant will be implemented in accordance with articles 10, 11 and 16 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950.

However, the Government of the Republic enters a reservation concerning article 19 which cannot derogate from the monopoly of the French radio and television broadcasting system.

(7) The Government of the Republic declares that the term "war", appearing in article 20, paragraph 1, is to be understood to mean war in contravention of international law and considers, in any case, that French legislation in this matter is adequate.

(8) In the light of article 2 of the Constitution of the French Republic, the French Government declares that article 27 is not applicable so far as the Republic is concerned.

GAMBIA

"For financial reasons free legal assistance for accused persons is limited in our constitution to persons charged with capital offences only. The Government of the Gambia therefore wishes to enter a reservation in respect of article 14(3)d of the Covenant in question."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic considers that article 48, paragraph 1, of the Covenant runs counter to the principle that all States which are guided in their policies by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter have the right to become parties to conventions which affect the interests of all States.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"1. Articles 19, 21 and 22 in conjunction with Article 2 (1) of the Covenant shall be applied within the scope of Article 16 of the Convention of 4 November 1950 for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

"2. Article 14(3)(d) of the Covenant shall be applied in such manner that it is for the court to decide whether an accused person held in custody has to appear in person at the hearing before the court of review (Revisionsgericht).

"3. Article 14(5) of the Covenant shall be applied in such manner that:

(a) A further appeal does not have to be instituted in all cases solely on the grounds the accused person--having been acquitted by the lower court--was convicted for the first time in the proceedings concerned by the appellate court.

(b) In the case of criminal offences of minor gravity the review by a higher tribunal of a decision not imposing imprisonment does not have to be admitted in all cases.

"4. Article 15(1) of the Covenant shall be applied in such manner that when provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty the hitherto applicable law may for certain exceptional categories of cases remain applicable to criminal offences committed before the law was amended."

GUINEA

Upon ratification:

In accordance with the principle whereby all States whose policies are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations are entitled to become parties to covenants affecting the interests of the international community, the Government of the Republic of Guinea considers that the provisions of article 48, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are contrary to the principle of the universality of international treaties and the democratization of international relations.

GUYANA

Upon ratification:

In respect of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 3 of article 14

"While the Government of the Republic of Guyana accept the principle of Legal Aid in all appropriate criminal proceedings, is working towards that end and at present apply it in certain defined cases, the problems of implementation of a comprehensive Legal Aid Scheme are such that full application cannot be guaranteed at this time."

In respect of paragraph 6 of article 14

"While the Government of the Republic of Guyana accept the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment, it is not possible at this time to implement such a principle."

HUNGARY

[For the text of the declaration, see chapter IV.3.]

ICELAND

1. Article 8, paragraph 3(a), in so far as it affects the provisions of Icelandic law which provide that a person who is not the main provider of his family may be sentenced to a term at a labour facility in satisfaction of arrears in support payments for his child or children.

2. Article 10, paragraph 2(b), and paragraph 3, second sentence, with respect to the separation of juvenile prisoners from adults. Icelandic law in principle provides for such separation but it is not considered appropriate to accept an obligation in the absolute form called for in the provisions of the Covenant.

3. Article 13, to the extent that it is inconsistent with the Icelandic legal provisions in force relating to the right of aliens to object to a decision on their expulsion.

4. Article 14, paragraph 7, with respect to the resumption of cases which have already been tried. The Icelandic law of procedure has detailed provisions on this matter which it is not considered appropriate to revise.

5. Article 20, paragraph 1, with reference to the fact that a prohibition against propaganda for war could limit the freedom of expression. This reservation is consistent with the position of Iceland at the General Assembly at its 16th session.

Other provisions of the Covenant shall be inviolably observed.

INDIA

Declarations

"I. With reference to . . . article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the words "the right of self-determination" appearing in [this article] apply only to the peoples under foreign domination and that these words do not apply to sovereign independent States or to a section of a people or nation--which is the essence of national integrity.

"II. With reference to article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India takes the position that the provisions of the article shall be so applied as to be in consonance with the provisions of clauses (3) to (7) of article 22 of the Constitution of India. Further under the Indian Legal System, there is no enforceable right to compensation for persons claiming to be victims of unlawful arrest or detention against the State.

Reservation

"III. With respect to article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India reserves its right to apply its law relating to foreigners.

Declaration

"IV. With reference to . . . articles 12, 19(3), 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the provisions of the said articles shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of article 19 of the constitution of India.

"V. . . ."

IRAQ

[For the text of the declaration, see chapter IV.3.]

ITALY

Upon ratification:

Article 9, paragraph 5

The Italian Republic, considering that the expression "unlawful arrest or detention" contained in article 9, paragraph 5, could give rise to differences of interpretation, declares that it interprets the aforementioned expression as referring exclusively to cases of arrest or detention contrary to the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1.

Article 12, paragraph 4

Article 12, paragraph 4, shall be without prejudice to the application of transitional provision XIII of the Italian Constitution, respecting prohibition of the entry into and sojourn in the national territory of certain members of the House of Savoy.

Article 14, paragraph 3

The provisions of article 14, paragraph 3 (d), are deemed to be compatible with existing Italian provisions governing trial of the accused in his presence and determining the cases in which the accused may present his own defence and those in which legal assistance is required.

Article 14, paragraph 5

Article 14, paragraph 5, shall be without prejudice to the application of existing Italian provisions which, in accordance with the Constitution of the Italian Republic, govern the conduct, at one level only, of proceedings instituted before the Constitutional Court in respect of charges brought against the President of the Republic and its Ministers.

Article 15, paragraph 1

With reference to article 15, paragraph 1, last sentence: "If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provisions is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby", the Italian Republic deems this provision to apply exclusively to cases in progress.

Consequently, a person who has already been convicted by a final decision shall not benefit from any provision made by law, subsequent to that decision, for the imposition of a lighter penalty.

Article 19, paragraph 3

The provisions of article 19, paragraph 3, are interpreted as being compatible with the existing licensing system for national radio and television and with the restrictions laid down by law for local radio and television companies and for stations relaying foreign programmes.

JAPAN

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Recalling the position taken by the Government of Japan, when ratifying the Convention (No. 87) concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, that "the police" referred to in article 9 of the said Convention be interpreted to include the fire service of Japan, the Government of Japan declares that "members-----of the police" referred to in paragraph 2 of article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as in paragraph 2 of article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights be interpreted to include fire service personnel of Japan."

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

[*For the text of the declaration, see chapter IV.3.*]

MEXICO

Interpretative statements:

Article 9, paragraph 5. Under the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the relevant implementing legislation, every individual enjoys the guarantees relating to penal matters embodied therein, and consequently no person may be unlawfully arrested or detained. However, if by reason of false accusation or complaint any individual suffers an infrigement of this basic right, he has, *inter alia*, under the provisions of the appropriate laws, an enforceable right to just compensation.

Article 18. Under the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, every person is free to profess his preferred religious belief and to practice its ceremonies, rites and religious acts, with the limitation, with regard to public religious acts, that they must be performed in places of worship and, with regard to education, that studies carried out in establishments designed for the professional education of ministers of religion are not officially recognized. The Government of Mexico believes that these limitations are included among those established in paragraph 3 of this article.

Reservations:

Article 13. The Government of Mexico makes a reservation to this article, in view of the present text of article 33 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

Article 25, subparagraph (*b*). The Government of Mexico also makes a reservation to this provision, since article 130 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States provides that ministers of religion shall have neither an active nor a passive vote, nor the right to form associations for political purposes.

MONGOLIA

Declaration made upon signature and renewed upon ratification:

[*Same declaration,* mutatis mutandis, *as the one reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic" in chapter IV.3.*]

NETHERLANDS

Upon ratification:

Reservations

"*Article 10*

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands subscribes to the principle set out in paragraph 1 of this article, but it takes the view that ideas about the treatment of prisoners are so liable to change that it does not wish to be bound by the obligations set out in paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 (second sentence) of this article.

"*Article 12, paragraph 1*

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands regards the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles as separate territories of a State for the purpose of this provision.

"*Article 12, paragraphs 2 and 4*

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands regards the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles as separate countries for the purpose of these provisions.

"*Article 14, paragraph 3(d)*

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the statutory option of removing a person charged with a criminal offence from the courtroom in the interests of the proper conduct of the proceedings.

"*Article 14, paragraph 5*

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the statutory power of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands to have sole jurisdiction to try certain categories of persons charged with serious offences committed in the discharge of a public office.

"*Article 14, paragraph 7*

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts this provision only insofar as no obligations arise from it further to those set out in article 68 of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands and article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands Antilles as they now apply. They read:

"1. Except in cases where court decisions are eligible for review, no person may be prosecuted again for an offence in respect of which a court in the Netherlands or the Netherlands Antilles has delivered an irrevocable judgement.

"2. If the judgement has been delivered by some other court, the same person may not be prosecuted for the same offence in the case of (I) acquittal or withdrawal of proceedings or (II) conviction followed by complete execution, remission or lapse of the sentence.

"Article 19, paragraph 2

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provision with the proviso that it shall not prevent the Kingdom from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

"Article 20, paragraph 1

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the obligation set out in this provision in the case of the Netherlands.

"Article 25(c)

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept this provision in the case of the Netherlands Antilles."

Explanation

"[The Kingdom of the Netherlands] clarify that although the reservations [. . .] are partly of an interpretational nature, [it] has preferred reservations to interpretational declarations in all cases, since if the latter form were used doubt might arise concerning whether the text of the Covenant allows for the interpretation put upon it. By using the reservation-form the Kingdom of the Netherlands wishes to ensure in all cases that the relevant obligations arising out of the Covenant will not apply to the Kingdom, or will apply only in the way indicated.

NEW ZEALAND

Upon ratification:

Reservations

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 10(2)(b) or article 10(3) in circumstances where the shortage of suitable facilities makes the mixing of juveniles and adults unavoidable; and further reserves the right not to apply article 10(3) where the interests of other juveniles in an establishment require the removal of a particular juvenile offender or where mixing is considered to be of benefit to the persons concerned.

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 14(6) to the extent that it is not satisfied by the existing system for *ex gratia* payments to persons who suffer as a result of a miscarriage of justice.

"The Government of New Zealand having legislated in the areas of the advocacy of national and racial hatred and the exciting of hostility or ill will against any group of persons, and having regard to the right of freedom of speech, reserves the right not to introduce further legislation with regard to article 20.

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 22 as it relates to trade unions to the extent that existing legislative measures, enacted to ensure effective trade union representation and encourage orderly industrial relations, may not be fully compatible with that article."

NICARAGUA

4 June 1980

Notification under article 4 of the Covenant

I have the honour to inform you, in order that you may inform the other States Parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in accordance with article 4 of the Covenant, that the Governing Junta for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, by Decree No. 383 of 29 April 1980, rescinded the National Emergency Act promulgated on 22 July 1979 and revoked the state of emergency extended by Decree No. 365 of 11 April 1980.

NORWAY

Subject to reservations to . . .[5] article 10, paragraph 2 (b) and paragraph 3 "with regard to the obligation to keep accused juvenile persons and juvenile offenders segregated from adults" and to article 14, paragraphs 5 and 7 and to article 20, paragraph 1.

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 48, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

Upon ratification:

(*a*) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 48(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are inconsistent with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose purposes concern the international community as a whole must be open to universal participation.

(*b*) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories referred to in article 1 (3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the instruments adopted by the Organization on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

SWEDEN

Sweden reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 10, paragraph 3, with regard to the obligation to segregate juvenile offenders from adults, the provisions of article 14, paragraph 7, and the provisions of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Covenant.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[For the text of the declaration, see chapter IV.3.]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(i) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply in full the provision of paragraph 2 of article 4 of the Covenant since section 7(3) of its Constitution enables Parliament to enact legislation even though it is inconsistent with sections (4) and (5) of the said Constitution;

(ii) Where at any time there is a lack of suitable prison facilities, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply article 10(2)(b) and 10(3) so far as those provisions require juveniles who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults;

(iii) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply paragraph 2 of article 12 in view of the statutory provisions requiring persons intending to travel abroad to furnish tax clearance certificates;

(iv) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply paragraph 5 of article 14 in view of the fact that section 43 of its Supreme Court of Judicature Act No. 12 of 1962 does not confer on a person convicted on indictment an unqualified right of appeal and that in particular cases, appeal to the Court of Appeal can only be done with the leave of the Court of Appeal itself or of the Privy Council;

(v) While the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago accepts the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment, it is not possible at this time to implement such a principle in accordance with paragraph 6 of article 14 of the Covenant;

(vi) With reference to the last sentence of paragraph 1 of article 15--"If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby", the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago deems this provision to apply exclusively to cases in progress. Consequently, a person who has already been convicted by a final decision shall not benefit from any provision made by law, subsequent to that decision, for the imposition of a lighter penalty.[6]

(vii) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right to impose lawful and or reasonable restrictions with respect to the right of assembly under article 21 of the Covenant;

(viii) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply the provision of article 26 of the Covenant in so far as it applies to the holding of property in Trinidad and Tobago, in view of the fact that licences may be granted to or withheld from aliens under the Aliens Landholding Act of Trinidad and Tobago.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic", in chapter IV.3.]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic", in chapter IV.3.]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon signature:

"First, the Government of the United Kingdom declare their understanding that, by virtue of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of any conflict between their obligations under Article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under Articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

"Secondly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that:

"(a) In relation to Article 14 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply, or not to apply in full, the guarantee of free legal assistance contained in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 3 in so far as the shortage of legal practitioners and other considerations render the application of this guarantee in British Honduras, Fiji and St. Helena impossible;

"(b) In relation to Article 23 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply the first sentence of paragraph 4 in so far as it concerns any inequality which may arise from the operation of the law of domicile;

"(c) In relation to Article 25 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply:

"(i) Sub-paragraph (b) in so far as it may require the establishment of an elected legislature in Hong Kong and the introduction of equal suffrage, as between different electoral rolls, for elections in Fiji; and

"(ii) Sub-paragraph (c) in so far as it applies to jury service in the Isle of Man and to the employment of married women in the Civil Service of Northern Ireland, Fiji, and Hong Kong.

"Lastly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

Upon ratification:

"Firstly the Government of the United Kingdom maintain their declaration in respect of article 1 made at the time of signature of the Covenant.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to apply to members of and persons serving with the armed forces of the Crown and to persons lawfully detained in penal establishments of whatever character such laws and procedures as they may from time to time deem to be necessary for the preservation of service and custodial discipline and their acceptance of the provisions of the Covenant is subject to such restrictions as may for these purposes from time to time be authorised by law.

"Where at any time there is a lack of suitable prison facilities or where the mixing of adults and juveniles is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply article 10(2)(b) and 10(3), so far as those provisions require juveniles who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults, and not to apply article 10(2)(a) in Gibraltar, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands in so far as it requires segregation of accused and convicted persons.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply article 11 in Jersey.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to interpret the provisions of article 12(1) relating to the territory of a State as applying separately to each of the territories comprising the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to continue to apply such immigration legislation governing entry into, stay in and departure from the United Kingdom as they may deem necessary from time to time and, accordingly, their acceptance of article 12(4) and of the other provisions of the Covenant is subject to the provisions of any such legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the law of the United Kingdom to enter and remain in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom also reserves a similar right in regard to each of its dependent territories.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply article 13 in Hong Kong in so far as it confers a right of review of a decision to deport an alien and a right to be represented for this purpose before the competent authority.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply or not to apply in full the guarantee of free legal assistance in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 3 of article 14 in so far as the shortage of legal practitioners renders the application of this guarantee impossible in the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, the Gilbert Islands, the Pitcairn Islands Group, St. Helena and Dependencies and Tuvalu.

"The Government of the United Kingdom interpret article 20 consistently with the rights conferred by articles 19 and 21 of the Covenant and having legislated in matters of practical concern in the interests of public order (ordre public) reserve the right not to introduce any further legislation. The United Kingdom also reserve a similar right in regard to each of its dependent territories.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to postpone the application of paragraph 3 of article 23 in regard to a small number of customary marriages in the Solomon Islands.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to enact such nationality legislation as they may deem necessary from time to time to reserve the acquisition and possession of citizenship under such legislation to those having sufficient connection with the United Kingdom or any of its dependent territories and accordingly their acceptance of article 24(3) and of the other provisions of the Covenant is subject to the provisions of any such legislation.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of article 25 in so far as it may require the establishment of an elected Executive or Legislative Council in Hong Kong and sub-paragraph (c) of article 25 in so far as it relates to jury service in the Isle of Man.

"Lastly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

Notification under article 4(3) of the Covenant

"The Government of the United Kingdom notify other States Parties to the present Covenant, in accordance with article 4, of their intention to take and continue measures derogating from their obligations under the Covenant.

"There have been in the United Kingdom in recent years campaigns of organised terrorism related to Northern Irish affairs which have manifested themselves in activities which have included murder, attempted murder, maiming, intimidation and violent civil disturbances and in bombing and fire-raising which have resulted in death, injury and widespread destruction of property. This situation constitutes a public emergency within the meaning of article 4(1) of the Covenant. The emergency commenced prior to the ratification by United Kingdom of the Covenant and Legislation has, from time to time, been promulgated with regard to it.

"The Government of the United Kingdom have found it necessary (and in some cases continue to find it necessary) to take powers, to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the siutation, for the protection of life, for the protection of property and the prevention of outbreaks of public disorder, and including the exercise of powers of arrest and detention and exclusion. In so far as any of these measures is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 9, 10(2), 10(3), 12(1), 14, 17, 19(2), 21 or 22 of the Covenant, the United Kingdom hereby derogates from its obligations under those provisions."

URUGUAY

28 June 1979

I have the honour to request that the requirement laid down in article 4(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights should be deemed to have been formally fulfilled with regard to the existence and maintenance in Uruguay of a public emergency as referred to in article 4(1).

This emergency situation, the nature and consequences of which match the description given in article 4, namely that they threaten the life of the nation, is a matter of universal knowledge, and the present communication might thus appear superfluous in so far as the provision of substantive information is concerned.

This issue has been the subject of countless official statements at both the regional and the international level.

None the less, my Government wishes both to comply formally with the above-mentioned requirement and to reiterate that the emergency measures which it has taken, and which comply strictly with the requirements of article 4(2), are designed precisely to achieve genuine, effective and lasting protection of human rights, the observance and promotion of which are the essence of our existence as an independent and sovereign nation.

Notwithstanding what has been stated above, the information referred to in article 4(3) concerning the nature and duration of the emergency measures will be provided in more detailed form when the report referred to in article 40 of the Covenant is submitted, so that the scope and evolution of these measures can be fully understood.

VENEZUELA

Upon ratification:

Article 60, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela establishes that: "No person shall be convicted in a criminal trial unless he has first been personally notified of the charges and heard in the manner prescribed by law. Persons accused of an offence against the *res publica* may be tried *in absentia*, with the guarantees and in the manner prescribed by law". Venezuela is making this reservation because article 14, paragraph 3(d), of the Covenant makes no provision for persons accused of an offence against the *res publica* to be tried *in absentia*.

Declarations recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under article 41

AUSTRIA

10 September 1978

On behalf of the Republic of Austria, I declare under article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that Austria recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

CANADA

29 October 1979

"The Government of Canada declares, under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the said Covenant to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to Canada, made a declaration under article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself."

DENMARK

6 April 1978[7]

"[The Government of Denmark recognizes], in accordance with article 41 of the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, opened for signature in New York on December 19, 1966, for a new period of five years from 23 March 1978 the competence of the Committee referred to in article 41 to received and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

FINLAND

19 August 1975

"Finland declares, under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the said Covenant, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligation under this Covenant."

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF[8]

28 March 1981[9]

"The Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with article 41 of the said Covenant, recognizes for a further five years from the date of expiry of the declaration of 22 April 1976 the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from a State Party insofar as that State Party has recognized in regard to itself the competence of the Committee and as corresponding obligations have been assumed under the Covenant by the Federal Republic of Germany and by the State Party concerned."

ICELAND

22 August 1979

"The Government of Iceland . . . recognizes in accordance with article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

ITALY

15 September 1978

The Italian Republic recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee, elected in accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

NETHERLANDS

11 December 1978

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

NEW ZEALAND

28 December 1978

"The Government of New Zealand declares under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that it recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from another State Party which has similarly declared under article 41 its recognition of the Committee's competence in respect to itself except where the declaration by such a state party was made less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a complaint relating to New Zealand."

NORWAY

31 August 1972

"Norway recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

SENEGAL

5 January 1981

The Government of Senegal declares, under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the said Covenant to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to Senegal, made a declaration under article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself.

SRI LANKA

"The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka declares under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant, from another State Party which has similarly declared under article 41 its recognition of the Committee's competence in respect to itself."

SWEDEN

26 November 1971

"Sweden recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

20 May 1976

"The Government of the United Kingdom declare under article 41 of this Covenant that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such other State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to the United Kingdom made a declaration under article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself."

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

FRANCE

The Government of the Republic takes objection to the reservation entered by the Government of the Republic of India to article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as this reservation attaches conditions not provided for by the Charter of the United Nations to the exercise of the right of self-determination. The present declaration will not be deemed to be an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the French Republic and the Republic of India.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

[For the text of the objection, see under "Objections" in chapter IV.3.]

NETHERLANDS

12 June 1980

"In the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands it follows from the text and the history of the Covenant that [reservation (i) by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago] is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore considers the reservation unacceptable and formally raises an objection to it."

12 January 1981

[For the text of the objection, see under "Objections" in chapter IV.3.]

17 September 1981

"I. Reservation by Australia regarding articles 2 and 50

The reservation that article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, and article 50 shall be given effect consistently with and subject to the provisions in article 2, paragraph 2, is acceptable to the Kingdom on the understanding that it will in no way impair Australia's basic obligation under international law, as laid down in article 2, paragraph 1, to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

II. Reservation by Australia regarding article 10

The Kingdom is not able to evaluate the implications of the first part of the reservation regarding article 10 on its merits, since Australia has given no further explanation on the laws and lawful arrangements, as referred to in the text of the reservation. In expectation of further clarification by Australia, the Kingdom for the present reserves the right to raise objection to the reservation at a later stage.

III. Reservation by Australia regarding "Convicted Persons"

The Kingdom finds it difficult, for the same reasons as mentioned in its commentary on the reservation regarding article 10, to accept the declaration by Australia that it reserves the right not to seek amendment of laws now in force in Australia relating to the rights of persons who have been convicted of serious criminal offences. The Kingdom expresses the hope it will be possible to gain a more detailed insight in the laws now in force in Australia, in order to facilitate a definitive opinion on the extent of this reservation."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands	11 Dec 1978	Netherlands Antilles.
United Kingdom	20 May 1976	The Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, the Pitcairn Group, St Helena and Dependencies, the Solomon Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu.

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966. *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/6316), p. 49.

2/ See note 3 in chapter IV.3.

3/ See note 4 in chapter IV.3 for the texts of communications received by the Secretary-General in respect of the signature by Democratic Kampuchea.

[4] With the following declaration: ". . . The said Covenant shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany except as far as Allied rights and responsiblities are affected."

For communications on this subject addressed to the Secretary-General by various governments, see note 5 in chapter IV.3.

[5] In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 12 December 1979, the Government of Norway withdrew the reservation formulated simultaneously in respect of article 6 (4).

[6] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 31 January 1979, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago confirmed that paragraph (vi) constituted an interpretative declaration which did not aim to exclude nor modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Covenant.

[7] The previous declaration received on 10 December 1971 expired on 22 March 1978.

[8] In a communication accompanying the declaration, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that it wishes to draw attention to the reservations made upon ratification with respect to articles 19, 21 and 22 in conjunction with articles 2 (1), 14 (3), 14 (5) and 15 (1) of the said Covenant and to the reservation in favour of Allied rights and responsibilities contained in the declaration, also made upon ratification, on the application of the Covenant to Berlin (West).

[9] The previous declaration, received on 22 April 1976, expired on 28 March 1981.

5. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 19 December 1966[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 9.
REGISTRATION: 23 March 1976, No. 14668.
TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI)[1] of 16 December 1966.
The Protocol was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	10 Dec 1973	
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a
Canada		19 May 1976 a
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a
China[2]		
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	
Finland	11 Dec 1967	19 Aug 1975
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	
Honduras	19 Dec 1966	
Iceland		22 Aug 1979 a
Italy	30 Apr 1976	15 Sep 1978
Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
Netherlands	25 June 1969	11 Dec 1978
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Peru	11 Aug 1977	3 Oct 1980
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	
Portugal	1 Aug 1978	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Trinidad and Tobago		14 Nov 1980 a
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Venezuela	15 Nov 1976	10 May 1978
Zaire		1 Nov 1976 a

Declarations and Reservations

DENMARK[3]

Upon ratification:

"With reference to Article 5, paragraph 2 (a), the Government of Denmark makes a reservation with respect to the Competence of the Committee to consider a communication from an individual if the matter has already been considered under other procedures of international investigation."

ICELAND[3]

Iceland . . . accedes to the said Protocol subject to a reservation, with reference to article 5, paragraph 2, with respect to the competence of the Human Rights Committee to consider a communication from an individual if the matter is being examined or has been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement. Other provisions of the Covenant shall be inviolably observed.

ITALY[3]

Upon ratification:

The Italian Republic ratifies the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it being understood that the provisions of article 5, paragraph 2, of the Protocol mean that the Committee provided for in article 28 of the Covenant shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being and has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

NORWAY[3]

Upon ratification:

Subject to the following reservation to article 5, paragraph 2:

". . . The Committee shall not have competence to consider a communication from an individual if the same matter has already been examined under other procedures of international investigation or settlement."

SWEDEN[3]

Upon ratification:

On the understanding that the provisions of article 5, paragraph 2, of the Protocol signify that the Human Rights Committee provided for in article 28 of the said Covenant shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

VENEZUELA

Upon ratification:

[Same reservation as the one made by Venezuela in respect of article 14(3)(d) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: see chapter IV.4.]

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands	11 Dec 1978	Netherlands Antilles.

NOTES:

[1] Resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966. Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6316), p. 49.

[2] See note 3 in chapter IV.3.

[3] See under chapter IV.4 for the text of the declarations by which these States recognized the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 41 of the Covenant.

6. CONVENTION ON THE NON-APPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY LIMITATIONS TO WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 26 November 1968[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 November 1970, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 11 November 1970, No. 10823.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 754, p. 73.

The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1968.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Albania		19 May 1971 a
Bulgaria	21 Jan 1969	21 May 1969
Byelorussian SSR	7 Jan 1969	8 May 1969
Cuba		13 Sep 1972 a
Czechoslovakia .	21 May 1969	13 Aug 1970
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
German Democratic Republic		27 Mar 1973 a
Guinea		7 Jun 1971 a
Hungary	25 Mar 1969	24 Jun 1969
India		12 Jan 1971 a
Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Mexico	3 Jul 1969	
Mongolia	31 Jan 1969	21 May 1969
Nigeria		1 Dec 1970 a
Philippines . . .		15 May 1973 a
Poland	16 Dec 1968	14 Feb 1969
Romania	17 Apr 1969	15 Sep 1969
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Tunisia		15 Jun 1972 a
Ukrainian SSR . .	14 Jan 1969	19 Jun 1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	6 Jan 1969	22 Apr 1969
United Republic of Cameroon . .		6 Oct 1972 a
Yugoslavia . . .	16 Dec 1968	9 Jun 1970

Declarations

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania states that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity are unacceptable because, in preventing a number of States from becoming parties to the Convention, they are discriminatory in nature and thus violate the principle of the sovereign equality of States and are incompatible with the spirit and purposes of the Convention.

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria deems it necessary at the same time to declare that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, which prevent a number of States from signing the Convention or acceding to it, are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, which prevent certain States from signing the Convention or acceding to it, are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

CUBA

The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that it regards the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity as discriminatory and contrary to the principle of the equality of States.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 26 November 1968, are in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic deems it necessary to state that articles V and VII of the Convention deprive a number of States of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. As the Convention regulates matters affecting the interests of all States, it should be open to participation by all States whose policies are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

GUINEA

The Government of the Republic of Guinea considers that the dispositions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November 1968, make it impossible for a number of States to become parties to the Convention and are therefore of a discriminatory character which is contradictory to the object and aims of this Convention.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea is of the opinion that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to all States without any discrimination and limitation.

HUNGARY

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions contained in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 26, 1968, which deny the possibility to certain States to become signatories to the Convention are of discriminatory nature, violate the principles of sovereign equality of States and are more particularly incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the said Convention."

MONGOLIA

"The Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity have discriminatory nature and seek to preclude certain States from participation in the Convention and declares that as the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States it should be open to participation by all States without any discrimination or restriction."

POLAND

"The Polish People's Republic considers that the dispositions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly on the 26th of November 1968, make it impossible for a number of States to become parties to the Convention and are therefore of a discriminatory character which is contradictory to the object and aims of this Convention.

"The Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to all States without any discrimination and limitation."

ROMANIA

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania states that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity are not compatible with the principle that multilateral international treaties, the subject and purpose of which concern the international community as a whole, should be open for universal participation.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Same declaration, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Same declaration, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 2391 (XXIII), *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/7218), p. 40.

7. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30 November 1973[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 July 1976, in accordance with article XV, paragraph 1.
REGISTRATION: 18 July 1976, No. 14861.
TEXT: Annex to General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII)[1] of 30 November 1973.

The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 30 November 1973.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Algeria	23 Jan 1974	
Argentina	6 Jun 1975	
Bahamas		31 Mar 1981 a
Barbados		7 Feb 1979 a
Benin	7 Oct 1974	30 Dec 1974
Bulgaria	27 Jun 1974	18 Jul 1974
Burundi		12 Jul 1978 a
Byelorussian SSR	4 Mar 1974	2 Dec 1975
Cape Verde		12 Jun 1979 a
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a
Chad	23 Oct 1974	23 Oct 1974
Cuba		1 Feb 1977 a
Czechoslovakia	29 Aug 1975	25 Mar 1976
Democratic Kampuchea[3]		28 Jul 1981 a
Democratic Yemen	31 Jul 1974	
Ecuador	12 Mar 1975	12 May 1975
Egypt		13 Jun 1977 a
El Salvador		30 Nov 1979 a
Ethiopia		19 Sep 1978 a
Gabon		29 Feb 1980 a
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
German Democratic Republic	2 May 1974	12 Aug 1974
Ghana		1 Aug 1978 a
Guinea	1 Mar 1974	3 Mar 1975
Guyana		30 Sep 1977 a
Haiti		19 Dec 1977 a
Hungary	26 Apr 1974	20 Jun 1974
India		22 Sep 1977 a
Iraq	1 Jul 1975	9 Jul 1975
Jamaica	30 Mar 1976	18 Feb 1977
Jordan	5 Jun 1974	
Kenya	2 Oct 1974	
Kuwait		23 Feb 1977 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		5 Oct 1981 a
Liberia		5 Nov 1976 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		8 Jul 1976 a
Madagascar		26 May 1977 a
Mali		19 Aug 1977 a
Mexico		4 Mar 1980 a
Mongolia	17 May 1974	8 Aug 1975
Nepal		12 Jul 1977 a
Nicaragua		28 Mar 1980 a
Niger		28 Jun 1978 a
Nigeria	26 Jun 1974	31 Mar 1977
Oman	3 Apr 1974	
Panama	7 May 1976	16 Mar 1977
Peru		1 Nov 1978 a
Philippines	2 May 1974	26 Jan 1978
Poland	7 Jun 1974	15 Mar 1976
Qatar	18 Mar 1975	19 Mar 1975
Romania	6 Sep 1974	15 Aug 1978
Rwanda	15 Oct 1974	23 Jan 1981
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Sao Tome and Principe		5 Oct 1979 a
Senegal		18 Feb 1977 a
Seychelles		13 Feb 1978 a
Somalia	2 Aug 1974	28 Jan 1975
Sudan	10 Oct 1974	21 Mar 1977
Suriname		3 Jun 1980 a
Syrian Arab Republic	17 Jan 1974	18 Jun 1976
Trinidad and Tobago	7 Apr 1975	26 Oct 1979
Tunisia		21 Jan 1977 a
Uganda	11 Mar 1975	
Ukrainian SSR	20 Feb 1974	10 Nov 1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12 Feb 1974	26 Nov 1975
United Arab Emirates	9 Sep 1975	15 Oct 1975
United Republic of Cameroon		1 Nov 1976 a
United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
Upper Volta	3 Feb 1976	24 Oct 1978
Viet Nam		9 Jun 1981 a
Yugoslavia	17 Oct 1974	1 Jul 1975
Zaire		11 Jul 1978 a

Declarations and Reservations

EGYPT[2]

INDIA

"The Government of the Republic of India accede to the said Convention with effect from 17 August 1977."

IRAQ

Upon ratification:

Ratification by the Republic of Iraq of the above Convention shall in no way imply recognition of Israel, or be conducive to the establishment of such relations therewith as may be provided for in the Convention.

KUWAIT[4]

"It is understood that the Accession of the State of Kuwait to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations [on 30 November 1973], does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait."

NEPAL

"The Constitution of Nepal contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, including the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form unions and associations not motivated by party politics and the right to freedom of professing his/her own religion; and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by Nepal incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of Nepal.

"His Majesty's Government interprets article 4 of the said Convention as requiring a Party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of that article only insofar as His Majesty's Government may consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that some legislative addition to, or variation of, existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4.

"His Majesty's Government does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 12 of the Convention under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Upon ratification:

"The ratification of the United Arab Emirates to this Convention shall in no way amount to recognition of nor the establishment of any treaty relations with Israel."

NOTES:

[1] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973. Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030).

[2] In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israel which reads as follows:

> "Pursuant to article XIII of this Convention, we hereby announce the accession thereto of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with the declaration that this accession does not imply recognition of Israel or establishment of relations with it under the provisions of this Convention.".

The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal. With respect to the above declaration, the Secretary-General had received, on 30 August 1977, the following declaration from the Government of Israel:

> "The instrument deposited by the Government of Egypt contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Egypt cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Egypt under general international law or under particular treaties.
>
> "The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

[3] The Secretary-General received on 10 September 1981 from the Government of Viet Nam the following objection with regard to the accession of Democratic Kampuchea:

> "The accession to the above-mentioned international Convention on behalf of the so-called 'Government of Kampuchea' by the genocidal clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan, which was overthrown on 7 January 1979 by the Kampuchean people, is completely illegal and has no legal value. Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is actually in power in Kampuchea, is empowered to represent the Kampuchea people and to sign and accede to international agreements and conventions.
>
> As a party to that Convention, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is of the opinion that the accession of the so-called 'Government of Democratic Kampuchea' constitutes not only a gross violation of the standards of law and international morality, but also one of the most cynical affronts to the three million Kampucheans who are the victims of the most despicable crime of contemporary history, committed by the Pol Pot régime which is spurned by the whole of mankind."

Thereafter, similar communications objecting to the signature by Democratic Kampuchea were received by the Secretary-General on 14 September 1981 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic, on 12 November 1981 from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 19 November 1981 from the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and on 3 December 1981 from the Government of Hungary.

[4] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 May 1977, the Government of Israel made the following declaration:

"The instrument deposited by the Government of Kuwait contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Kuwait cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

8. CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 Septembre 1981, in accordance with article 27(1).
TEXT: A/RES/34/180.

The Convention was opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters on 1 March 1980.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Afghanistan	14 Aug 1980	
Argentina	17 Jul 1980	
Australia	17 Jul 1980	
Austria	17 Jul 1980	
Barbados	24 Jul 1980	16 Oct 1980
Belgium	17 Jul 1980	
Benin	11 Nov 1981	
Bhutan	17 Jul 1980	31 Aug 1981
Bolivia	30 May 1980	
Brazil	31 Mar 1981	
Bulgaria	17 Jul 1980	
Burundi	17 Jul 1980	
Byelorussian SSR	17 Jul 1980	4 Feb 1981
Canada	17 Jul 1980	10 Dec 1981
Cape Verde		5 Dec 1980 a
Chile	17 Jul 1980	
China	17 Jul 1980	4 Nov 1980
Colombia	17 Jul 1980	
Congo	29 Jul 1980	
Costa Rica	17 Jul 1980	
Cuba	6 Mar 1980	17 Jul 1980
Czechoslovakia	17 Jul 1980	
Democratic Kampuchea[2]	17 Oct 1980	
Denmark	17 Jul 1980	
Dominica	15 Sep 1980	15 Sep 1980
Dominican Republic	17 Jul 1980	
Ecuador	17 Jul 1980	9 Nov 1981
Egypt	16 Jul 1980	18 Sep 1981
El Salvador	14 Nov 1980	19 Aug 1981
Ethiopia	8 Jul 1980	10 Sep 1981
Finland	17 Jul 1980	
France	17 Jul 1980	
Gabon	17 Jul 1980	
Gambia	29 Jul 1980	
German Democratic Republic	25 Jun 1980	9 Jul 1980
Germany, Federal Republic of	17 Jul 1980	
Ghana	17 Jul 1980	
Grenada	17 Jul 1980	
Guatemala	8 Jun 1981	
Guinea	17 Jul 1980	
Guinea-Bissau	17 Jul 1980	
Guyana	17 Jul 1980	17 Jul 1980
Haiti	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981
Honduras	11 Jun 1980	
Hungary	6 Jun 1980	22 Dec 1980
Iceland	24 Jul 1980	
India	30 Jul 1980	
Indonesia	29 Jul 1980	
Israel	17 Jul 1980	
Italy	17 Jul 1980	
Ivory Coast	17 Jul 1980	
Jamaica	17 Jul 1980	
Japan	17 Jul 1980	
Jordan	3 Dec 1980	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17 Jul 1980	14 Aug 1981
Lesotho	17 Jul 1980	
Luxembourg	17 Jul 1980	
Madagascar	17 Jul 1980	
Mexico	17 Jul 1980	23 Mar 1981
Mongolia	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981
Netherlands	17 Jul 1980	
New Zealand	17 Jul 1980	
Nicaragua	17 Jul 1980	27 Oct 1981
Norway	17 Jul 1980	21 May 1981
Panama	26 Jun 1980	29 Oct 1981
Peru	23 Jul 1981	
Philippines	15 Jul 1980	5 Aug 1981
Poland	29 May 1980	30 Jul 1980
Portugal	24 Apr 1980	30 Jul 1980
Romania	4 Sep 1980	
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 Mar 1981
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4 Aug 1981 a
Senegal	29 Jul 1980	
Spain	17 Jul 1980	
Sri Lanka	17 Jul 1980	5 Oct 1981
Sweden	7 Mar 1980	2 Jul 1980
Tunisia	24 Jul 1980	
Uganda	30 Jul 1980	
Ukrainian SSR	17 Jul 1980	12 Mar 1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17 Jul 1980	23 Jan 1981
United Kingdom	22 Jul 1981	
United Republic of Tanzania	17 Jul 1980	
United States of America	17 Jul 1980	
Uruguay	30 Mar 1981	9 Oct 1981
Venezuela	17 Jul 1980	
Viet Nam	29 Jul 1980	
Yugoslavia	17 Jul 1980	
Zaire	17 Jul 1980	
Zambia	17 Jul 1980	

Declarations and Reservations

BRAZIL

Upon signature:

"The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil hereby expresses its reservations to article 15, paragraph 4 and to article 16, paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Furthermore, Brazil does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the abovementioned Convention."

BULGARIA

Upon signature:

Reservation:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Upon signature:

Declaration:

In accordance with article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which provides that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and further declares that for such dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice in every case there must be agreement between all the parties involved in the dispute.

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Pursuant to article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to the effect that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that for the submission of such a dispute to arbitration or its referral to the International Court of Justice the consent of all parties to the dispute must be obtained in each individual case.

CANADA

Upon ratification:

Statement

"The Government of Canada states that the competent legislative authorities within Canada have addressed the concept of equal pay referred to in article 11 (1) (d) by legislation which requires the establishment of rates of remuneration without discrimination on the basis of sex. The competent legislative authorities within Canada will continue to implement the object and purpose of article 11 (1) (d) and to that end have developed, and where appropriate will continue to develop, additional legislative and other measures."

CHILE

Upon signature:

Declaration:

The Government of Chile has signed this Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, mindful of the important step which this document represents, not only in terms of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, but also in terms of their full and permanent integration into society in conditions of equality.

The Government is obliged to state, however, that some of the provisions of the Convention are not entirely compatible with current Chilean legislation.

At the same time, it reports the establishment of a Commission for the Study and Reform of the Civil Code, which now has before it various proposals to amend, inter alia, those provisions which are not fully consistent with the terms of the Convention.

CHINA

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Declaration:

The People's Republic of China does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention.

CUBA

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba makes a specific reservation concerning the provisions of article 29 of the Convention inasmuch as it holds that any disputes that may arise between States Parties should be resolved through direct negotiations through the diplomatic channel.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature:

Declaration:

"According to paragraph 2 of the article 29 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the article 29 of the Convention, in compliance with which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention, which is not settled by negotiation shall, at a request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or be referred to the International Court of Justice, it is necessary to have an agreement of all the disputing parties in every separate case."

EGYPT

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

In respect of article 9

Reservation to the text of article 9, paragraph 2, concerning the granting to women of equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children, without prejudice to the acquisition by a child born of a marriage of the nationality of his father. This is in order to prevent a child's acquisition of two nationalities where his parents are of different nationalities, since this may be prejudicial to his future. It is clear that the child's acquisition of his father's nationality is the procedure most suitable for the child and that this does not infringe upon the principle of equality between men and women, since it is customary for a woman to agree, upon marrying an alien, that her children shall be of the father's nationality.

In respect of article 16

Reservation to the text of article 16 concerning the equality of men and women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations during the marriage and upon its dissolution, without prejudice to the Islamic Sharia's provisions whereby women are accorded rights equivalent to those of their spouses so as to ensure a just balance between them. This is out of respect for the sacrosanct nature of the firm religious beliefs which govern marital relations in Egypt and which may not be called in question and in view of the fact that one of the most important bases of these relations is an equivalency of rights and duties so as to ensure complementarity which guarantees true equality between the spouses. The provisions of the Sharia lay down that the husband shall pay bridal money to the wife and maintain her fully and shall also make a payment to her upon divorce, whereas the wife retains full rights over her property and is not obliged to spend anything on her keep. The Sharia therefore restricts the wife's rights to divorce by making it contingent on a judge's ruling, whereas no such restriction is laid down in the case of the husband.

In respect of article 29:

The Egyptian delegation also maintains the reservation contained in article 29, paragraph 2, concerning the right of a State signatory to the Convention to declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article concerning the submission to an arbitral body of any dispute which may arise between States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. This is in order to avoid being bound by the system of arbitration in this field.

Reservation made upon ratification:

General reservation on article 2

The Arab Republic of Egypt is willing to comply with the content of this article, provided that such compliance does not run counter to the Islamic Sharia.

EL SALVADOR

Upon signature:

. . . Upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of El Salvador will make the reservation provided for in article 29.

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

With reservation as to the application of the provision of article 29, paragraph 1.

ETHIOPIA

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

In ratifying the said Convention, Socialist Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention.

FRANCE

Upon signature:

Declarations:

1. The Government of the French Republic declares that the preamble to the Convention--in particular the eleventh preambular paragraph--contains debatable elements which are definitely out of place in this text.

2. The Government of the French Republic declares that the term "family education" in article 5 (b) of the Convention must be interpreted as meaning public education concerning the family and that, in any event, article 5 will be applied subject to respect for article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

3. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 5 (b) and article 16, paragraph 1 (d), must not be interpreted as implying joint exercise of parental authority in situations in which French legislation allows of such exercise by only one parent.

4. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 7 must not preclude the application of the second paragraph of article LO 128 of the electoral code.

5. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 9 of the Convention must not be interpreted precluding the application of the second paragraph of article 96 of the code of French nationality.

6. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 14, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention must not be interpreted as implying the material implementation free of charge of the benefits referred to in this provision.

7. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c) and 1 (b), of the Convention must not preclude the application of the provisions of Book Three, Part V, chapter II of the Civil Code.

8. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 16, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention must not preclude the application of article 383 of the Civil Code.

9. The Government of the French Republic declares, in pursuance of article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it will not be bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1.

10. The Government of the French Republic declares that no provision of the Convention must be interpreted as prevailing over provisions of French legislation which are more favourable to women that to men.

Reservation:

The Government of the French Republic enters a reservation concerning the right to choose a family name mentioned in article 16, paragraph 1 (g), of the Convention.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Declaration made upon signature and renewed upon ratification:

Pursuant to article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the German Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1.

GUINEA

Upon signature:

Declaration:

. . . The People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea wishes to sign the Convention . . . with the understanding that this procedure annuls the procedure of accession previously followed by Guinea with respect to the Convention.

HUNGARY

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification

Reservation:

"The Hungarian People's Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the terms of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

INDIA

Upon signature:

Declarations:

"i) With regard to articles 5 (a) and 16 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that it shall abide by and ensure these provisions in conformity with its policy of non-interference in the personal affairs of any Community without its initiative and consent.

"ii) With regard to article 16 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that though in principle it fully supports the principle of compulsory registration of marriages, it is not practical in a vast country like India with its variety of customs, religions and level of literacy."

Reservation:

"With regard to article 29 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article."

ITALY

Upon signature:

Reservation:

Italy reserves the right to exercise, when depositing the instrument of ratification, the option provided for in article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969.

JORDAN[3]

Upon signature:

1. Reservation with respect to article 9, paragraph 2;
2. Reservation with respect to article 15, paragraph 4 (a wife's residence with her husband);
3. A reservation to the wording of article 16, paragraph (1) (c), relating to the rights arising upon the dissolution of marriage with regard to maintenance and compensation;
4. A reservation to the wording of article 16, paragraph (1) (d) and (g).

MEXICO

Upon signature:

Declaration:

In signing *ad referendum* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which the General Assembly opened for signature by States on 18 December 1979, the Government of the United Mexican States wishes to place on record that it is doing so on the understanding that the provisions of the said Convention, which agree in all essentials with the provisions of Mexican legislation, will be applied in Mexico in accordance with the modalities and procedures prescribed by Mexican legislation and that the granting of material benefits in pursuance of the Convention will be as generous as the resources available to the Mexican State permit.

MONGOLIA

Upon signature:

Declaration:

According to paragraph 2 of article 29 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of this Convention. . .

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 29 of this Convention and states that for submission of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the consent of the all parties involved in the given dispute is necessary.

POLAND

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself to be bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which stipulates that any dispute between States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice. The Socialist Republic of Romania holds that such disputes shall be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice only when both parties to the dispute so agree in each individual case.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Upon signature:

Declaration:

According to paragraph 2 of the article 29 of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the article 29 of the Convention, according to which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or be referred to the International Court of Justice and declares, that in order to submit such a dispute to arbitration or to refer it to the International Court of Justice it is necessary to have the agreement of all the disputing parties in every separate case.

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Pursuant to article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, according to which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiations, shall, upon the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and declares that the referral of any such dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Upon signature:

Declaration:

In accordance with article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which provides that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and that for such dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice in every case there must be agreement between all the parties involved in the dispute.

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

In accordance with article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1 of the Convention, which provides that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and that for such dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice in every case there must be agreement between all the parties involved in the dispute.

UNITED KINGDOM

Upon signature:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that it is their intention to make certain reservations and declarations upon ratification of the Convention."

VENEZUELA

Upon signature:

Declaration:

Pursuant to the provisions of article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, . . . the Republic of Venezuela declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1.

NOTES:

1/ Resolution 34/180. Official Records of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/34/46), p. 193.

2/ The Secretary-General received, on 11 December 1980, an objection from the German Democratic Republic with regard to the signature of the above Convention by Democratic Kampuchea. For the text of the objection and for the text of further objections to this signature by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, see note 4 in chapter IV.3.

Similar communications objecting to the signature of the Convention by Democratic Kampuchea were received by the Secretary-General as follows:

State	Date of receipt
Hungary	19 Jan 1981
Bulgaria	29 Jan 1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13 Feb 1981
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic . . .	18 Feb 1981
Czechoslovakia	10 Mar 1981

3/ In connexion with the reservations referred to in numbers 3 and 4, it will be noted that the Secretary-General has requested the Government of Jordan to clarify their precise scope.

CHAPTER V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

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1. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at Flushing Meadow, New York, on 15 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 August 1948, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 20 August 1948, No. 283.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 18, p. 3.

The Constitution was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 62 (I)[1] of 15 December 1946.

Note: Resolution No. 108, adopted by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its 101st meeting on 15 February 1952, provided for the liquidation of the Organization.

State	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature (s), acceptance
Argentina	10 Jun 1947	
Australia		13 May 1947 s
Belgium	1 May 1947	30 Mar 1948
Bolivia	5 Jun 1947	
Brazil	1 Jul 1947	
Canada	16 Dec 1946	7 Aug 1947
China[2]		29 Apr 1947 s
Denmark		20 Aug 1948 s
Dominican Republic	17 Dec 1946	22 Oct 1947
France	17 Dec 1946	3 Mar 1948
Guatemala	16 Dec 1946	28 Jul 1947
Honduras	18 Dec 1946	
Iceland		12 May 1947 s
Italy		24 Mar 1949 s
Liberia	31 Dec 1946	
Luxembourg		5 Aug 1948
Netherlands	28 Jan 1947	11 Aug 1947
New Zealand		17 Mar 1947 s
Norway	4 Feb 1947	18 Aug 1947
Panama[3]	23 Jun 1947	
Peru	25 Jul 1947	
Philippines	18 Dec 1946	
Switzerland		28 Mar 1949
United Kingdom		5 Feb 1947 s
United States of America	16 Dec 1946	3 Jul 1947
Venezuela	4 Jun 1948	13 Sep 1948

Declarations and Reservations

FRANCE

The said Constitution is ratified subject to the proviso that the French Government reserves the right to pay all or part of its contribution in francs or in kind.

Furthermore, in pursuance of the tenth paragraph of the preamble of the said Constitution to the effect that the International Refugee Organization is of a non-permanent nature, the budgetary payments assigned to France may be made only for a maximum of three twelve-month periods.

GUATEMALA

Subject to the provision that, in conformity with article 10, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, the Republic of Guatemala would pay its due contribution in kind according to the needs and ability of the country.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Accepted pursuant to the authority granted by the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved 1 July 1947 (Public Law 146, 80th Congress) . . . The abovementioned joint resolution reads in part as follows: "Provided, however, that this authority is granted and the approval of the Congress of the acceptance of membership of the United States in the International Refugee Organization is given upon condition and with the reservation that no agreement shall be concluded on behalf of the United States and no action shall be taken by any officer, agency, or any other person and acceptance of the Constitution of the Organization by or on behalf of the Government of the United States shall not constitute or authorize action (1) whereby any person shall be admitted to or settled or resettled in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions without prior approval thereof by the Congress, and this joint resolution shall not be construed as such prior approval, or (2) which will have the effect of abrogating, suspending, modifying, adding to, or superseding any of the immigration laws or any other laws of the United States."

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Part of the First Session, Resolutions (A/64/Add.1), p. 97.

[2] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] In a letter of 2 September 1947 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Panama stated that, when signing the Constitution, he omitted to indicate that his signature was subject to ratification as specified in the full powers presented for this purpose, and requested that his signature be regarded as having been affixed subject to ratification.

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2. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

Done at Geneva on 28 July 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 April 1954, in accordance with article 43.
REGISTRATION: 22 April 1954, No. 2545.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, p. 137.

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, held at Geneva from 2 to 25 July 1951. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 429 (V)[1], adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria		21 Feb 1963 d
Angola		23 Jun 1981 a
Argentina		15 Nov 1961 a
Australia		22 Jan 1954 a
Austria	28 Jul 1951	1 Nov 1954
Belgium	28 Jul 1951	22 Jul 1953
Benin		4 Apr 1962 d
Botswana		6 Jan 1969 a
Brazil	15 Jul 1952	16 Nov 1960
Burundi		19 Jul 1963 a
Canada		4 Jun 1969 a
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d
Chad		19 Aug 1981 a
Chile		28 Jan 1972 a
Colombia	28 Jul 1951	10 Oct 1961
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Costa Rica		28 Mar 1978 a
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Denmark	28 Jul 1951	4 Dec 1952
Djibouti		9 Aug 1977 d
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Ecuador		17 Aug 1955 a
Egypt		22 May 1981 a
Ethiopia		10 Nov 1969 a
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		10 Oct 1968 a
France	11 Sep 1952	23 Jun 1954
Gabon		27 Apr 1964 a
Gambia		7 Sep 1966 d
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	19 Nov 1951	1 Dec 1953
Ghana		18 Mar 1963 a
Greece	10 Apr 1952	5 Apr 1960
Guinea		28 Dec 1965 d
Guinea-Bissau		11 Feb 1976 a
Holy See	21 May 1952	15 Mar 1956
Iceland		30 Nov 1955 a
Iran		28 Jul 1976 a
Ireland		29 Nov 1956 a
Israel	1 Aug 1951	1 Oct 1954
Italy	23 Jul 1952	15 Nov 1954
Ivory Coast		8 Dec 1961 d
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Japan		3 Oct 1981 a
Kenya		16 May 1966 a
Lesotho		14 May 1981 a
Liberia		15 Oct 1964 a
Liechtenstein	28 Jul 1951	8 Mar 1957
Luxembourg	28 Jul 1951	23 Jul 1953
Madagascar		18 Dec 1967 a
Mali		2 Feb 1973 d
Malta		17 Jun 1971 a
Monaco		18 May 1954 a
Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Netherlands	28 Jul 1951	3 May 1956
New Zealand		30 Jun 1960 a
Nicaragua		28 Mar 1980 a
Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Nigeria		23 Oct 1967 a
Norway	28 Jul 1951	23 Mar 1953
Panama		2 Aug 1978 a
Paraguay		1 Apr 1970 a
Peru		21 Dec 1964 a
Philippines		22 Jul 1981 a
Portugal		22 Dec 1960 a
Rwanda		3 Jan 1980 a
Sao Tome and Principe		1 Feb 1978 a
Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Seychelles		23 Apr 1980 a
Sierra Leone		22 May 1981 a
Somalia		10 Oct 1978 a
Spain		14 Aug 1978 a
Sudan		22 Feb 1974 a
Suriname		29 Nov 1978 d
Sweden	28 Jul 1951	26 Oct 1954
Switzerland	28 Jul 1951	21 Jan 1955
Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
Tunisia		24 Oct 1957 d
Turkey	24 Aug 1951	30 Mar 1962
Uganda		27 Sep 1976 a
United Kingdom	28 Jul 1951	11 Mar 1954
United Republic of Cameroon		23 Oct 1961 d
United Republic of Tanzania		12 May 1964 a
Upper Volta		18 Jun 1980 a
Uruguay		22 Sep 1970 a
Yemen		18 Jan 1980 a
Yugoslavia	28 Jul 1951	15 Dec 1959
Zaire		19 Jul 1965 a
Zambia		24 Sep 1969 d
Zimbabwe		25 Aug 1981 a

Declarations under section B of article 1 of the Convention

States having declared that, for the purpose of their obligations under the Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean:

(a) "Events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951";

Argentina
Brazil
Congo
Italy
Madagascar
Malta
Monaco
Paraguay
Turkey

(b) "Events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951";

Algeria[3]
Angola
Australia[4]
Austria
Belgium
Benin[4]
Burundi
Canada
Central African Republic[4]
Chad
Chile[4]
Colombia[5]
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador[4]
Egypt
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France[4]
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guinea[3]
Guinea-Bissau
Holy See[4]
Iceland
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Ivory Coast[4]
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg[4]
Mali[4]
Morocco[3]
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger[4]
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Peru[4]
Philippines
Portugual
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal[4]
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Spain
Sudan[4]
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Togo[4]
Tunisia[3]
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Republic of Cameroon[4]
United Republic of Tanzania
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Yemen
Yougoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Other Declarations and Reservations

ANGOLA

Declarations

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola also declares that the provisions of the Convention shall be applicable in Angola provided that they are not contrary to or incompatible with the constitutional and legal provisions in force in the People's Republic of Angola, especially as regards articles 7, 13, 15, 18 and 24 of the Convention. Those provisions shall not be construed so as to accord to any category of aliens resident in Angola more extensive rights than are enjoyed by Angolan citizens.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola also considers that the provisions of articles 8 and 9 of the Convention cannot be construed so as to limit its right to adopt in respect of a refugee or group of refugees such measures as it deems necessary to safeguard national interests and to ensure respect for its sovereignty, whenever circumstances so require.

Reservations

Ad article 17: The Governement of the People's Republic of Angola accepts the obligations set forth in article 17, provided that:

(a) Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted to mean that refugees must enjoy the same privileges as may be accorded to nationals of countries with which the People's Republic of Angola has signed special co-operation agreements;

(b) Paragraph 2 of this article shall be construed as a recommendation and not as an obligation.

Ad article 26:

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola reserves the right to prescribe, transfer or circumscribe the place of residence of certain refugees or groups of refugees, and to restrict their freedom of movement, whenever considerations of national or international order make it advisable to do so.

AUSTRALIA[6]

AUSTRIA[7]

The Convention is ratified:

(a) Subject to the reservation that the Republic of Austria regards the provisions of article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2 (excepting, however, the phrase "who was already exempt from them at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting State concerned, or . . ." in the latter paragraph) not as a binding obligation, but merely as a recommendation.

(b) Subject to the reservation that the provisions of article 22, paragraph 1, shall not be applicable to the establishment and maintenance of private elementary schools, that the "public relief and assistance" referred to in article 23 shall be interpreted solely in the sense of allocations from public welfare funds (Armenversorgung), and that the "documents or certifications" referred to in article 25, paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be construed to mean the identity certificates provided for in the Convention of 30 June 1928 relating to refugees.

BELGIUM

1. In all cases where the Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted by the Belgian Government as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which Belgium has concluded regional customs, economic or political agreements.

2. Article 15 of the Convention shall not be applicable in Belgium; refugees lawfully staying in Belgian territory will enjoy the same treatment, as regards the right of association, as that accorded to aliens in general.

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation of articles 7, 17, 26, 31, 32 and 34 and paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention."

BRAZIL[8]

CANADA

Reservations to articles 23 and 24:

"Canada interprets the phrase 'lawfully staying' as referring only to refugees admitted for permanent residence: refugees admitted for temporary residence will be accorded the same treatment with respect to the matters dealt with in articles 23 and 24 as is accorded visitors generally."

CHILE

(1) With the reservation that, with reference to the provisions of article 34, the Government of Chile will be unable to grant to refugees facilities greater that those granted to aliens in general, in view of the liberal nature of Chilean naturalization laws;

(2) With the reservation that the period specified in article 17, paragraph 2 (a) shall, in the case of Chile, be extended from three to ten years;

(3) With the reservation that article 17, paragraph 2 (c) shall apply only if the refugee is the widow or the widower of a Chilean spouse;

(4) With the reservation that the Government of Chile cannot grant a longer period for compliance with an expulsion order than that granted to other aliens in general under Chilean law.

CYPRUS[9]

DENMARK[10]

"The obligation in article 17, paragraph 1, to accord to refugees lawfully staying in Denmark the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment shall not be construed to mean that refugees shall be entitled to the privileges which in this respect are accorded to nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden."

ECUADOR

With respect to article 1, relating to the definition of the term "refugee", the Government of Ecuador declares that its accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees does not imply its acceptance of the Conventions which have not been expressly signed and ratified by Ecuador.

With respect to article 15, Ecuador further declares that its acceptance of the provisions contained therein shall be limited in so far as those provisions are in conflict with the constitutional and statutory provisions in force prohibiting aliens, and consequently refugees, from being members of political bodies.

EGYPT

The Government of Egypt accedes to the Convention with reservations in respect of article 12 (1), articles 20 and 22 (1), and articles 23 and 24.

The Governement of Egypt accedes to the Convention with reservations in respect of article 12 (1), articles 20 and 22 (1), and articles 23 and 24.

24 September 1981

Nature of the reservations made by the Arab Republic of Egypt on some articles of the Convention relating to the status of refugees signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951 and to the Protocol relating to the status of refugees signed at New York on 31 January 1967

1. Egypt formulated a reservation to article 12 (1) because it is in contradiction with the internal laws of Egypt. This article provides that the personal status of a refugee shall be governed by the law of the country of his domicile or, failing this, of his residence. This formula contradicts article 25 of the Egyptian civil code, which reads as follows:

> "The judge declares the applicable law in the case of persons without nationality or with more than one nationality at the same time. In

the case of persons where there is proof, in accordance with Egypt, of Egyptian nationality, and at the same time in accordance with one or more foreign countries, of nationality of that country, the Egyptian law must be applied."

The competent Egyptian authorities are not in a position to amend this article (25) of the civil code.

2. Concerning articles 20, 22 (paragraph 1), 23 and 24 of the Convention of 1951, the competent Egyptian authorities had reservations because these articles consider the refugee as equal to the national.

We made this general reservation to avoid any obstacle which might affect the discretionary authority of Egypt in granting privileges to refugees on a case-by-case basis.

ETHIOPIA

"The provisions of articles 8, 9, 17 (2) and 22 (1) of the Convention are recognized only as recommendations and not as legally binding obligations."

FIJI

The Government of Fiji stated that the first and fourth reservations made by the United Kingdom are affirmed but have been redrafted as more suitable to the application of Fiji in the following terms:

"1. The Government of Fiji understands articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of Fiji from exercising any rights over property and interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention on behalf of Fiji were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Fiji respectively by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other State.

"2. The Government of Fiji cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.

"Commentary: No arrangements exist in Fiji for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of refugees. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavits.

"All other reservation made by the United Kingdom to the above-mentioned Convention is withdrawn."

FINLAND

"(1) A general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Finland to the nationals of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden or to the nationals of any one of those Countries;

"(2) A reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, to the effect that Finland is not prepared, as a general measure, to grant refugees who fulfil the conditions of three years residence in Finland an exemption from any legislative reciprocity which Finnish law may have stipulated as a condition governing an alien's eligibility for same right or privilege;

"(3) A reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Finland;

"(4) A reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Finnish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality;

"(5) A reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 3 to the effect that they shall not be binding on Finland;

"(6) A reservation to article 25, to the effect that Finland does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Finnish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such certificate do not exist in Finland;

"(7) A reservation with respect to the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of article 28. Finland does not accept the obligations stipulated in the said paragraph, but is prepared to recognize travel documents issued by other Contracting States pursuant to this article."

FRANCE

In depositing its instrument of ratification, the Government of the French Republic, acting in accordance with article 42 of the Convention, makes the following statements:

(a) It considers that article 29, paragraph 2, does not prevent the application in French territory of the provisions of the Act of 7 May 1934 authorizing the levying of the Nansen tax for the support of refugee welfare, resettlement and relief work.

(b) Article 17 in no way prevents the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in France or affects the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.

GAMBIA[4]

GREECE[12]

In cases or circumstances which, in its opinion, would justify exceptional procedure for reasons of national security or public order, the

Hellenic Government reserves the right to derogate from the obligations imposed by the provisions of article 26.

As far as wage-earning employment under article 17 is concerned, the Hellenic Government shall not accord to the refugees less rights than those accorded generally to nationals of foreign countries.

HOLY SEE

The Holy See, in conformity with the terms of article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention, makes the reservation that the application of the Convention must be compatible in practice with the special nature of the Vatican City State and without prejudice to the norms governing access to and sojourn therein.

IRAN

1. In all cases where, under the provisions of this Convention, refugees enjoy the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign State, the Government of Iran reserves the right not to accord refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of States with which Iran has concluded regional establishment, customs, economic or political agreements.

2. The Government of Iran considers the stipulations contained in articles 17, 23, 24 and 26 as being recommendations only.

IRELAND[13]

"2. The Government of Ireland understands the words 'public order' in article 32 (1) and the words 'in accordance with due process of law' in article 32 (2) to mean, respectively, 'public policy' and 'in accordance with a procedure provided by law'.

"3. With regard to article 17 the Government of Ireland do not undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

"4. The Government of Ireland undertake to give effect to article 25 only insofar as may be practicable and permissible under the laws of Ireland.

"5. With regard to article 29 (1) the Government of Ireland do not undertake to accord to refugees treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to

. . .

"(c) Income Tax (including Sur-tax)."

ISRAEL

"2. Articles 8 and 12 shall not apply to Israel.

"3. Article 28 shall apply to Israel with the limitations which result from Section 6 of the Passport Law of 5712-1952, according to which the Minister may, at his discretion:

"(a) Refuse to grant, or to extend the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

"(b) Attach conditions to the grant or the extension of the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

"(c) Cancel, or shorten the period of validity of a passport or laissez-passer issued, and order the surrender thereof;

"(d) Limit, either at or after the issue of a passport or laissez-passer, the range of countries for which it is to be valid.

"4. Permits provided for by Article 30 shall be issued by the Minister of Finance at his discretion."

ITALY[14]

In signing this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Italy declares that the provisions of articles 17 and 18 are recognized by it as recommendations only.

JAMAICA

"The Government of Jamaica confirms and maintains the following reservations, which were made when the Convention was extended to Jamaica by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territory with the substitution of 'four years' for 'three years' in subparagraph (a) and with the omission of subparagraph (c).

"(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows.

"(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territory to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows."

LIECHTENSTEIN

Ad article 17: With respect to the right to engage in wage-earning employment, refugees are treated in law on the same footing as aliens in general, on the understanding, however, that the competent authorities shall make every effort in so far as possible, to apply to them the provisions of this article.

Ad article 24, paragraphs 1 (a) and (b), and paragraph 3: Provisions relating to aliens in general on training, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors insurance shall be applicable to refugees. Nevertheless, in the case of old-age and survivors insurance, refugees residing in Liechtenstein (including their survivors if the latter are considered as refugees) are already entitled to normal old-age or survivors' benefits after paying their contributions for at least one full year, provided that they have resided in Liechtenstein for ten years--of which five years without interruption have immediately preceded the occurrence of the event insured against. Moreover, the one-third reduction in benefits provided in the case of aliens and stateless persons under article 74 of the Act on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, is not applicable to refugees. Refugees residing in Liechtenstein who, on the occurrence of the event insured against, are not entitled to old-age or survivors' benefits, are paid not only their own contributions but any contributions which may have been made by the employers.

LUXEMBOURG

Subject to the following reservation: in all cases where this Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

MADAGASCAR

The provisions of article 7 (1) shall not be interpreted as requiring the same treatment as is accorded to nationals of countries with which the Malagasy Republic has concluded conventions of establishment or agreements on co-operation;

The provisions of articles 8 and 9 shall not be interpreted as forbidding the Malagasy Government to take, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, measures with regard to a refugee because of his nationality in the interests of national security.

The provisions of article 17 cannot be interpreted as preventing the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in Madagascar or affecting the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.

MALTA

"Article 7, paragraph 2, articles 14, 23, 27 and 28 shall not apply to Malta, and article 7, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, articles 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 31, 32 and 34 shall apply to Malta compatibly with its own special problems, its peculiar position and characteristics."

MONACO

Subject to the reservation that the stipulations contained in articles 7 (paragraph 2), 15, 22 (paragraph 1), 23 and 24 shall be provisionally considered as being recommendations and not legal obligations.

NETHERLANDS

This signature is appended subject to the reservation that in all cases where this Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

(1) With reference to article 26 of this Convention, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain refugees or groups of refugees in the public interest.

(2) In the notifications concerning overseas territories referred to in article 40, paragraph 2, of this Convention, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to make a declaration in accordance with section B of article 1 with respect to such territories and to make reservations in accordance with article 42 of the Convention.

Interpretative declaration: In depositing the instrument of ratification by the Netherlands, . . . I declare on behalf of the Netherlands Government that it does not regard the Amboinese who were transported to the Netherlands after 27 December 1949, the date of the transfer of sovereignty by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, as eligible for the status of refugees as defined in article 1 of the said Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

" . . . The Government of New Zealand can only undertake to give effect to the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Convention so far as the law of New Zealand allows . . .".

NORWAY[15]

"The obligation stipulated in article 17 (1) to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment, shall not be construed as extending to refugees the benefits of agreements which may in the future be concluded between Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, or between Norway and any one of these countries, for the purpose of establishing special conditions for the transfer of labour between these countries."

PORTUGAL[16]

13 July 1976

"1. The Convention will be applied without any geographical limitation.

"2. In all cases in which the Convention confers upon the refugees the most favoured person status granted to nationals of a foreign country, this clause will not be interpreted in such a way as to mean the status granted by Portugal to the nationals of Brazil."

RWANDA

Reservation to article 26:
For reasons of public policy (ordre public), the Rwandese Republic reserves the right to determine the place of residence of refugees and to establish limits to their freedom of movement.

SIERRA LEONE

Reservation

"The Government of Sierra Leone wishes to state with regard to article 17 (2) that Sierra Leone does not consider itself bound to grant to refugees the rights stipulated therein."

"Further, with regard to article 17 as a whole, the Government of Sierra Leone wishes to state that it considers the article to be a recommendation only and not a binding obligation."

"The Government of Sierra Leone wishes to state that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, and it reserves the right to impose special taxes on aliens as provided for in the Constitution."

SOMALIA

"The Government of the Somali Democratic Republic acceded to the Convention and Protocol on the understanding that nothing in the said Convention or Protocol will be construed to prejudice or adversely affect the national status, or political aspiration of displaced people from Somali Territories under alien domination.

"It is in this spirit, that the Somali Democratic Republic will commit itself to respect the terms and provisions of the said Convention and Protocol."

SPAIN

(a) The expression "the most favourable treatment" shall, in all the articles in which it is used, be interpreted as not including rights which, by law or by treaty, are granted to nationals of Portugal, Andorra, the Philippines or the Latin America countries or to nationals of countries with which international agreements of a regional nature are concluded.

(b) The Government of Spain considers that article 8 is not a binding rule but a recommendation.

(c) The Government of Spain reserves its position on the application of article 12, paragraph 1. Article 12, paragraph 2, shall be interpreted as referring exclusively to rights acquired by a refugee before he obtained, in any country, the status of refugee.

(d) Article 26 of the Convention shall be interpreted as not precluding the adoption of special measures concerning the place of residence of particular refugees, in accordance with Spanish law.

SUDAN

With reservation as to article 26.

SWEDEN[17]

Reservations: First, a general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Sweden to the nationals of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway or to the nationals of any one of those countries; and, secondly, the following reservations: a reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Sweden; a reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Swedish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality; a reservation to article 17, paragraph 2, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to grant a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in subparagraphs (a)-(c) an automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit; a reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), to the effect that notwithstanding the principle of national treatment for refugees. Sweden shall not be bound to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the possibility of entitlement to a national pension under the provisions of the National Insurance Act; and likewise to the effect that, in so far as the right to a supplementary pension under the said Act and the computation of such pension in certain respects are concerned, the rules applicable to Swedish nationals shall be more favourable than those applied to other insured persons; a reservation to article 24, paragraph 3, to the effect that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be binding on Sweden; and a reservation to article 25, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Swedish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such a certificate do not exist in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND[18]

TURKEY

The Government of the Turkish Republic, in signing this Convention states that so far as the commitments accepted by it under the Convention are concerned, the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to refer to events occurring in Europe before 1 January. It does not therefore intend to accept any commitment in connexion with events occurring outside of Europe.

The Turkish Government considers moreover, that the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" refers to the beginning of the events. Consequently, since the pressure exerted upon the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, which began before 1 January 1951, is still continuing, the provision of this Convention must also apply to the Bulgarian refugees of Turkish extraction compelled to leave that country as a result of this pressure and who, being unable to enter Turkey, might seek refuge on the territory of another contracting party after 1 January 1951.

The Turkish Government will, at the time of ratification, enter reservations which it could make under article 42 of the Convention.

Reservation and declaration made upon ratification:

No provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey;

(A) The Government of the Republic of Turkey is not a party to the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and of 30 June 1928 mentioned in article 1, paragraph A, of this Convention. Furthermore, the 150 persons affected by the Arrangement of 30 June 1928 having been amnestied under Act No. 3527, the provisions laid down in this Arrangement are no longer valid in the case of Turkey. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Turkey considers the Convention of 28 July 1951 independently of the aforementioned Arrangements.

(B) For the purposes of the obligations arising out of this Convention, the Government of the Republic understands the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" mentioned in paragraph B of article 1 to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

(C) Similarly, the Government of the Republic understands that the action of "re-availment" or "reacquisition" as referred to in article 1, paragraph C, of the Convention--that is to say: "If (1) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or (2) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it"--does not depend only on the request of the person concerned but also on the consent of the State in question.

UGANDA

(1) In respect of article 7: "The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands this provision as not conferring any legal, political or other enforceable right upon refugees who, at any given time may be in Uganda. On the basis of this understanding the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall accord refugees such facilities and treatment as the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall in her absolute discretion, deem fit having regard to her own security, economic and social needs."

(2) In respect of articles 8 and 9: "The Government of the Republic of Uganda declares that the provisions of articles 8 and 9 are recognized by it as recommendations only."

(3) In respect of article 13: "The Government of the Republic of Uganda reserves to itself the right to abridge this provision without recourse to courts of law or arbitral tribunals, national or international, if the Government of the Republic of Uganda deems such abridgement to be in the public interest."

(4) In respect of article 15: "The Government of the Republic of Uganda shall in the public interest have the full freedom to withhold any or all rights conferred by this article from any refugees as a class of residents within her territory."

(5) In respect of article 16: "The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands article 16 paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof as not requiring the Government of the Republic of Uganda to accord to a refugee in need of legal assistance, treatment more favourable than that extended to aliens generally in similar circumstances."

(6) In respect of article 17: "The obligation specified in article 17 to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country in the same circumstances shall not be construed as extending to refugees the benefit of preferential treatment granted to nationals of the states who enjoy special privileges on account of existing or future treaties between Uganda and those countries, particularly states of the East African Community and the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with the provisions which govern such charters in this respect."

(7) In respect of article 25: "The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands that this article shall not require the Government of the Republic of Uganda to incur expenses on behalf of the refugees in connection with the granting of such assistance except in so far as such assistance is requested by and the resulting expense is reimbursed to the Government of the Republic of Uganda by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it."

(8) In respect of article 32: "Without recourse to legal process the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall, in the public interest, have the unfettered right to expel any refugee in her territory and may at any time apply such internal measures as the Governement may deem necessary in the circumstances; so however that, any action taken by the Government of the Republic of Uganda in this regard shall not operate to the prejudice of the provisions of article 33 of this Convention."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows; and it can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows."

Commentary

"In connexion with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 relating to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include refugees) who receive treatment under the Service. While these powers have not yet been exercised it is possible that this might have to be done at some future date. In Northern Ireland the health services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Service to others. It is for these reasons that the Government of the United Kingdom while they are prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of refugees, find it necessary to make a reservation to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 of the Convention.

The scheme of Industrial Injuries Insurance in Great Britain does not meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Convention. Where an insured person has died as the result of an industrial accident or a disease due to the nature of his employment, benefit cannot generally be paid to his dependants who are abroad unless they are in any part of the British Commonwealth, in the Irish Republic or in a country with which the United Kingdom has made a reciprocal agreement concerning the payment of industrial injury benefits. There is an exception to this rule in favour of the dependants of certain seamen who die as a result of industrial accidents happening to them while they are in the service of British ships. In this matter refugees are treated in the same way as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and by reason of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 24 of the Convention, the dependants of refugees will be able to take advantage of reciprocal agreements which provide for the payment of United Kingdom industrial injury benefits in other countries. By reason of paragraphs (3) and (4) of article 24 refugees will enjoy under the scheme of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance certain rights which are withheld from British subjects who are not citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of refugees. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavits."

ZAMBIA

"Subject to the following reservations made pursuant to article 42 (1) of the Convention:

Article 17 (2)

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 17, paragraph 2, that Zambia does not consider itself bound to grant to a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c) automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit.

"Further, with regard to article 17 as a whole, Zambia does not wish to undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally."

Article 22 (1)

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state that it considers article 22 (1) to be a recommendation only and not a binding obligation to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education."

Article 26

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 26 that it reserves the right to designate a place or places of residence for refugees."

Article 28

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 28 that Zambia considers itself not bound to issue a travel document with a return clause in cases where a country of second asylum has accepted or indicated its willingness to accept a refugee from Zambia."

ZIMBABWE

"1. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe declares that it is not bound by any of the reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended by the Government of the United Kingdom to its territory before the attainment of independence.

"2. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe wishes to state with regard to article 17, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound to grant a refugee who fulfills any of the conditions set out in subparagraphs (a) to (c) automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit. In addition, with regard to article 17 as a whole, the Republic of Zimbabwe does not undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

3. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe wishes to state that it considers article 22 (1) as being a recommendation only and not an obligation to accord to refugees the same treatment as it accords to nationals with respect to elementary education.

4. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe considers articles 23 and 24 as being recommendations only.

5. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe wishes to state with regard to article 26 that it reserves the right to designate a place or places of residence for refugees."

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

ETHIOPIA

10 January 1979

"The Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia wishes to place on record its objection to the declaration [made by Somalia upon accession] and that it does not recognize it as valid on the ground that there are no Somali territories under alien domination."

GREECE

"The Royal Hellenic Government does not accept and does not consider as valid, as far as Greece is concerned, the second paragraph of the reservation made by the Government of Turkey at the time of the signature of the present Convention."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	22 Jan 1954	Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea and Nauru.
Denmark	4 Dec 1952	Greenland (with reservations).
France	23 Jun 1954	All territories for the international relations of which France is responsible.
Netherlands	29 Jul 1971	Surinam.
United Kingdom . .	11 Mar 1954	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (with reservations and a declaration).
	25 Oct 1956	The following territories with reservations: British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar and St. Helena.
	19 Jun 1957	British Honduras (with reservations).
	11 Jul 1960	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[19, 20] (with reservations).
	11 Nov 1960	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate[21] and Swaziland (with reservations).
	4 Sep 1968	St. Lucia, Montserrat.
	20 Apr 1970	The Bahama Islands (with a reservation).

Declarations and reservations made on notification of territorial application

Greenland

Subject to the reservations made on ratification by the Government of Denmark (see under "Other Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.)

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northen Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of the entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows.

The considerations upon which certain of these reservations are based are similar to those set out in the memorandum relating to the corresponding reservations made in respect of the United Kingdom, which was enclosed in my note under reference."

British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus,[22] Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji,[23] Gambia,[24] Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica,[25] Kenya,[26] Mauritius, St. Vincent, Seychelles and Somaliland Protectorate

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territories, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territories, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territories with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territories to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows.

Zanzibar and St. Helena

With the reservations listed under (i), (iii) and (iv) above.

British Honduras

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the above-mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State."

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[27]

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the grounds of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an

Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territory with the substitution of 'four years' for 'three years' in sub-paragraph (*a*) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (*c*).

"The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territory as far as the law allows.

"The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territory to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows."

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate[28] and Swaziland

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territories, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the grounds of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the convention for the above-mentioned territories, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territories with the substitution of 'four years' for 'three years' in sub-paragraph (*a*) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (*c*)

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territories to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows."

The Bahama Islands

"Subject to the following reservation in respect of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 17 of the Convention:

> "Refugees and their dependants would normally be subject to the same laws and regulations relating generally to the employment of non-Bahamians within the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands, so long as they have not acquired Bahamian status."

Surinam[29]

The extension is subject to the following reservations, which had been made in substance by the Government of the Netherlands upon ratification:

> "1. that in all cases where the Convention, in conjunction with the Protocol, grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements which apply to Surinam;
>
> "2. that the Government of Surinam as regards article 26 of the Convention, in conjunction with article 1, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, reserves the right for reasons of public order to appoint for certain refugees or groups of refugees a principal place of residence."

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/1775), p. 48.

2/ On 15 December 1955, a communication was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stating that the Convention also applies to *Land Berlin* as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

3/ The Governments of Algeria, Guinea, Morocco and Tunisia, on notifying the Secretary-General of the succession to the Convention, declared that they extend their obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (*b*) of section B (1) of article 1 of the Convention, that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

4/ Notifications of the extension of their obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (b) of section B (1) of the Convention were received by the Secretary-General on the dates indicated:

Australia	6 Jul 1970
Benin	1 Dec 1967
Central African Republic	15 Oct 1962
Chile	28 Jan 1972
Ecuador	1 Feb 1972
France	3 Feb 1971
Holy See	17 Nov 1961
Ivory Coast	20 Dec 1966
Luxembourg	22 Aug 1972
Mali	2 Feb 1973
Niger	7 Dec 1964
Peru	8 Dec 1980
Portugal	13 Jul 1976
Senegal	12 Oct 1964
Sudan	7 Mar 1974
Togo	23 Oct 1962
United Republic of Cameroon	29 Dec 1961

5/ The declaration specifying alternative (a) of section B (1) of article 1 of the Convention, made on signature, was replaced by the Government of Colombia in its instrument of ratification by the declaration specifying alternative (b) of that section.

6/ In a communication received on 1 December 1967, the Government of Australia notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservations to articles 17, 18, 19, 26 and 32, and, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 11 March 1971, of the withdrawal of the reservation to paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Convention. For the text of those reservations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, p. 202.

7/ These reservations replace those made at the time of signature. For the text of reservations made on signature, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, p. 186.

8/ On 7 April 1972, the instrument of accession by the Government of Brazil to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967, was deposited with the Secretary-General, in accordance with article V.

In the said instrument, the Government of Brazil withdraws its reservations excluding articles 15 and 17, paragraphs 1 and 3, from its application to the Convention and declares that "refugees will be granted the same treatment accorded to nationals of foreign countries in general, with the exception of the preferential treatment extended to nationals of Portugal through the Friendship and Consultation Treaty of 1953 and Article 199 of the Brazilian Constitutional Amendment No. 1, of 1969".

9/ On notifying its succession to the Convention, the Government of Cyprus confirmed the reservations made at the time of the extension of the Convention to its territory by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For the text of these reservations, see under "Declarations and reservations made on notification of territorial application" of this chapter.

10/ In a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from 1 October 1961 the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 March 1968, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from that date the reservations made on ratification to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of article 24 and partially the reservation made on ratification to article 17, the latter reservation, with effect as from 25 March 1968, to read as quoted above. For the text of the reservations originally formulated by the Government of Denmark on ratification, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, p. 198.

11/ On notifying its succession to the Convention, the Government of Gambia confirmed the reservations made at the time of the extension of the Convention to its territory by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For the text of these reservations, see under "Declarations and Reservations made on notification of territorial application" in this chapter.

12/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 19 April 1978, the Government of Greece declared that, on the one hand, it withdraws reservation No. 1 as far as concerns articles 8, 28, 31 and 32, maintaining only the reservation relating to article 26 as reproduced above and that, on the other hand, all other reservations are withdrawn with the exception of reservation No. 4, which is maintained as reproduced above. (The objection contained in paragraph 6 of the relevant declaration of reservations by Greece is also withdrawn.) For the text of the reservations withdrawn, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 354, p. 402.

13/ In a communication received on 23 October 1968, the Government of Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of two of its reservations in respect of article 29 (1), namely those indicated at (a) and (b) of paragraph 5 of declarations and reservations contained in the instrument of accession by the Government of Ireland to the Convention; for the text of the withdrawn reservations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 254, p. 412.

14/ In a communication received on 20 October 1964, the Government of Italy has notified the Secretary-General that "it withdraws the reservations made at the time of signature, and confirmed at the time of ratification, to articles 6, 7, 8, 19, 22, 23, 25 and 34 of the Convention [see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, p. 192]. The above-mentioned reservations are inconsistent with the internal provisions issued by the Italian Government since the ratification of the Convention. The Italian Government also adopted in December 1963 provisions which implement the contents of paragraph 2 of article 17".

Furthermore, the Italian Government confirms that "it maintains its declaration made in accordance with section B (1) of article 1, and that it recognizes the provisions of articles 17 and 18 as recommendations only".

15/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 21 January 1954, the Government of Norway gave notice of the withdrawal, with immediate effect, of the reservation to article 24 of the Convention, "as the Acts mentioned in the said reservation have been amended to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the same treatment as is accorded to Norwegian nationals". For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 198.

16/ That text, which was communicated in a notification received on 13 July 1976, replaces the reservations originally made by Portugal upon accession. For the text of the reservations withdrawn, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 383, p. 314.

17/ In a communication received on 20 April 1961, the Government of Sweden gave notice of the withdrawal, as from 1 July 1961, of the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 November 1966, the Government of Sweden has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 42 of the Convention, to withdraw some of its reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (*b*), and the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2.

In a communication received on 5 March 1970, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

For the text of the withdrawn reservations, as originally formulated by the Government of Sweden in its instrument of ratification, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 200, p. 336.

18/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 18 February 1963, the Government of Switzerland gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made at the time of ratification to article 24, paragraph 1 (*a*) and (*b*) and paragraph 3, of the Convention, in so far as that reservation concerns old-age and survivors' insurance.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 July 1972, the Government of Switzerland notified him of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 17 formulated in its instrument of ratification of the Convention.

In a communication received on 17 December 1980, the Government of Switzerland informed the Secretary-General that it has decided, in accordance with article 42, paragraph 2 of the abovementioned Convention, to withdraw in its entirety the subsisting reservation formulated in respect of article 24, number 1, letters a and b, which encompasses training, apprenticeship and unemployment insurance.

In its communication, the Government of Switzerland stated that the withdrawal of the reservation would take effect on 1 January 1981, date of entry into force of the Swiss Law on Asylum of 5 October 1979.

For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 202, p. 368.

19/ The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved immediately before 1 January 1964. In reply to the Secretariat's inquiry as to the legal effect of that dissolution, in so far as concerns the application in the territories formerly constituting the Federation, i.e., Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, of certain multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General which had been extended by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Federation or to any of the territories concerned prior to the formation of the Federation, and of the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material, done at Geneva on 7 November 1952, to which the Federation acceded in its capacity of a Contracting Party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see chapter X.1), the Government of the United Kingdom in a communication received on 16 April 1964, provided the following clarification:

> "Her Majesty's Government consider that in general, multilateral treaties applicable to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland continued to apply to the constituent territories of the former Federation on its dissolution. Multilateral treaties under which the Federation enjoyed membership of international organisations fall in a special category; their continued application to the constituent territories of the former Federation depends in each case on the terms of the treaty. Her Majesty's Government regard all the conventions listed in the Secretariat's letter of February 26 as applying to the constituent territories of the former Federation since its dissolution, but the accession by the Federation to the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material has not led to this result as Article XIII of the Convention allows Her Majesty's Government to extend provisions of the Convention to the three constituent territories of the former Federation if considered desirable.
>
> "With regard to the final query by the Secretariat, I am to reply that extensions prior to the inauguration of the Federation do, of course, continue to apply to the constituent territories."

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have since become independent States under the names of Zambia and Malawi, respectively.

20/ In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 22 March 1968, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, stated the following:

"In my letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning the disposition of Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government declared that with respect to multilateral treaties which had been applied or extended to the former Nyasaland Protectorate, any Party to such a treaty could on the basis of reciprocity rely as against Malawi on the terms of such treaty until Malawi notified its depositary of what action it wished to take by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession, or accession.

"I am now to inform you as depositary of this Convention that the Government of Malawi wishes to terminate any connection with this Convention which it might have inherited. The Government of Malawi considers that any legal relationship with the aforementioned Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Geneva, 1951 which might have devolved upon it by way of succession from the ratification of the United Kingdom, is terminated as of this date."

The Government of Zambia notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention on 24 September 1969. For the text of the reservations made in the notification of succession, see under "Other Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

21/ The Government of Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate) acceded to the Convention on 6 January 1969. For the text of a reservation made by Botswana on accession, see under "Other Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

22/ See note 9 above.

23/ For the text of reservations made upon notification of succession by the Government of Fiji, see under "Other Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

24/ See note 11 above.

25/ For the text of reservations made on accession by the Government of Jamaica, see under "Other Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

26/ Kenya acceded to the Convention without reservations.

27/ See notes 19 and 20 above.

28/ See note 21 above.

29/ Upon notifying its succession (29 November 1978) the Government of Suriname informed the Secretary-General that the Republic of Suriname did not succeed to the reservations formulated on 29 July 1951 by the Netherlands when the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees were extended to Surinam.

3. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF STATELESS PERSONS

Done at New York on 28 September 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1969, in accordance with article 39.
REGISTRATION: 6 June 1960, No. 5158.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 360, p. 117.

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 13 to 23 September 1954. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 526A(XVII)[1] of 26 April 1954 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. For the Final Act, recommendation and resolution adopted by the Conference, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 360, p. 117.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria		15 Jul 1964 a
Argentina		1 Jun 1972 a
Australia		13 Dec 1973 a
Barbados		6 Mar 1972 d
Belgium	28 Sep 1954	27 May 1960
Botswana		25 Feb 1969 d
Brazil	28 Sep 1954	
Colombia	30 Dec 1954	
Costa Rica	28 Sep 1954	2 Nov 1977
Denmark	28 Sep 1954	17 Jan 1956
Ecuador	28 Sep 1954	2 Oct 1970
El Salvador	28 Sep 1954	
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		10 Oct 1968 a
France	12 Jan 1955	8 Mar 1960
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	28 Sep 1954	26 Oct 1976
Greece		4 Nov 1975 a
Guatemala	28 Sep 1954	
Guinea		21 Mar 1962 a
Holy See	28 Sep 1954	
Honduras	28 Sep 1954	
Ireland		17 Dec 1962 a
Israel	1 Oct 1954	23 Dec 1958
Italy	20 Oct 1954	3 Dec 1962
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liberia		11 Sep 1964 a
Liechtenstein	28 Sep 1954	
Luxembourg	28 Oct 1955	27 Jun 1960
Madagascar		[20 Feb 1962 a[3]]
Netherlands	28 Sep 1954	12 Apr 1962
Norway	28 Sep 1954	19 Nov 1956
Philippines	22 Jun 1955	
Republic of Korea		22 Aug 1962 a
Sweden	28 Sep 1954	2 Apr 1965
Switzerland	28 Sep 1954	3 Jul 1972
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		29 Jul 1969 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
United Kingdom	28 Sep 1954	16 Apr 1959
Yugoslavia		9 Apr 1959 a
Zambia		1 Nov 1974 d

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

The application of this Convention in territories whose sovereignty is the subject of discussion between two or more States, irrespective of whether they are parties to the Convention, cannot be construed as an alteration, renunciation or relinquishment of the position previously maintained by each of them.

BARBADOS

"The Government of Barbados . . . declares with regard to the reservations made by the United Kingdom on notification of the territorial application of the Convention to the West Indies (including Barbados) on the 19th March, 1962 that it can only undertake that the provisions of Articles 23, 24, 25 and 31 will be applied in Barbados so far as the law allows.

The application of the Convention to Barbados was also made subject to reservations to Articles 8, 9 and 26 which are hereby withdrawn."

BOTSWANA[4]

"(a) Article 31 of the said Convention shall not oblige Botswana to grant to a stateless person a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens in general;

"(b) Articles 12 (1) and 7 (2) of the Convention shall be recognized as recommendations only."

COSTA RICA

Upon signature:

Costa Rica signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

DENMARK[5]

Denmark is not bound by article 24, paragraph 3: The provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, under which stateless persons are in certain cases placed on the same footing as nationals, shall not oblige Denmark to grant stateless persons in every case exactly the same remuneration as that provided by law for nationals, but only to grant them what is required for their support.

Article 31 shall not oblige Denmark to grant to stateless persons a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens in general.

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

FIJI

The Government of Fiji stated that the first and third reservations made by the United Kingdom are affirmed but have been redrafted as more suitable to the application of Fiji in the following terms:

"1. The Government of Fiji understands articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of Fiji from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention in respect of Fiji were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Fiji respectively by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other State.

"2. The Government of Fiji cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.

"Commentary: No arrangements exist in Fiji for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of stateless persons. Any need for the documents or certificates mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavit.

"All other reservation made by the United Kingdom to the above-mentioned Convention is withdrawn."

FINLAND

"(1) A general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to stateless persons the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Finland to the nationals of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden or to the nationals of any one of those Countries;

"(2) A reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, to the effect that Finland is not prepared, as a general measure, to grant stateless persons who fulfil the conditions of three years residence in Finland an exemption from any legislative reciprocity which Finnish law may have stipulated as a condition governing an alien's eligibility for same right or privilege;

"(3) A reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Finland;

. . .[6]

"(5) A reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 3 to the effect that they shall not be binding on Finland;

"(6) A reservation to article 25, to the effect that Finland does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Finnish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such certificate do not exist in Finland;

"(7) A reservation with respect to the provisions contained in article 28. Finland does not accept the obligations stipulated in the said article, but is prepared to recognize travel documents issued by other Contracting States pursuant to this article."

FRANCE

The provisions of article 10, paragraph 2, are regarded by the French Government as applying only to stateless persons who were forcibly displaced from French territory, and who have, prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention, returned there direct from the country to which they were forced to proceed, without in the meantime having received authorization to reside in the territory of any other State.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

26 October 1976

1. Article 23 will be applied without restriction only to stateless persons who are also refugees within the meaning of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the Status of Refugees, but otherwise only to the extent provided for under national legislation;
2. Article 27 will not be applied.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

HOLY SEE

"Saving clauses to which no reservation can be made, reservation as of letter submitted to the Secretariat, April 23, 1954", worded as follows:

"The Convention will be applied in the form compatible with the special nature of the State of the Vatican City and without prejudice to the norms that grant access thereunto and sojourn therein."

HONDURAS

Honduras signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

IRELAND

Declaration

"The Government of Ireland understand the words 'public order' and 'in accordance with due process of law', as they appear in article 31 of the Convention, to mean respectively, 'public policy' and 'in accordance with the procedure provided by law';"

Reservation

"With regard to article 29 (1), the Government of Ireland do not undertake to accord to stateless persons treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to

(*a*) The stamp duty chargeable in Ireland in connection with conveyances, transfers and leases of lands, tenements and hereditaments, and

(*b*) Income tax (including sur-tax)."

ITALY[7]

The provisions of articles 17 and 18 are recognized as recommendations only.

LESOTHO

"1. In accordance with article 38 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho declares that it understands articles 8 and 9 as not preventing it from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interest of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention in respect of Lesotho were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Lesotho by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other State.

"2. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the laws of Lesotho allow.

"3. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho shall not be bound under article 31 to grant to a stateless person a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally."[8]

NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 8 of the Convention to stateless persons who previously possessed enemy nationality or the equivalent thereof with respect to the Kingdom of Netherlands;

With reference to article 26 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain stateless persons or groups of stateless persons in the public interest.

PHILIPPINES

"(*a*) As regards Article 17, paragraph 1, granting stateless persons the right to engage in wage-earning employment, my Government finds that this provision conflicts with the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended, which classifies as excludable aliens under Section 29 those coming to the Philippines to perform unskilled labor, and permits the admission of pre-arranged employees under Section 9 (*g*) only when there are no persons in the Philippines willing and competent to perform the labor or service for which the admission of aliens is desired.

"(*b*) As regards Article 31, paragraph 1, to the effect that 'the Contracting States shall not expel a stateless person lawfully in their territory, save on grounds of national security or public order', this provision would unduly restrict the power of the Philippine Government to deport undesirable aliens under Section 37 of the same Immigration Act which states the various grounds upon which aliens may be deported.

"Upon signing the Convention on behalf of the Philippine Government, I am therefore hereby registering its non-conformity to the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, and Article 31, paragraph 1, thereof, for the reasons stated in (a) and (b) above."

SWEDEN[9]

Subject to the following reservations:

(1) . . .

(2) To article 8. This article will not be binding on Sweden.

(3) To article 12, paragraph 1. This paragraph will not be binding on Sweden.

(4) To article 24, paragraph 1 (b): Notwithstanding the rule concerning the treatment of stateless persons as nationals, Sweden will not be bound to accord to stateless persons the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the possibility of entitlement to a national pension under the provisions of the National Insurance Act; and likewise to the effect that, in so far as the right to a supplementary pension under the said Act and the computation of such pension in certain respects are concerned, the rules applicable to Swedish nationals shall be more favourable than those applied to other insured persons.

(5) To article 24, paragraph 3. The provisions of this paragraph will not be binding on Sweden.

(6) To article 25, paragraph 2. Sweden does not consider itself obliged to cause a Swedish authority, in lieu of a foreign authority, to deliver certificates for the issuance of which there is insufficient documentation in Sweden.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Declaration: "I have the honour further to state that the Government of the United Kingdom deposit the present instrument of ratification on the understanding that the combined effects of articles 36 and 38 permit them to include in any declaration or notification made under paragraph 1 of article 36 or paragraph 2 of article 36 respectively any reservation consistent with article 38 which the Government of the territory concerned might desire to make."

Reservations: "When ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons which was opened for signature at New York on September 28, 1954, the Government of the United Kingdom have deemed it necessary to make certain reservations in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 38 thereof the text of which is reproduced below:

(1) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(2) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows."

Commentary: "In connexion with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 which relates to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949 contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include some stateless persons) who receive treatment under the Service. These powers have not yet been exercised but it may be necessary to exercise them at some future date. In Northern Ireland the Health Services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Services to others. For these reasons, the Government of the United Kingdom, while prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of stateless persons, find it necessary to make reservation to sub-paragraph (b) of Article 24.

"No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in Article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of stateless persons. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that Article would be met by affidavit."

ZAMBIA[10]

"Article 22 (1):

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia considers paragraph 1 of article 22 to be a recommendation only, and not a binding obligation to accord to stateless persons national treatment with respect to elementary education;

"Article 26:

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia reserves the right under article 26 to designate a place or places of residence for stateless persons;

"Article 28:

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia does not consider itself bound under article 28 to issue a travel document with a return clause in cases where a country of second asylum has accepted or indicated its willingness to accept a stateless person from Zambia;

"Article 31:

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia shall not undertake under article 31 to grant treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to expulsion."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
France	8 Mar 1960	Departments of Algeria, of the Oases and of Saoura Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana and the five Overseas Territories (New Caldeonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia, French Somaliland, the Comoro Archipelago and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon).
Netherlands[11]. . .	12 Apr 1962	Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea, with the same reservations as those formulated in the instrument of ratification by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.
United Kingdom . .	16 Apr 1959	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, with reservations.
	7 Dec 1959	High Commission Territories of Basutoland[12], Bechuanaland Protectorate[13] and Swaziland, with reservations.
	9 Dec 1959	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[14, 15], with reservations.
	19 Mar 1962	Aden Colony, Bermuda, Malta, Sarawak, Seychelles, St. Helena, Uganda[16], Virgin Islands and Zanzibar.
		British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji[17], Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Kenya, Mauritius, North Borneo, State of Singapore and the West Indies, with reservations.

Declarations and reservations made on notifications of territorial application

Channel Islands and Isle of Man

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that Article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

"(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows."

High Commission Territories of Basutoland,[18] Bechuanaland Protectorate[19] and Swaziland

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking, in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 25 shall be applied in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland so far as the law allows."

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[14]

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 25 will be applied in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland so far as the law allows."

British Guiana, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Kenya, Mauritius

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the territories mentioned above, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreements or arrangements for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the territories mentioned above, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in these territories so far as the law allows.

British Honduras, Hong Kong

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the territories mentioned above, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the territories mentioned above under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in these territories so far as the law allows.

North Borneo

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Borneo, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or other interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for North Borneo, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in North Borneo as far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in North Borneo to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in North Borneo so far as the law allows.

Fiji[17]

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Fiji, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in Fiji so far as the law allows.

The State of Singapore

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the State of Singapore to article 23.

The West Indies

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the West Indies to articles 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31.

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2596), p. 12.

2/ Instrument received by the Secretary-General on 2 August 1976 and supplemented by notification of reservation received on 26 October 1976, the date on which the instrument is deemed to have been deposited.

In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, the Secretary-General received on 13 October 1976 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication:

> The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954 affects, in its substance, matters relating to the status of West Berlin. The USSR therefore regards the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the application of the said Convention to West Berlin as illegal and as having no legal force, since, under the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the treaty obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany affecting matters of security and status cannot be applied to West Berlin.

3/ By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 2 April 1965, the Government of Madagascar denounced the Convention; the denunciation took effect on 2 April 1966.

4/ In the notification of succession, the Government of Botswana also maintained the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on extension of the Convention to the Bechuanaland Protectorate; for the text of these reservations, see under "Declarations and Reservations made on notification of territorial application" in this chapter.

5/ In a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from 1 October 1961 the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 March 1968, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from that date, the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

For the text of the reservations withdrawn by the above communications, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 360, p. 132.

6/ In a communication received on 30 September 1970, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation formulated in its instrument of accession to article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 648, p. 368.

[7] In a communication received on 25 January 1968, the Government of Italy notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservations made at the time of signature to articles 6, 7(2), 8, 19, 22 (2), 23, 25 and 32 (see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 360, p. 201), informing him that it maintains the reservations concerning articles 17 and 18 of the Convention and that, accordingly, these two articles are regarded as recommendations only.

[8] Reservations 1 and 2 had been formulated by the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of the territory of Basutoland. Reservation 3 constitutes a new reservation, which was made subject to the provisions of article 39(2) of the Convention.

[9] In a communication received on 25 November 1966, the Government of Sweden has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 38 of the Convention, to withdraw some of its reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), and the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention. In a communication received on 5 March 1970, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention. For the text of the reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), as originally formulated by the Government of Sweden in its instrument of ratification, and of the reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 529, p. 362.

[10] In its notification of succession, the Government of Zambia declared that it withdrew the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom upon extension of the Convention by the latter to the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The reservations reproduced herein are new reservations, which were made subject to the provisions of article 39(2) of the Convention.

[11] In the note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Netherlands stated, with reference to article 36, paragraph 3 of the Convention, that "if at any time the Government of the Netherlands Antilles agrees to the extension of the Convention to its territory, the Secretary-General shall be notified thereof without delay. Such notification will contain the reservations, if any, which the Government of the Netherlands Antilles might wish to make with respect to local requirments in accordance with article 38 of the Convention.

[12] For the text of the reservations made upon notification of succession by the Government of Lesotho (formerly Basutoland), see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

[13] See note 4 above.

[14] See note 19 in chapter V.2.

[15] In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 22 March 1968, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, done at New York on 28 September 1954, stated the following:

"In my letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning the disposition of Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government declared that with respect to multilateral treaties which had been applied or extended to the former Nyasaland Protectorate, any Party to such a treaty could on the basis of reciprocity rely as against Malawi on the terms of that treaty until Malawi notified its depositary of what action it wished to take by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession, or accession.

"I am to inform you as depositary of this Convention that the Government of Malawi now wishes to terminate any connection with this Convention which it might have inherited. The Government of Malawi considers that any legal relationship with the aforementioned Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, New York, 1954 which might have devolved upon it by way of succession from the ratification of the United Kingdom, is terminated as of this date."

[16] Uganda acceded to the Convention on 15 April 1965 without reservation.

[17] For the text of the reservations made upon notification of succession by the Government of Fiji, see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

[18] See note 12 above.

[19] See note 4 above.

4. CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS

Done at New York on 30 August 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 December 1975, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 13 December 1975, No. 14458.
TEXT: A/CONF.9/15, 1961.

The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness, convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 896 (IX)[1] of 4 December 1954. The Conference met at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 24 March to 18 April 1959 and reconvened at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York from 15 to 28 August 1961.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Australia . . .		13 Dec 1973 a
Austria . . .		22 Sep 1972 a
Canada		17 Jul 1978 a
Costa Rica . .		2 Nov 1977 a
Denmark		11 Jul 1977 a
Dominican Republic . . .	5 Dec 1961	
France	31 May 1962	
Germany, Federal Republic of[2] .		31 Aug 1977 a
Ireland		18 Jan 1973 a
Israel	30 Aug 1961	
Netherlands . .	30 Aug 1961	
Norway		11 Aug 1971 a
Sweden		19 Feb 1969 a
United Kingdom .	30 Aug 1961	29 Mar 1966

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

Declarations concerning article 8, paragraph 3 (a), (i) and (ii):

"Austria declares to retain the right to deprive a person of his nationality, if such person enters, on his own free will, the military service of a foreign State.

"Austria declares to retain the right to deprive a person of his nationality, if such person being in the service of a foreign State, conducts himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the interests or to the prestige of the Republic of Austria."

FRANCE

At the time of signature of this Convention, the Government of the French Republic declares that it reserves the right to exercise the power available to it under article 8 (3) on the terms laid down in that paragraph, when it deposits the instrument of ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the French Republic also declares, in accordance with article 17 of the Convention, that it makes a reservation in respect of article 11, and that article 11 will not apply so far as the French Republic is concerned.

The Government of the French Republic further declares, with respect to article 14 of the Convention, that in accordance with article 17 it accepts the jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to States Parties to this Convention which shall also have accepted its jurisdiction subject to the same reservations; it also declares that article 14 will not apply when there exists between the French Republic and another party to this Convention an earlier treaty providing another method for the settlement of disputes between the two States.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

The Federal Republic of Germany will apply the said Convention:

(a) in respect of elimination of statelessness, to persons who are stateless under the terms of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954;

(b) in respect of prevention of statelessness and retention of nationality, to German nationals within the meaning of the Basic Law (Constitution) for the Federal Republic of Germany.

IRELAND

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of article 8 of the Convention Ireland retains the right to deprive a naturalised Irish citizen of his citizenship pursuant to section 19 (1) (b) of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956, on grounds specified in the aforesaid paragraph."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"On depositing this instrument I have the honour, on instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to declare on behalf of the United Kingdom and in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of Article 8 of the Convention that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 8, the United Kingdom retains the right to deprive a naturalised person of his nationality on the following grounds, being grounds existing in

United Kingdom law at the present time: that, inconsistently with his duty of loyalty to Her Britannic Majesty, the person

(i) has, in disregard of an express prohibition of Her Britannic Majesty, rendered or continued to render services to, or received or continued to receive emoluments from, another State, or

(ii) has conducted himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of Her Britannic Majesty."

Territorial Application

Declarations made upon signature (s) or ratification under article 15 of the Convention

France	31 May 1962 s	The Convention will apply to the Overseas Departments and the Overseas Territories of the French Republic.
United Kingdom .	29 Mar 1966	(a) The Convention shall apply to the following non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Mauritius, Montserrat, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Swaziland, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands. (b) The Convention shall not apply to Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia; Brunei; Southern Rhodesia; and Tonga, whose consent to the application of the Convention has been withheld.

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/2890), p. 49.

2/ In a communication accompanying the instrument of accession the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the day on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

5. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

Done at New York on 31 January 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 October 1967, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 4 October 1967, No. 8791.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 606, p. 267.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the High Commissioner submitted the draft of the above-mentioned Protocol to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, in the addendum to his report concerning measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1186 (XLI)[1] of 18 November 1966, took note with approval of the draft Protocol and transmitted the said addendum to the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in resolution 2198 (XXI)[2] of 16 December 1966, took note of the Protocol and requested the Secretary-General "to transmit the text of the Protocol to the States mentioned in article V thereof, with a view to enabling them to accede to the Protocol."

State	Accession, notification of succession (d)
Algeria	8 Nov 1967
Angola	23 Jun 1981
Argentina	6 Dec 1967
Australia[3]	13 Dec 1973
Austria	5 Sep 1973
Belgium	8 Apr 1969
Benin	6 Jul 1970
Botswana	6 Jan 1969
Brazil	7 Apr 1972
Burundi	15 Mar 1971
Canada	4 Jun 1969
Central African Republic	30 Aug 1967
Chad	19 Aug 1981
Chile	27 Apr 1972
Colombia	4 Mar 1980
Congo	10 Jul 1970
Costa Rica	28 Mar 1978
Cyprus	9 Jul 1968
Denmark	29 Jan 1968
Djibouti	9 Aug 1977 d
Dominican Republic	4 Jan 1978
Ecuador	6 Mar 1969
Egypt	22 May 1981
Ethiopia	10 Nov 1969
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d
Finland	10 Oct 1968
France	3 Feb 1971
Gabon	28 Aug 1973
Gambia	29 Sep 1967
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]	5 Nov 1969
Ghana	30 Oct 1968
Greece	7 Aug 1968
Guinea	16 May 1968
Guinea-Bissau	11 Feb 1976
Holy See	8 Jun 1967
Iceland	26 Apr 1968
Iran	28 Jul 1976
Ireland	6 Nov 1968
Israel	14 Jun 1968
Italy	26 Jan 1972
Ivory Coast	16 Feb 1970
Jamaica	30 Oct 1980
Kenya	13 Nov 1981
Lesotho	14 May 1981
Liberia	27 Feb 1980
Liechtenstein	20 May 1968
Luxembourg	22 Apr 1971
Mali	2 Feb 1973
Malta	15 Sep 1971
Morocco	20 Apr 1971
Netherlands[5]	29 Nov 1968
New Zealand	6 Aug 1973
Nicaragua	28 Mar 1980
Niger	2 Feb 1970
Nigeria	2 May 1968
Norway	28 Nov 1967
Panama	2 Aug 1978
Paraguay	1 Apr 1970
Philippines	22 Jul 1981
Portugal	13 Jul 1976
Rwanda	3 Jan 1980
Sao Tome and Principe	1 Feb 1978
Senegal	3 Oct 1967
Seychelles	23 Apr 1980
Sierra Leone	22 May 1981
Somalia	10 Oct 1978
Spain	14 Aug 1978
Sudan	23 May 1974
Suriname	29 Nov 1978 d[6]
Swaziland	28 Jan 1969
Sweden	4 Oct 1967
Switzerland	20 May 1968
Togo	1 Dec 1969
Tunisia	16 Oct 1968
Turkey	31 Jul 1968
Uganda	27 Sep 1976
United Kingdom	4 Sep 1968
United Republic of Cameroon	19 Sep 1967
United Republic of Tanzania	4 Sep 1968
United States of America	1 Nov 1968
Upper Volta	18 Jun 1980
Uruguay	22 Sep 1970
Yemen	18 Jan 1980
Yugoslavia	15 Jan 1968
Zaire	13 Jan 1975
Zambia	24 Sep 1969
Zimbabwe	25 Aug 1981

Declarations and Reservations[7]

ANGOLA

The Government of Angola, in accordance with article VII, paragraph 1, declares that it does not consider itself bound by article IV of the Protocol, concerning settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation of the Protocol.

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation in respect of article IV of the said Protocol and in respect of the application in accordance with article I thereof of the provisions of articles 7, 17, 26, 31, 32 and 34 and paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951."

BURUNDI

In acceding to this Protocol, the Government of the Republic of Burundi enters the following reservations:

1. The provisions of article 22 are accepted, in respect of elementary education, only
   - (a) In so far as they apply to public education, and not to private education;
   - (b) On the understanding that the treatment applicable to refugees shall be the most favourable accorded to nationals of other States.
2. The provisions of article 17 (1) and (2) are accepted as mere recommendations and, in any event, shall not be interpreted as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Republic of Burundi may have concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.
3. The provisions of article 26 are accepted only subject to the reservation that refugees:
   - (a) Do not choose their place of residence in a region bordering on their country of origin;
   - (b) Refrain, in any event, when exercising their right to move freely, from any activity or incursion of a subversive nature with respect to the country of which they are nationals.

CHILE

(1) With the reservation that, with reference to the provisions of article 34, the Government of Chile will be unable to grant to refugees facilities greater than those granted to aliens in general, in view of the liberal nature of Chilean naturalization laws;

(2) With the reservation that the period specified in article 17, paragraph 2(a) shall, in the case of Chile, be extended from three to ten years;

(3) With the reservation that article 17, paragraph 2 (c) shall apply only if the refugee is the widow or the widower of a Chilean spouse;

(4) With the reservation that the Government of Chile cannot grant a longer period for compliance with an expulsion order than that granted to other aliens in general under Chilean law.

CONGO

The Protocol is accepted with the exception of article IV.

ETHIOPIA

Subject to the following reservation in respect of the application, under article I of the Protocol, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951:

"The provisions of articles 8, 9, 17 (2) and 22 (1) of the Convention are recognized only as recommendations and not as legally binding obligations."

FINLAND

Subject to the following reservations concerning the application of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees in accordance with article I of the Protocol:

[For the text of these reservations see chapter V.2.]

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that it has decided to extend the obligations that it assumes pursuant to the Convention of 28 July 1951, in accordance with paragraph 2, section B, of article 1 of the said Convention, and, accordingly, will apply the Protocol of 31 January 1967 without any geographical limitation.

GHANA

"The Government of Ghana does not consider itself bound by article IV of the Protocol regarding the settlement of disputes."

ISRAEL

"The Government of Israel accedes to the Protocol subject to the same statements and reservations made at the time of ratifying the Convention [relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951], in accordance with the provisions of article VII (2) of the Protocol."

JAMAICA

1. "The Government of Jamaica understands articles 8 and 9 of the Convention as not preventing it from taking, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, measures in the interest of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality."

2. "The Government of Jamaica can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 17 of the Convention will be applied so far as the law of Jamaica allows."

3. "The Government of Jamaica can only under-

take that the provisions of article 24 of the Convention will be applied so far as the law of Jamaica allows."

4. "The Government of Jamaica can only undertake that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of article 25 of the Convention will be applied so far as the law of Jamaica allows."

5. "The Government of Jamaica does not accept the obligation imposed by article IV of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees with regard to the settlement of disputes."

MALTA

In accordance with article VII (2), the reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 by the Government of Malta on deposit of its instrument of accession on 17 June 1971, pursuant to article 42 of the said Convention, are applicable in relation to its obligations under the present Protocol.

NETHERLANDS[6]

"In accordance with article VII of the Protocol, all reservations made by the Kingdom of the Netherlands upon signature and ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which was signed in Geneva on 28 July 1951, are regarded to apply to the obligations resulting from the Protocol."

PORTUGAL

Upon accession:

"1. The Protocol will be applied without any geographical limitation.

"2. In all cases in which the Protocol confers upon the refugees the most favoured person status granted to nationals of a foreign country, this clause will not be interpreted in such a way as to mean the status granted by Portugal to the nationals of Brazil or to the nationals of other countries with whom Portugal may establish commonwealth type relations."

RWANDA

Reservation to article IV:

For the settlement of any dispute between States Parties, recourse may be had to the International Court of Justice only with the prior agreement of the Rwandese Republic.

SOMALIA

[For the text of the declaration, see under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees see chapter V.2.]

SWAZILAND

Subject to the following reservations in respect of the application of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, under article I of the Protocol:

"(1) The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is not in a position to assume obligations as contained in article 22 of the said Convention, and therefore will not consider itself bound by the provisions therein;

"(2) Similarly, the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is not in a position to assume the obligations of article 34 of the said Convention, and must expressly reserve the right not to apply the provisions therein."

and with the following declaration:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland deems it essential to draw attention to the accession herewith as a Member of the United Nations, and not as a Party to the said Convention by reason of succession or otherwise."

TURKEY

The instrument of accession stipulates that the Government of Turkey maintains the provisions of the declaration made under section B of article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, according to which it applies the Convention only to persons who have become refugees as a result of events occurring in Europe, and also the reservation clause made upon ratification of the Convention to the effect that no provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey.

UGANDA

[Same reservations as for the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees: see chapter V.2.]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND[7]

"(a) In accordance with the provisions of the first sentence of Article VII.4 of the Protocol, the United Kingdom hereby excludes from the application of the Protocol the following territories for the international relations of which it is responsible: Jersey, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland.

"(b) In accordance with the provisions of the second sentence of Article VII.4 of the said Protocol, the United Kingdom hereby extends the application of the Protocol to the following territories for the international relations of which it is responsible: St. Lucia, Montserrat."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

". . . Subject to the reservation, hereby made, that the provisions of Article IV of the Protocol shall not be applicable to the United Republic of Tanzania except within the explicit consent of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

With the following reservations in respect of the application, in accordance with article I of the Protocol, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 28 July 1951:

"The United States of America construes Article 29 of the Convention as applying only to refugees who are resident in the United States and reserves the right to tax refugees who are not residents of the United States in accordance with its general rules relating to non-resident aliens.

"The United States of America accepts the obligation of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 24 of the Convention except insofar as that paragraph may conflict in certain instances with any provisions of title II (old age, survivors' and disability insurance) or title XVIII (hospital and medical insurance for the aged) of the Social Security Act. As to any such provision, the United States will accord to refugees lawfully staying in its territory treatment no less favorable than is accorded aliens generally in the same circumstances."

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

ETHIOPIA

10 January 1979

[For the text of the objection, see under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.]

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands	29 Jul 1971	Surinam.
United Kingdom . . .	20 Apr 1970	Bahama Islands.[8]

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (E/4264/Add.1), p. 1.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6316), p. 48.

3/ With the following declaration: "The Government of Australia will not extend the provisions of the Protocol to Papua/New Guinea."

4/ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Protocol "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria and Mongolia. The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

5/ "The Kingdom of the Netherlands accedes to the said Protocol so far as the territory of the Kingdom situated in Europe is concerned."

6/ See note 29 in chapter V.2.

7/ See article VII of the Protocol, relating to reservations and declarations, in Final Clauses (ST/LEG/SER.D/1. Annex), page V-15.

8/ Subject to the reservation which was formulated on behalf of the Bahama Islands in respect of the Convention on the Status of Refugees: see chapter V.2.

CHAPTER VI. NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENTS, CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, CONCLUDED AT THE HAGUE ON 23 JANUARY 1912, AT GENEVA ON 11 FEBRUARY 1925 AND 19 FEBRUARY 1925 AND 13 JULY 1931, AT BANGKOK ON 27 NOVEMBER 1931 AND AT GENEVA ON 26 JUNE 1936

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 December 1946, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article VII.
REGISTRATION: 3 February 1948, No. 186.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 12, p. 179.

The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 54 (I)[1] of 19 November 1946.

The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol came into force in respect of the Agreements and Conventions listed below as follows in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol:[2]

Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium (with Protocol), signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925	27 Oct 1947
International Opium Convention (with Protocol) signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925	3 Feb 1948
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (with Protocol of Signature) signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931	21 Nov 1947
Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking, signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931	27 Oct 1947
Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936	10 Oct 1947

Signatures and acceptances of the Protocol of 11 December 1946

State	Signature subject to to approval	Definitive signature(s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan		11 Dec 1946 s
Albania		23 Jun 1947
Argentina		11 Dec 1946 s
Australia	11 Dec 1946	28 Aug 1947
Austria		17 May 1950
Bahamas		13 Aug 1975 d
Belgium		11 Dec 1946 s
Bolivia		11 Dec 1946 s
Brazil		17 Dec 1946 s
Byelorussian SSR		11 Dec 1946 s
Canada		11 Dec 1946 s
Chile		11 Dec 1946 s
China[3]		11 Dec 1946 s
Colombia		11 Dec 1946 s
Costa Rica[4]	11 Dec 1946	
Cuba	12 Dec 1946	
Czechoslovakia		11 Dec 1946 s
Denmark[4]	11 Dec 1946	15 Jun 1949
Dominican Republic		11 Dec 1946 s
Ecuador	14 Dec 1946	8 Jun 1951
Egypt[4]	11 Dec 1946	13 Sep 1948
Fiji		1 Nov 1971 d
Finland		3 Feb 1948
France[4]	11 Dec 1946	10 Oct 1947

State	Signature subject to to approval	Definitive signature(s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Germany, Federal Republic of[5]		12 Aug 1959
Greece[4]	11 Dec 1946	21 Feb 1949
Guatemala[4]	13 Dec 1946	
Haiti	14 Dec 1946	31 May 1951
Honduras		11 Dec 1946 s
Hungary		16 Dec 1955
India		11 Dec 1946 s
Iran		11 Dec 1946 s
Iraq[4]	12 Dec 1946	14 Sep 1950
Ireland		18 Feb 1948
Italy		25 Mar 1948 s
Japan		27 Mar 1952
Lebanon		13 Dec 1946 s
Liberia		11 Dec 1946 s
Liechtenstein[6]		25 Sep 1947
Luxembourg[4]	11 Dec 1946	13 Oct 1949
Mexico		11 Dec 1946 s
Monaco		21 Nov 1947 s
Netherlands[4]	11 Dec 1946	10 Mar 1948
New Zealand		11 Dec 1946 s
Nicaragua	13 Dec 1946	24 Apr 1950
Norway[4]	11 Dec 1946	2 Jul 1947
Panama		15 Dec 1946 s
Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 d

State	Signature subject to to approval	Definitive signature(s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Paraguay	14 Dec 1946	
Peru	26 Nov 1948	
Philippines[4]	11 Dec 1946	25 May 1950
Poland		11 Dec 1946 s
Romania		11 Oct 1961
Saudi Arabia		11 Dec 1946 s
South Africa[4]	15 Dec 1946	24 Feb 1948
Spain		26 Sep 1955 s
Sweden		17 Oct 1947 s
Switzerland[6]		25 Sep 1947
Syrian Arab Republic		11 Dec 1946 s
Thailand		27 Oct 1947 s
Turkey		11 Dec 1946 s
Ukrainian SSR	11 Dec 1946	8 Jan 1948
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	11 Dec 1946	25 Oct 1947
United Kingdom		11 Dec 1946 s
United States of America	11 Dec 1946	12 Aug 1947
Uruguay	14 Dec 1946	
Venezuela	11 Dec 1946	
Yugoslavia[4]	11 Dec 1946	19 May 1948

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Part of the First Session, Resolutions* (A/64/Add.1), p. 81.

2/ The Protocol does not contain any formal amendment in respect of the Convention of 23 January 1912. However, its article III provides as follows:

"The functions conferred upon the Netherlands Government under articles 21 and 25 of the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912, and entrusted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations with the consent of the Netherlands Government, by a resolution of the League of Nations Assembly dated 15 December 1920, shall henceforward be exercised by the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

The Convention of 23 January 1912 (which, consequently, was amended in effect by the Protocol of 11 December 1946) has been included in the present chapter.

3/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

4/ The signature was affixed without reservation as to approval, but the full powers provided for signature with such reservation.

5/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 22 January 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Protocol "also applies to Land Berlin as from 12 August 1959, i.e., the day on which the Protocol entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 3, chapter III.3.

6/ The instrument of acceptance of the Protocol by the Government of the Swiss Confederation stipulates that the declaration of acceptance is also valid for the Principality of Liechtenstein.

2. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

The Hague, January 23rd, 1912[1]

Observation:[2] This Convention, signed in 1912, was not concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, but it served as a starting-point for the system devised by the League of Nations and has, in a sense, been incorporated in that system.

Schedule[3] containing the signatures of the Convention, the signatures of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the First Opium Conference, provided for in the penultimate paragraph of Article 22 of the Convention, the ratifications of the Convention, and the signatures of the Protocol respecting the putting into force[4] of the Convention provided under "B" of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference.

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked *.)

State	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention and Accessions	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
Afghanistan . . .	--	--	May 5, 1944	--
Albania	--	Feb 3, 1925	Feb 3, 1925	Feb 3, 1925
United States of America . .	Jan 23, 1912	--	Dec 15, 1913	Feb 11, 1915
Saudi Arabia (a).	--	--	Feb 19, 1943	--
Argentine Republic . . .	--	Oct 17, 1912	Apr 23, 1946	--
Austria	--	--	Jul 16, 1920*	Jul 16, 1920*
Belgium[5]	--	Jun 18, 1912	Jun 16, 1914	May 14, 1919
Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (a) . .	--	--	Jul 29, 1942	--
Bolivia	--	Jun 4, 1913	Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Brazil	--	Oct 16, 1912	Dec 23, 1914	Jan 10, 1920*
Great Britain[6]. .	Jan 23, 1912	--	Jul 15, 1914	Jan 10, 1920*
Burma[7]	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	Mar 2, 1914	Aug 9, 1920*	Aug 9, 1920*
Chile	--	Jul 2, 1913	Jan 16, 1923	May 18, 1923
China[8]	Jan 23, 1912	--	Feb 9, 1914	Feb 11, 1915
Colombia[9]	--	Jan 15, 1913	Jun 26, 1924	Jun 30, 1924
Costa Rica . . .	--	Apr 25, 1912	Aug 1, 1924	Jul 29, 1925
Cuba	--	May 8, 1913	Mar 8, 1920*	Mar 8, 1920*
Czechoslovakia .	--	--	Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Denmark[10]	--	Dec 17, 1912	Jul 10, 1913	Oct 21, 1921
Dominican Republic . . .	--	Nov 12, 1912	Jun 7, 1923	Apr 14, 1931
Ecuador	--	Jul 2, 1912	Feb 25, 1915	Aug 23, 1923
Egypt(a).	--	--	Jun 5, 1942	--
Estonia	--	Jan 9, 1923	Apr 20, 1923	Jan 21, 1931
Finland	--	Apr 24, 1922	May 16, 1922	Dec 1, 1922
France[11].	Jan 23, 1912	--	Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Germany	Jan 23, 1912	--	Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Greece	--	--	Mar 30, 1920*	Mar 30, 1920*
Guatemala	--	Jun 17, 1912	Aug 27, 1913	Jan 10, 1920*
Haiti	--	Aug 21, 1912	Jun 30, 1920*	Jun 30, 1920*
Honduras	--	Jul 5, 1912	Aug 29, 1913	Apr 3, 1915
Hungary	--	--	Jul 26, 1921*	Jul 26, 1921*
Iran[12].	Jan 23, 1912	--	--	--
Italy	Jan 23, 1912	--	Jun 28, 1914	Jan 10, 1920*
Japan	Jan 23, 1912	--	Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Latvia	--	Feb 6, 1922	Mar 25, 1924	Jan 18, 1932
Liberia	--	--	Jun 30, 1920*	Jun 30, 1920*
Liechtenstein[13] . .	--	--	--	--
Lithuania	--	Apr 7, 1922	--	--

State	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention and Accessions	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the binging into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force
Luxembourg . . .	--	Jun 18, 1912	Aug 21, 1922	Aug 21, 1922
Mexico	--	May 15, 1912	Apr 2, 1925	May 8, 1925
Monaco	--	May 1, 1923	Feb 20, 1925	May 26, 1925
The Netherlands .	Jan 23, 1912	--	Jul 28, 1914	Feb 11, 1915
Nicaragua	--	Jul 18, 1913	Nov 10, 1914	Nov 3, 1920
Norway	--	Sep 2, 1913	Nov 12, 1914	Sep 20, 1915
Panama	--	Jun 19, 1912	Nov 25, 1920*	Nov 25, 1920*
Paraguay(a) . . .	--	Dec 14, 1912	Mar 17, 1943	--
Peru	--	Jul 24, 1913	Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Poland	--	--	Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Portugal	Jan 23, 1912	--	Dec 15, 1913	Apr 8, 1920*
Romania	--	Dec 27, 1913	Sep 14, 1920*	Sep 14, 1920*
Russia	Jan 23, 1912	--	--	--
Salvador	--	Jul 30, 1912	Sep 19, 1922	May 29, 1931
Spain	--	Oct 23 1912	Jan 25, 1919	Feb 11, 1921
Sweden[14].	--	Aug 27, 1913	Apr 17, 1914	Jan 13, 1921
Switzerland[15] . .	--	Dec 29, 1913	Jan 15, 1925	Jan 15, 1925
Thailand[16]. . . .	Jan 23, 1912	--	Jul 10, 1913	Jan 10, 1920*
Turkey	Sep 15, 1933	--	Sep 15, 1933	Sep 15, 1933
Uruguay	--	Mar 9, 1914	Apr 3, 1916	Jan 10, 1920*
Venezuela	--	Sep 10, 1912	Oct 28, 1913	Jul 12, 1927
Yugoslavia . . .	--	--	Feb 10, 1920*	Feb 10, 1920*

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession(a), notification of succession (d)	State	Accession(a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975 d	Malaysia	21 Aug 1958 d
Central African Republic .	4 Sep 1962 d	Malta	3 Jan 1966 d
Congo	15 Oct 1962 d	Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Cyprus	16 May 1963 d	Niger	25 Aug 1961 d
Democratic Kampuchea . . .	3 Oct 1951 d[18]	Nigeria	26 Jun 1961 d
Ethiopia	28 Dec 1948 a	Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d	Philippines	30 Sep 1959 d
German Democratic Republic[17]		[Republic of South Viet-Nam]	11 Aug 1950 d[18]
Ghana	3 Apr 1958 d	Rwanda	5 May 1964 d
Indonesia	29 May 1958 a	Senegal	2 May 1963 d
Israel	12 May 1952 a	Sierra Leone	13 Mar 1962 d
Ivory Coast	8 Dec 1961 d	Sri Lanka	4 Dec 1957 d
Jamaica	26 Dec 1963 d	Syrian Arab Republic . . .	20 Jan 1954 d
Jordan	12 May 1958 a	Trinidad and Tobago . . .	11 Apr 1966 d
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Oct 1950 d[18]	United Republic of Cameroon	20 Nov 1961 d
Lebanon	24 May 1954 d	Zaire	31 May 1962 d
Lesotho	4 Nov 1974 d	Zambia	9 Apr 1973 d
Malawi	22 Jul 1965 d		

NOTES:

[1]/ Registered No. 222. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 8, p. 187.

[2]/ See note 2 in chapter VI.1.

[3]/ This Schedule which appeared in the Annexes to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League is reproduced here for purposes of information.

[4]/ The Convention came into force initially on 11 February 1915, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention.

[5]/ Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.

[6]/ In accordance with the following reservation:

The articles of the present Convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Wei-Hai-Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said Convention in the name of any Dominion, Colony, Dependency, or Protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

In virtue of the above-mentioned reservation, Great Britain signed the Convention for the following Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates:

On December 17th, 1912, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan Perlis, Trengganu, Malta, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 25th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahama Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 30th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 11th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 8th, 1914, for Mauritius and its dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1914, for Iraq.

7/ See note 3 in part II, chapter 2.

8/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1)

9/ Subject to approval of the Colombian Parliament.

10/ The signature of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the Conference as well as its ratification were given by Denmark for Iceland and the Danish Antilles: the signature of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention was given separately by Denmark and Iceland.

11/ With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French Protectorates. France and Great Britain signed the Convention for the New Hebrides, August 21st, 1924.

12/ With the reservation of articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Iran having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of article 3.

13/ The Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, by a letter dated October 14th, 1936, transmitted to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the following declaration:

> "Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

14/ Subject to the following declaration: "Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in Article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."

15/ Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.

16/ With the reservation of articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Thailand having no treaty with China).

17/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 16 December 1957.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 16 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 7 February 1974 concerning the application, as from 16 December 1957, of the International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912 the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic this declaration has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Opium Convention, January 23rd 1912 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

18/ Procedure effected in the form of a joint notification by the State of Viet-Nam and the Government of France, whereby notice was given of the transfer of duties and obligations arising from the application of the Convention. See also note 3 in chapter III.6.

3. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM

Signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925, and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, as set forth in the Protocol of 11 December 1946 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946, notification (d) in respect of the Agreement as amended	State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946, notification (d) in respect of the Agreement as amended
Democratic Kampuchea . .	3 Oct 1951 d[1]	Netherlands . . .	10 Mar 1948
India	11 Oct 1946	[Republic of South Viet-Nam][2] . . .	11 Aug 1950 d[1]
Japan	27 Mar 1952	Thailand	27 Oct 1947
France	10 Oct 1947	United Kingdom . .	11 Dec 1946
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .	7 Oct 1950 d[1]		

NOTES:

1/ As in note 18 in chapter VI. 2.

2/ See note 3 in Chapter III.6.

4. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, WITH PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT

Geneva, February 11th, 1925[1]

IN FORCE since July 28th, 1926 (Article 14).

Ratifications

BRITISH EMPIRE	(February 17th, 1926)

The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.

Burma[2]

INDIA	(February 17th, 1926)
FRANCE	(April 29th, 1926)
JAPAN	(October 10th, 1928)
THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	(March 1st, 1927)
PORTUGAL	(September 13th, 1926)

While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.

The Portuguese Government, being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph I of Article VI of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.

THAILAND	(May 6th, 1927)

Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Thailand on November 14th, 1924. The Thai Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a), will fall to the ground.

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 1239. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 51, p. 337.

2/ See note 3 in part II, chapter 2.

5. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, WITH PROTOCOL

Signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 February 1948, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946, or succession to the Convention and the said Protocol	Accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Convention as amended
Afghanistan		29 Jan 1957 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina	11 Dec 1946	
Australia	28 Aug 1947	
Austria	17 May 1950	
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975	
Belgium	11 Dec 1946	
Benin		5 Dec 1961 d
Bolivia	14 Dec 1946	
Brazil	17 Dec 1946	
Canada	11 Dec 1946	
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	11 Dec 1946	
Colombia	11 Dec 1946	
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Czechoslovakia	11 Dec 1946	
Democratic Kampuchea		3 Oct 1951 d[1]
Denmark	15 Jun 1949	
Dominican Republic	11 Dec 1946	
Ecuador	8 Jun 1951	
Egypt	13 Sep 1948	
Ethiopia		9 Sep 1947 a
Fiji	1 Nov 1971	
Finland	3 Feb 1948	
France	10 Oct 1947	
Germany, Federal Republic of	12 Aug 1959	
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
Greece	21 Feb 1949	
Haiti	31 May 1951	
Honduras	11 Dec 1946	
Hungary	16 Dec 1955	
India	11 Dec 1946	
Indonesia		3 Apr 1958 a
Iraq	14 Sep 1950	
Ireland	18 Feb 1948	
Israel		16 May 1952 a
Italy	25 Mar 1948	
Ivory Coast		8 Dec 1961 d
Jamaica		26 Dec 1963 d
Japan	27 Mar 1952	
Jordan		7 May 1958 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		7 Oct 1950 d[1]
Lebanon	13 Dec 1946	
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liechtenstein[2]	25 Sep 1947	
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1949	
Malawi		22 Jul 1965 d
Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Monaco	21 Nov 1947	
Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Netherlands	10 Mar 1948	
New Zealand	11 Dec 1946	
Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	2 Jul 1947	
Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 d
Poland	11 Dec 1946	
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][3]		11 Aug 1950 d[1]
Romania	11 Oct 1961	
Rwanda		5 Aug 1964 d
Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
South Africa	24 Feb 1948	
Spain	26 Sep 1955	
Sri Lanka		4 Dec 1957 d
Sweden	17 Oct 1947	
Switzerland[2]	25 Sep 1947	
Syrian Arab Republic	11 Dec 1946	
Thailand	27 Oct 1947	
Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey	11 Dec 1946	
Uganda		20 Oct 1965 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	25 Oct 1947	
United Kingdom	11 Dec 1946	
United Republic of Cameroon		20 Nov 1961 d
Upper Volta		26 Apr 1963 a
Yugoslavia	19 May 1948	
Zaire		31 May 1962 d
Zambia		9 Apr 1973 d

NOTES:

1/ As in note 18 in chapter VI.2.

2/ See note 6 in chapter VI.1.

3/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

6. (a) INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

Geneva, February 19th, 1925[1]

IN FORCE since September 25th, 1928 (Article 36).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Argentina	(Apr 18th, 1946)
Austria	(Nov 25th, 1927)
Belgium	(Aug 24th, 1927)
Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.	
Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	(Dec 17th, 1941 a)
Bolivia	(Apr 15th, 1932 a)
1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population.	
2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates.	
3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported: Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.	
Brazil	(Jun 10th, 1932)
British Empire	(Feb 17th, 1926)
His Britannic Majesty's ratifiction shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.	
State of Sarawak	(Mar 11th, 1926 a)
Bahamas	(Oct 22nd, 1926 a)
Burma[2]	
Canada	(Jun 27th, 1928)
Australia	(Feb 17th, 1926)
New Zealand	(Feb 17th, 1926)
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.	
Union of South Africa	(Feb 17th, 1926)
Ireland	(Sep 1st, 1931)
India	(Feb 17th, 1926)
Iraq	(Aug 8th, 1931 a)
Bulgaria	(Mar 9th, 1927)
Chile	(Apr 11th, 1933)
Colombia	(Dec 3rd, 1930 a)
Costa Rica	(Jan 8th, 1935 a)
Cuba	(Jul 6th, 1931)
Czechoslovakia	(Apr 11th, 1927)
Denmark	(Apr 23rd, 1930)
Dominican Republic	(Jul 19th, 1928 a)
Ecuador	(Oct 23rd, 1934 a)
Egypt	(Mar 16th, 1926 a)
Estonia	(Aug 30th, 1930 a)
Finland	(Dec 5th, 1927 a)
France	(Jul 2nd, 1927)
The French Government is compelled to make all reservation, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.	
Germany	(Aug 15th, 1929)
Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)	
Greece	(Dec 10th, 1929)
Haiti	(Nov 30th, 1938 a)
Hungary	(Aug 27th, 1930)
Honduras	(Sep 21st, 1934 a)
Italy (for the Kingdom and Colonies)	(Dec 11th, 1929 a)
Japan	(Oct 10th, 1928)
Latvia	(Oct 31st, 1928)
Liechtenstein[3]	
Lithuania	(Feb 13th, 1931 a)
Luxembourg	(Mar 27th, 1928)
Monaco	(Feb 9th, 1927 a)
The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	(Jun 4th, 1928)
New Hebrides	(Dec 27th, 1927 a)
Norway	(Mar 16th, 1931 a)
Paraguay	(Jun 25th, 1941 a)
Poland	(Jun 16th, 1927)
Portugal	(Sep 13th, 1926)
Romania	(May 18th, 1928 a)
Salvador	(Dec 2nd, 1926 a)
San Marino	(Apr 21st, 1926 a)
Spain	(Jun 22nd, 1928)
Includes also the Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.	
Sudan	(Feb 20th, 1926)
Sweden	(Dec 6th, 1930 a)
Switzerland[3]	(Apr 3rd, 1929)
With reference to the declaration made by the Swiss delegation at the 36th plenary meeting of the Conference concerning the forwarding of the quarterly statistics provided for in Article 22, paragraph 2.	
Thailand	(Oct 11th, 1929)
Turkey	(Apr 3rd, 1933 a)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(Oct 31st, 1935 a)
Uruguay	(Sep 11th, 1930)
Venezuela	(Jun 19th, 1929 a)
Yugoslavia	(Sep 4th, 1929)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Albania

Iran

Ad referendum and subject to the League of Nations complying with the request made by Iran in the Memorandum O. D. C. 24.

Nicaragua

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Notification of succession	State	Notification of succession
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975	Papua New Guinea .	28 Oct 1980
Fiji	1 Nov 1971	Tonga	5 Sep 1973
German Democratic Republic[4]			

(b) PROTOCOL

Geneva, February 19th, 1925

IN FORCE since September 25th, 1928.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Argentine	(Apr 18th, 1946)
British Empire (Same reservation as for the Convention.)	(Feb 17th, 1926)
State of Sarawak	(Mar 11th, 1926 a)
Bahamas	(Oct 22nd, 1926 a)
Burma[2]	
Canada	(Jun 27th, 1928)
Australia	(Feb 17th, 1926)
New Zealand	(Feb 17th, 1926)
Union of South Africa	(Feb 17th, 1926)
India	(Feb 17th, 1926)
Iraq	(Aug 8th, 1931 a)
Bolivia	(Apr 15th, 1932 a)
Bulgaria	(Mar 9th, 1927)
Chile	(Apr 11th, 1933)
Colombia	(Dec 3rd, 1930 a)
Costa Rica	(Jan 8th, 1935 a)
Cuba	(Jul 6th, 1931)
Czechoslovakia	(Apr 11th, 1927)
Ecuador	(Oct 23rd, 1934 a)
Egypt	(Mar 16th, 1926 a)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Estonia	(Aug 30th, 1930 a)
Finland	(Dec 5th, 1927 a)
Germany	(Aug 15th, 1929)
Greece	(Dec 10th, 1929)
Haiti	(Nov 30th, 1938 a)
Honduras	(Sep 21st, 1934 a)
Japan	(Oct 10th, 1928)
Latvia	(Oct 31st, 1928)
Luxembourg	(Mar 27th, 1928)
The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	(Jun 4th, 1928)
Portugal	(Sep 13th, 1926)
Romania	(May 18th, 1928 a)
Salvador	(Dec 2nd, 1926 a)
Spain	(Apr 19th, 1930 a)
Sudan	(Feb 20th, 1926)
Thailand	(Oct 11th, 1929)
Turkey	(Apr 3rd, 1933 a)
Venezuela	(Jun 19th, 1929 a)
Yugoslavia	(Sep 4th, 1929)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Albania

Iran

Nicaragua

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Notification of succession	State	Notification of succession
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975	Papua New Guinea .	28 Oct 1980
Fiji	1 Nov 1971	Tonga	5 Sep 1973

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 1845. See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 81, p. 317.

2/ See note 3 in part II, chapter 2.

3/ The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

4/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 7 April 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 16 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974, concerning the application as from 7 April 1958, of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic this declaration has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared: "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Opium Convention, February 19th 1925 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

7. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS WITH PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 November 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946, or succession or ratification in respect of the Convention and the Protocol	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Convention as amended
Afghanistan	11 Dec 1946	
Albania	23 Jun 1947	
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina	11 Dec 1946	
Australia	28 Aug 1947	
Austria	17 May 1950	
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975	
Belgium	11 Dec 1946	
Benin		5 Dec 1961 d
Brazil	17 Dec 1946	
Canada	11 Dec 1946	
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	11 Dec 1946	
China[1]	11 Dec 1946	
Colombia	11 Dec 1946	
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Czechoslovakia	11 Dec 1946	
Democratic Kampuchea		3 Oct 1951 d[2]
Denmark	15 Jun 1949	
Dominican Republic	11 Dec 1946	
Ecuador	8 Jun 1951	
Egypt	13 Sep 1948	
Ethiopia		9 Sep 1947
Fiji	1 Nov 1971	
Finland	3 Feb 1948	
France	10 Oct 1947	
Germany, Federal Republic of	12 Aug 1959	
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
Greece	21 Feb 1949	
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 d
Haiti	31 May 1951	
Honduras	11 Dec 1946	
Hungary	16 Dec 1955	
India	11 Dec 1946	
Indonesia		3 Apr 1958 a
Iran	11 Dec 1946	
Iraq	14 Sep 1950	
Ireland	18 Feb 1948	
Israel		16 May 1952 a
Italy	25 Mar 1948	
Ivory Coast		8 Dec 1961 d
Jamaica		26 Dec 1963 d
Japan	27 Mar 1952	
Jordan		12 Apr 1954 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		7 Oct 1950 d[2]
Lebanon	13 Dec 1946	
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liechtenstein[3]	25 Sep 1947	
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1949	
Malawi		22 Jul 1965 d
Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	11 Dec 1946	
Monaco	21 Nov 1947	
Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Netherlands	10 Mar 1948	
New Zealand	11 Dec 1946	
Nicaragua	24 Apr 1950	
Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	2 Jul 1947	
Panama	15 Dec 1946	
Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980	
Philippines	25 May 1950	
Poland	11 Dec 1946	
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][4]		11 Aug 1950 d[2]
Romania	11 Oct 1961	
Rwanda		5 Aug 1964 d
Saudi Arabia	11 Dec 1946	
Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
South Africa	24 Feb 1948	
Spain	26 Sep 1955	
Sri Lanka		4 Dec 1957 d
Sweden	17 Oct 1947	
Switzerland[3]	25 Sep 1947	
Syrian Arab Republic	11 Dec 1946	
Thailand	27 Oct 1947	
Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey	11 Dec 1946	
Uganda		20 Oct 1965 a

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946, or succession or ratification in respect of the Convention and the Protocol	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Convention as amended
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	25 Oct 1947	
United Kingdom .	11 Dec 1946	
United Republic of Cameroon . .		20 Nov 1961 d
United Republic of Tanzania . .		3 Jul 1964 a
United States of America . .	12 Aug 1947	
Upper Volta . . .		26 Apr 1963 a
Yugoslavia . . .		10 Jun 1949 a
Zaire		31 May 1962 d
Zambia		9 Apr 1973 d

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
France, United Kingdom . . .	17 Mar 1950	Archipelago of the New Hebrides under French and British Condominium.
United Kingdom	7 Mar 1949	Aden, Malta, Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia.
	5 Apr 1949	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
	13 Feb 1952	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

NOTES:

1/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

2/ As in note 18 in chapter VI.2.

3/ See note 6 in chapter VI.1.

4/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

8. (a) CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Geneva, July 13th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since July 9th, 1933 (Article 30).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan (June 21st, 1935 a)
Albania (October 9th, 1937 a)
United States of America (April 28th, 1932)

1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivates and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.
2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.
3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three-months period to which such statistics refer.
4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impraticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.
5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a régime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that régime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.
6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a régime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the government of that country until such country has a government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.

Saudi Arabia (August 15th, 1936)
Argentina (April 18th, 1946)
Austria (July 3rd, 1934)
Belgium (April 10th, 1933)

This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo, nor the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (December 17th, 1941 a)
Brazil (April 5th, 1933)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 1st, 1933)

His majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of his Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by his Government in the United Kingdom.

British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate (May 18th, 1936 a)

Southern Rhodesia (July 14th, 1937 a)

Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis and Brunei], Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent), Burma (August 24th, 1938 a)

Newfoundland (June 28th, 1937 a)
Canada (October 17th, 1932)
Australia (January 24th, 1934 a)

This accession applies to Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

New Zealand (June 17th, 1935 a)
Union of South Africa (January 4th, 1938 a)
Ireland (April 11th, 1933 a)
India (November 14th, 1932)
Bulgaria (March 20th, 1933 a)
Chile (March 31st, 1933)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

China[2] (January 10th, 1934 a)
Colombia (January 29th, 1934 a)
Costa Rica (April 5th, 1933)
Cuba (April 4th, 1933)
Czechoslovakia (April 12th, 1933)
Denmark (June 5th, 1936)
Dominican Republic (April 8th, 1933)
Ecuador (April 13th, 1935 a)
Egypt (April 10th, 1933)
Estonia (July 5th, 1935 a)
Finland (September 25th, 1936 a)
France (April 10th, 1933)

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

Germany (April 10th, 1933)
Greece (December 27th, 1934)
Guatemala (May 1st, 1933)
Haiti (May 4th, 1933 a)
Honduras (September 21st, 1934 a)
Hungary (April 10th, 1933 a)
Iran (September 28th, 1932)
Iraq (May 30th, 1934 a)
Italy (March 21st, 1933)
Japan (June 3rd, 1935)

The Japanese Government declare that, in view of the necessity of close co-operation between the High Contracting Parties in order to carry out most effectively the provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931, they understand that the present position of Japan, regardless of whether she be a Member of the League of Nations or not, is to be maintained in the matter of the composition of the organs and the appointment of the members thereof mentioned in the said Convention.[3]

Latvia (August 3rd, 1937 a)
Liechtenstein[4]
Lithuania (April 10th, 1933)
Luxembourg (May 30th, 1936)
Mexico (March 13th, 1933)

The Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory--as it had already done--measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the preparation, use, possession, importation, exportation and consumption of the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

Monaco (February 16th, 1933)
The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (May 22nd, 1933)
Nicaragua (March 16th, 1932 a)
Norway (September 12th, 1934 a)
Panama (April 15th, 1935)
Paraguay (June 25th, 1941)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Peru (May 20th, 1932 a)
Poland (April 11th, 1933)
Portugal (June 17th, 1932)

The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

Romania (April 11th, 1933)
Salvador (April 7th, 1933 a)

(a) The Republic of Salvador does not agree to the provisions of Article 26, on the ground that there is no reason why the High Contracting Parties should be given the option of not applying the Convention to their colonies, protectorates, and overseas mandated territories.

(b) The Republic of Salvador states that it disagrees with the reservations embodied in Nos. 5 and 6 of the Declarations made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America regarding Governments not recognised by the Government of that country; in its opinion, those reservations constitute an infringement of the national sovereignty of Salvador, whose present Government, though not as yet recognised by the United States Government, has been recognised by the majority of the civilised countries of the world. Their recognition is due to their conviction that that Government is a perfectly constitutional one and affords a full and complete guarantee of the performance of its international duties, inasmuch as it enjoys the unanimous, decided and effective support of all the inhabitants of the Republic, whether citizens of the country or foreigners resident therein.

As it respects the internal régimes of other nations, the Republic of Salvador considers that the Convention in question, being of a strictly hygienic and humanitarian character, does not offer a suitable occasion to formulate such political reservations as have called forth this comment.

San Marino (June 12th, 1933)
Spain (April 7th, 1933)
Sudan (August 25th, 1932 a)
Sweden (August 12th, 1932)
Switzerland[4] (April 10th, 1933)
Thailand (February 22nd, 1934)

As its harmful-habit-forming drugs law goes beyond the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the present Convention on certain points, the Thai Government reserves the right to apply its existing law.

Turkey (April 3rd, 1933 a)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (October 31st, 1935 a)
Uruguay (April 7th, 1933)
Venezuela (November 15th, 1933)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Bolivia

Liberia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975	Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d		
German Democratic Republic[5]			

(b) PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Geneva, July 13th, 1931

IN FORCE since July 9th, 1933.

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Albania	(October 9th, 1937 a)
Austria	(July 3rd, 1934)
United States of America	(April 28th, 1932)
Saudi Arabia	(August 15th, 1936)
Belgium	(April 10th, 1933)
Brazil	(April 5th, 1933)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(April 1st, 1933)
Same reservation as for the Convention.	
British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate) Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate	(May 18th, 1936 a)
Southern Rhodesia	(July 14th, 1937 a)
Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis and Brunei], Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent), Burma	(August 24th, 1938 a)
Newfoundland	(June 28th, 1937 a)
Canada	(October 17th, 1932)
Australia	(January 24th, 1934 a)
New Zealand	(June 17th, 1935 a)
Union of South Africa	(January 4th, 1938 a)
Ireland	(April 11th, 1933 a)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
India	(November 14th, 1932)
Chile	(November 20th, 1933)
Colombia	(January 29th, 1934 a)
Costa Rica	(April 5th, 1933)
Cuba	(April 4th, 1933)
Czechoslovakia	(April 12th, 1933 a)
Denmark	(June 5th, 1936)
Dominican Republic	(April 8th, 1933)
Ecuador	(April 13th, 1935 a)
Egypt	(April 10th, 1933)
Estonia	(July 5th, 1935 a)
Finland	(September 25th, 1936 a)
France	(April 10th, 1933)
Germany	(April 10th, 1933)
Greece	(December 27th, 1934)
Honduras	(September 21st, 1934 a)
Hungary	(April 10th, 1933 a)
Iran	(September 28th, 1932)
Italy	(March 21st, 1933)
Japan	(June 3rd, 1935)
Liechtenstein[6]	
Lithuania	(April 10th, 1933)
Luxembourg	(May 30th, 1936)
Mexico	(March 13th, 1933)
Monaco	(March 20th, 1933)
The Netherlands[7] (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	(May 22nd, 1933)
Nicaragua	(March 16th, 1932 a)
Norway	(September 12th, 1934 a)
Peru	(May 20th, 1932 a)
Poland	(April 11th, 1933)
Portugal	(June 17th, 1932)
Romania	(April 11th, 1933)
San Marino	(June 12th, 1933)
Spain	(April 7th, 1933)
Sudan	(January 18th, 1933 a)
Sweden	(August 12th, 1932)
Switzerland	(April 10th, 1933)
Thailand	(February 22nd, 1934)
Turkey	(April 3rd, 1933 a)
Uruguay	(April 7th, 1933)
Venezuela	(September 11th, 1934)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Bolivia

Guatemala
Panama

Paraguay

Action subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975	Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d		

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 3219. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 139, p. 301.

[2] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] Before ratifying the Convention with the declaration here set out, the Japanese Government consulted the Contracting Parties, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General. A summary of the correspondence which took place was published in the League of Nations Official Journal for September 1935 (16th Year, No. 9).

[4] The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

[5] In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Conventions as from 7 April 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 16 March 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 7 April 1958, of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 13 July 1931, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic this declaration has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, July 13th, 1931 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

[6] See note 3 in chapter VI.6(a).

[7] The instrument of ratification specifies that the reservation relating to paragraph 2 of article 22, as formulated by the Netherlands representative at the time of signature of the Protocol, should be considered as withdrawn.

9. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMOKING

Signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946, notification (d) in respect of the Agreement as amended
Democratic Kampuchea	3 Oct 1951 d[1]
France	10 Oct 1947
India	11 Dec 1946
Japan	27 Mar 1952
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Oct 1950 d[1]
Netherlands	10 Mar 1948
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][2]	11 Aug 1950 d[1]
Thailand	27 Oct 1947
United Kingdom	11 Dec 1946

NOTES:

[1] Same procedure as the one described in note 18 in chapter VI.2.

[2] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

10. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMOKING

Bangkok, November 27th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since April 22nd, 1937 (Article VI).

Ratifications		Ratifications	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(Apr 3rd, 1933)	The Netherlands	(May 22nd, 1933)
India	(Dec 4th, 1935)	Portugal	(Jan 27th, 1934)
France	(May 10th, 1933)	Thailand With reservation to Article I.	(Nov 19th, 1934)
Japan	(Jan 22nd, 1937)		

NOTES:

1/ Registration No. 4100. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 177, p. 373.

11. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS, WITH PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946	Ratification, accession (a) in respect of the Convention as amended or unamended
Austria		17 May 1950
Belgium	11 Dec 1946	
Brazil	17 Dec 1946	
Canada	11 Dec 1946	
Chile		21 Nov 1972 a
China[1]	11 Dec 1946	
Colombia	11 Dec 1946	
Cuba		9 Aug 1967
Democratic Kampuchea		3 Oct 1951 a
Dominican Republic		9 Jun 1958 a
Egypt	13 Sep 1948	
Ethiopia		9 Sep 1947 a
France	10 Oct 1947	
Greece	21 Feb 1949	
Haiti	31 May 1951	
India	11 Dec 1946	
Indonesia		3 Apr 1958 a
Israel		16 May 1952 a
Italy		3 Apr 1961 a
Ivory Coast		20 Dec 1961 a
Japan		7 Sep 1955
Jordan		7 May 1958 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		13 Jul 1951 a
Liechtenstein		24 May 1961 a
Luxembourg		28 Jun 1955 a
Madagascar		11 Dec 1974 a
Malawi		8 Jun 1965 a
Mexico		6 May 1955
Netherlands[2]		[19 Mar 1959][3]
Romania	11 Oct 1961	
Rwanda		15 Jul 1981 a
Spain		5 Jun 1970[4]
Sri Lanka		4 Dec 1957 a
Switzerland		31 Dec 1952
Turkey	11 Dec 1946	
United Republic of Cameroon		15 Jan 1962 a

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba expressly reserves its position on the provisions of article 17 of the Convention, being ready to settle any dispute which may arise on the interpretation or application of the Convention bilaterally, by means of diplomatic consultations.

ITALY

. . . In exercise of the right accorded to it by article 13, paragraph 2, of the said Convention, the Government of Italy desires that, in the case of letters of request concerning narcotic drugs, the procedure hitherto followed in previous relations with the other Contracting States should continue to be used and, failing that, the diplomatic channel, provided, however, that the method specified in article 13, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c), should be adopted in cases of emergency.

MEXICO

In accepting the provisions of articles 11 and 12 of this Convention, the Government of the United States of Mexico wishes to state explicitly that its Central Office will exercise the powers granted to it by the said Convention unless such powers have been expressly conferred by the General Constitution of the Republic on an agency of a constituent State, being an agency established before the date of the entry into force of this Convention, and that the Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory--as it has already done--measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the manufacture, extraction, possession, offering for sale, importation or exportation of or traffic in the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

NOTES:

[1] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[2] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention and the Protocol of signature will be applicable to the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea. In a communication received on 4 August 1960, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will be applicable to the Netherlands Antilles. The ratification was made subject to the reservation recorded in the Protocol of Signature annexed to the Convention; for the text of that reservation see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 327, p. 322.

[3] In a communication received on 14 December 1965, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General of the denunciation of the Convention for the territory of the Kingdom in Europe and the Territories of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. The denunciation took effect on 14 December 1966.

[4] Instrument of ratification of the unamended 1936 Convention. Spain, on behalf of which the Protocol of 11 December 1946 was signed definitively on 26 September 1955 (see chapter VI.1), as a result of the said definitive signature and of its ratification of the unamended 1936 Convention, has become a party to the said Convention of 1936 as amended by the said Protocol of 1946.

12. (a) CONVENTION OF 1936 FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS

Geneva, June 26th, 1936[1]

IN FORCE since October 26th, 1939 (Article 22).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium	(Nov 27th, 1937)
Belgium does not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territories of Ruanda-Urundi in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by her on behalf of the League of Nations.	
Brazil	(Jul 2nd, 1938)
Canada	(Sep 27th, 1938)
China[2]	(Oct 21st, 1937)
Colombia	(Apr 11th, 1944)
Egypt	(Jan 29th, 1940)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

France	(Jan 16th, 1940)
The French Government does not assume any obligations as regards its Colonies or Protectorates or the territories placed under its mandate.	
Greece	(Feb 16th, 1938)
Guatemala	(Aug 2nd, 1938 a)
Haiti	(Nov 30th, 1938 a)
India	(Aug 4th, 1937)
Romania	(Jun 28th, 1938)
Turkey	(Jul 28th, 1939 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Bulgaria
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Ecuador
Estonia
Honduras
Hungary
Monaco
Panama
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uruguay
Venezuela

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification
Spain	5 Jun 1970[3]

(b) PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Geneva, June 26th, 1936

IN FORCE since October 26th, 1939.

Ratifications or definitive accessions		Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Belgium	(Nov 27th, 1937)	Greece	(Feb 16th, 1938)
Brazil	(Jul 2nd, 1938)	Guatemala	(Aug 2nd, 1938 a)
Canada	(Sep 27th, 1938)	Haiti	(Nov 30th, 1938 a)
China[2]	(Oct 21st, 1937)	India	(Aug 4th, 1937)
Colombia	(Apr 11th, 1944)	Romania	(Jun 28th, 1938 a)
Egypt	(Jan 29th, 1940)	Turkey	(Jul 28th, 1939 a)
France Same reservation as for the Convention.	(Jan 16th, 1940)		

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Bulgaria
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Ecuador
Estonia
Honduras
Hungary
Monaco
Panama
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uruguay
Venezuela

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification
Spain	5 Jun 1970[3]

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 4648. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 198, p. 299.

[2] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] See note 4 in chapter VI.11.

13. PROTOCOL BRINGING UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL DRUGS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 11 DECEMBER 1946

Signed at Paris on 19 November 1948[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1949, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1949, No. 688.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 44, p. 277.

The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 211 (III)[1] of 8 October 1948.

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature (s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan		19 Nov 1948 s
Albania	19 Nov 1948	25 Jul 1949
Argentina	19 Nov 1948	
Australia		19 Nov 1948 s
Austria		17 May 1950
Bahamas		13 Aug 1975 d
Belgium	19 Nov 1948	21 Nov 1951
Benin		5 Dec 1961 d
Bolivia	19 Nov 1948	
Brazil	19 Nov 1948	9 Dec 1959
Burma	19 Nov 1948	2 Mar 1950
Byelorussian SSR		19 Nov 1948 s
Canada		19 Nov 1948 s
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	19 Nov 1948	
China[2]		19 Nov 1948 s
Colombia	19 Nov 1948	
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Costa Rica	19 Nov 1948	
Cuba		30 Jun 1961
Czechoslovakia	19 Nov 1948	17 Jan 1950
Denmark	19 Nov 1948	19 Oct 1949
Dominican Republic	19 Nov 1948	9 Jun 1958
Ecuador	19 Nov 1948	30 Aug 1962
Egypt	6 Dec 1948	16 Sep 1949
El Salvador	19 Nov 1948	31 Dec 1959
Ethiopia		5 May 1949 s
Fiji		1 Nov 1971 d
Finland		31 Oct 1949
France	19 Nov 1948	11 Jan 1949
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]		12 Aug 1959
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
Greece	7 Dec 1948	29 Jul 1952
Guatemala	19 Nov 1948	
Honduras	19 Nov 1948	
Hungary		2 Jul 1957
India	19 Nov 1948	10 Nov 1950
Indonesia		21 Feb 1951
Iraq	12 Jul 1949	27 Jul 1954
Ireland		11 Aug 1952
Israel		16 May 1952
Italy		14 Mar 1949 s
Ivory Coast		8 Dec 1961 d
Jamaica		26 Dec 1963 d
Japan		5 May 1952
Jordan		7 May 1958
Lao People's Democratic Republic[4]		7 Oct 1950 d
Lebanon		19 Nov 1948 s
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liberia	19 Nov 1948	
Liechtenstein	19 Nov 1948	24 May 1961
Luxembourg	19 Nov 1948	17 Oct 1952
Malawi		22 Jul 1965 d
Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico		19 Nov 1948 s
Monaco		19 Nov 1948 s
Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Netherlands	19 Nov 1948	26 Sep 1950
New Zealand		19 Nov 1948 s
Nicaragua	19 Nov 1948	13 Jan 1961
Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	19 Nov 1948	24 May 1949
Pakistan	21 Nov 1948	27 Aug 1952
Panama	19 Nov 1948	
Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 d
Paraguay	19 Nov 1948	
Peru	19 Nov 1948	
Philippines	10 Mar 1949	7 Dec 1953
Poland		26 Jan 1949 s
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][4, 5]		11 Aug 1950 d
Romania	19 Nov 1948	11 Oct 1961
Rwanda		30 Apr 1964 d
San Marino	19 Nov 1948	
Saudi Arabia		19 Nov 1948 s
Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
South Africa		8 Dec 1948 s
Spain		26 Sep 1955 s
Sri Lanka		17 Jan 1949
Sweden		3 Mar 1949 s
Switzerland	19 Nov 1948	18 Mar 1953
Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
Tonga		5 Sep 1973 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey	19 Nov 1948	14 Jul 1950
Uganda		15 Apr 1965

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature (s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Ukrainian SSR	19 Nov 1948	7 May 1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		19 Nov 1948 s
United Kingdom		19 Nov 1948 s
United Republic of Cameroon		20 Nov 1961 d
United Republic of Tanzania		7 Oct 1964

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature (s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
United States of America	19 Nov 1948	11 Aug 1950
Upper Volta		26 Apr 1963
Uruguay	22 Nov 1948	
Venezuela	19 Nov 1948	
Yemen		12 Dec 1949 s
Yugoslavia	19 Nov 1948	10 Jun 1949
Zaire		13 Aug 1962 d
Zambia		9 Apr 1973 d

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt notification:	Extension to:
Australia	19 Nov 1948	All territories including the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
Belgium	27 Jan 1953	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
Denmark	19 Oct 1949	Greenland.
France	15 Sep 1949	Departments of Algeria, Overseas Departments (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, Réunion), Overseas Territories (French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, Madagascar and Dependencies, Comoro Islands, French Establishments in India, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Establishments in Oceania, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon); Tunisia and Morocco (French zone of the Sherifian Empire); Trust Territories of Togoland and the Cameroons under French Administration.
	25 Nov 1949	Viet-Nam.
	28 Dec 1949	Laos.
France/United Kingdom	(15 Sep 1949) (27 Feb 1950)	The New Hebrides Archipelago under Anglo-French Condominium.
Italy	12 Mar 1954	Somaliland.
Netherlands	14 Aug 1952	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	19 Nov 1948	All the territories, including the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
South Africa	5 Oct 1954	South West Africa.
United Kingdom	19 Nov 1948	Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malayan Federation, Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, St. Helena, Tanganyika, Tonga, Trinidad, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar Protectorate.
United States of America	11 Aug 1950	All territories for the foreign relations of which it is responsible.

NOTES:

[1] Resolution 211(III). Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions (A/810), p. 62.

[2] See note concerning signature, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] In a communication received on 22 January 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Protocol "also applies to Land Berlin as from 12 September 1959, i.e., the day on which the Protocol entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

[4] Same procedure as the one described in note 18 in chapter VI.2.

[5] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

14. PROTOCOL FOR LIMITING AND REGULATING THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY PLANT, THE PRODUCTION OF, INTERNATIONAL AND WHOLESALE TRADE IN, AND USE OF OPIUM

Opened for signature at New York on 23 June 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 March 1963, in accordance with article 21.
REGISTRATION: 8 March 1963, No. 6555.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 3.

The Protocol was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Opium Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 May to 18 June 1953. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 436 A (XIV)[1] of 27 May 1952 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and seventeen resolutions, for the text of which see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 3.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Argentina		24 Mar 1958 a
Australia		13 Jan 1955 a
Belgium		30 Jun 1958 a
Brazil		3 Nov 1959 a
Canada	23 Dec 1953	7 May 1954
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	9 Jul 1953	9 May 1957
China[2]		
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Costa Rica	16 Oct 1953	
Cuba		8 Sep 1954 a
Democratic Kampuchea	29 Dec 1953	22 Mar 1957
Denmark	23 Jun 1953	20 Jul 1954
Dominican Republic	23 Jun 1953	9 Jun 1958
Ecuador	23 Jun 1953	17 Aug 1955
Egypt	23 Jun 1953	8 Mar 1954
El Salvador		31 Dec 1959 a
France	23 Jun 1953	21 Apr 1954
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	23 Jun 1953	12 Aug 1959
Greece	23 Jun 1953	6 Feb 1963
Guatemala		29 May 1956 a
India	23 Jun 1953	30 Apr 1954
Indonesia		11 Jul 1957 a
Iran	15 Dec 1953	30 Dec 1959
Iraq	29 Dec 1953	
Israel	30 Dec 1953	8 Oct 1957
Italy	23 Jun 1953	13 Nov 1957
Ivory Coast		8 Dec 1961 d
Japan	23 Jun 1953	21 Jul 1954
Jordan		7 May 1958 a
Lebanon	11 Nov 1953	
Liechtenstein	23 Jun 1953	24 May 1961
Luxembourg		28 Jun 1955 a
Madagascar		31 Jul 1963 d
Monaco	26 Jun 1953	12 Apr 1956
Netherlands	30 Dec 1953	
New Zealand	28 Dec 1953	[2 Nov 1956][4]
Nicaragua		11 Dec 1959 a
Niger		7 Dec 1964 d
Pakistan	3 Dec 1953	10 Mar 1955
Panama	28 Dec 1953	13 Apr 1954
Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 d
Philippines	23 Jun 1953	1 Jun 1955
Republic of Korea	23 Jun 1953	29 Apr 1958
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][5]	23 Jun 1953	
Rwanda		30 Apr 1964 d
Senegal		2 May 1963 d
South Africa	29 Dec 1953	9 Mar 1960
Spain	22 Oct 1953	15 Jun 1956
Sri Lanka		4 Dec 1957 a
Sweden		16 Jan 1958 a
Switzerland	23 Jun 1953	27 Nov 1956
Turkey	28 Dec 1953	15 Jul 1963
United Kingdom	23 Jun 1953	
United Republic of Cameroon		15 Jan 1962 d
United States of America	23 Jun 1953	18 Feb 1955
Venezuela	30 Dec 1953	
Yugoslavia	24 Jun 1953	
Zaire		31 May 1962 d

Declarations and Reservations

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

The Royal Government of Cambodia expresses its intention of availing itself of the provisions of article 19 of the Protocol.

FRANCE

It is expressly declared that the French Government reserves the right, in respect of French establishments in India, to apply the transitional measures of article 19 of this Protocol, it being understood that the period mentioned in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) (iii) of that article shall be fifteen years after the coming into effect of this Protocol.

The French Government likewise reserves the right in accordance with the transitional measures of article 19 to authorize the export of opium to French establishments in India for the same period of time.

INDIA

"1. It is hereby expressly declared that the Government of India, in accordance with the provisions of article 19 of this Protocol, will permit

"(i) The use of opium for quasi-medical purposes until 31 December 1959;

"(ii) The production of opium and the export thereof, for quasi-medical purposes, to Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden and the French and Portuguese possessions on the subcontinent of India for a period of fifteen years from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol; and

"(iii) The smoking of opium, for their lifetime, by addicts not under 21 years of age, registered by the appropriate authorities for that purpose on or before 30 September 1953.

"2. The Government of India expressly reserve to themselves the right to modify this declaration or to make any other declaration under article 19 of this Protocol, at the time of the deposit by them of their instrument of ratification."

IRAN

"The Imperial Government of Iran, in accordance with article 25 of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, done at New York on 23 June 1953, and in accordance with article 16 of the Bill approved by the Iranian Parliament on 16 Bahman 1337 (7 February 1959), declares its ratification of the Protocol, and hereby further specifies that its ratification of the Protocol will in no way affect the status of the Law providing for the Prohibition of the Poppy Cultivation, as approved by Parliament on 7 Aban 1334 (30 October 1955)."

PAKISTAN

"The Government of Pakistan will permit for a period of fifteen years after the coming into effect of the said Protocol: (i) the use of opium for quasi-medical purposes; and (ii) the production of opium and/or import thereof from India or Iran for such purposes."

Territorial Application

(Article 20 of the Protocol)

Declarations made on signature (s), ratification, or accession (a)

State:	Date of receipt:	Application to:
Australia	13 Jan 1955 a	Papua and Norfolk Island and the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
Belgium	30 Jun 1958 a	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
France	21 Apr 1954	Territories of the French Union.
New Zealand	2 Nov 1956	[The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Island][4] and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
South Africa	29 Dec 1953 s	South West Africa.
United States of America .	18 Feb 1955	All areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible.

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2332), p. 28.

2/ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 September 1953 and 25 May 1954 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia stated that, since their Governments did not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the Government of China, they could not regard the said signature or ratification as valid. The Permanent Missions of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further stated that the sole authorities entitled to act for China and the Chinese people in the United Nations and in international relations, and to sign, ratify, accede or denounce treaties, conventions and agreements on behalf of China, were the Government of the People's Republic of China and its duly appointed representatives.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations stated that the Government of the Republic of China was the only legal Government which represented China and the Chinese people in international relations and that, therefore, the allegations made in the above-mentioned communications as to the lack of validity of the signature or ratification in question had no legal foundation whatever.

3/ In a communication received on 27 April 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that "the Protocol . . . will also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Protocol will enter into force".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3, in chapter III.3.

4/ The instrument of denunciation of the Protocol was deposited by the Government of New Zealand on 17 December 1968 in respect of the metropolitan territory of New Zealand and in respect of the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands, the denunciation to take effect on 1 January 1969.

5/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

15. SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

Done at New York on 30 March 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 December 1964, in accordance with article 41.
REGISTRATION: 13 December 1964, No. 7515.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 151, vol. 557, p. 280 (corrigendum to the Russian text), vol. 570, p. 346 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Russian text), and vol. 590, p. 325 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Spanish text).

The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 January to 25 March 1961. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 689 J (XXVI)[1] of 28 July 1958 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and five resolutions for the text of which, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 151. For the proceedings of the Conference, see Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs volumes I and II, United Nations publications, Sales Nos. 63.XI.4 and 63.XI.5.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) or participation pursuant to article 19 of the amending Protocol of 25 March 1972 (P)
Afghanistan . . .	30 Mar 1961	19 Mar 1963
Algeria		7 Apr 1965 a
Argentina	31 Jul 1961	10 Oct 1963
Australia	30 Mar 1961	1 Dec 1967
Austria		1 Feb 1978 a
Bahamas		13 Aug 1975 d
Bangladesh . . .		25 Apr 1975 a
Barbados		21 Jun 1976 d
Belgium	28 Jul 1961	17 Oct 1969
Benin	30 Mar 1961	27 Apr 1962
Brazil	30 Mar 1961	18 Jun 1964
Bulgaria	31 Jul 1961	25 Oct 1968
Burma	30 Mar 1961	29 Jul 1963
Byelorussian SSR	31 Jul 1961	20 Feb 1964
Canada	30 Mar 1961	11 Oct 1961
Chad	30 Mar 1961	29 Jan 1963
Chile	30 Mar 1961	7 Feb 1968
China[2]		
Colombia		3 Mar 1975 a
Congo	30 Mar 1961	
Costa Rica . . .	30 Mar 1961	7 May 1970
Cuba		30 Aug 1962 a
Cyprus		30 Jan 1969 a
Czechoslovakia .	31 Jul 1961	20 Mar 1964
Democratic Kampuchea . . .	30 Mar 1961	
Denmark	30 Mar 1961	15 Sep 1964
Dominican Republic . . .		26 Sep 1972 a
Ecuador		14 Jan 1964 a
Egypt	30 Mar 1961	20 Jul 1966
El Salvador . . .	30 Mar 1961	
Ethiopia		29 Apr 1965 a
Fiji		1 Nov 1971 d
Finland	30 Mar 1961	6 Jul 1965
France		19 Feb 1969 a
Gabon		29 Feb 1968 a
German Democratic Republic . . .		2 Dec 1975 a[3]
Germany, Federal Republic of[4] . .	31 Jul 1961	3 Dec 1973
Ghana	30 Mar 1961	15 Jan 1964
Greece		6 Jun 1972 a
Guatemala	26 Jul 1961	1 Dec 1967
Guinea		7 Oct 1968 a
Haiti	3 Apr 1961	29 Jan 1973
Holy See	30 Mar 1961	1 Sep 1970
Honduras		16 Apr 1973 a
Hungary	31 Jul 1961	24 Apr 1964
Iceland		18 Dec 1974 a
India	30 Mar 1961	13 Dec 1964
Indonesia	28 Jul 1961	3 Sep 1976
Iran	30 Mar 1961	30 Aug 1972
Iraq	30 Mar 1961	29 Aug 1962
Ireland		16 Dec 1980 a
Israel		23 Nov 1962 a
Italy	4 Apr 1961	14 Apr 1975
Ivory Coast . . .		10 Jul 196^{2} a
Jamaica		29 Apr 1964 a
Japan	26 Jul 1961	13 Jul 1964
Jordan	30 Mar 1961	15 Nov 1962
Kenya		13 Nov 1964 a
Kuwait		16 Apr 1962 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .		22 Jun 1973 a
Lebanon	30 Mar 1961	23 Apr 1965
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liberia	30 Mar 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . .		27 Sep 1978 a
Liechtenstein . .	14 Jul 1961	31 Oct 1979
Luxembourg . . .	28 Jul 1961	27 Oct 1972
Madagascar . . .	30 Mar 1961	20 Jun 1974

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a) notification of succession (d) or participation pursuant to article 19 of the amending Protocol of 25 March 1972 (P)
Malawi		8 Jun 1965 a
Malaysia		11 Jul 1967 a
Mali		15 Dec 1964 a
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	24 Jul 1961	18 Apr 1967
Monaco		14 Aug 1969 a
Morocco		4 Dec 1961 a
Netherlands . . .	31 Jul 1961	16 Jul 1965
New Zealand . . .	30 Mar 1961	26 Mar 1963
Nicaragua	30 Mar 1961	21 Jun 1973
Niger		18 Apr 1963 a
Nigeria	30 Mar 1961	6 Jun 1969
Norway	30 Mar 1961	1 Sep 1967
Pakistan	30 Mar 1961	9 Jul 1965
Panama	30 Mar 1961	4 Dec 1963
Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 d
Paraguay	30 Mar 1961	3 Feb 1972
Peru[5]	30 Mar 1961	22 Jul 1964
Philippines . . .	30 Mar 1961	2 Oct 1967
Poland	31 Jul 1961	16 Mar 1966
Portugal[6]	30 Mar 1961	30 Dec 1971
Republic of Korea	30 Mar 1961	13 Feb 1962
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][7]. . .		14 Sep 1970 a
Romania		14 Jan 1974 a
Saudi Arabia . .		21 Apr 1973 a
Senegal		24 Jan 1964 a
Singapore		15 Mar 1973 a
South Africa . .		16 Nov 1971 a
Spain	27 Jul 1961	1 Mar 1966
Sri Lanka		11 Jul 1963 a
Sudan		24 Apr 1974 a
Sweden	3 Apr 1961	18 Dec 1964
Switzerland . . .	20 Apr 1961	23 Jan 1970
Syrian Arab Republic		22 Aug 1962 a
Thailand	24 Jul 1961	31 Oct 1961
Togo		6 May 1963 a
Tonga		5 Sep 1973 d
Trinidad and Tobago		22 Jun 1964 a
Tunisia	30 Mar 1961	8 Sep 1964
Turkey		23 May 1967 a
Ukrainian SSR . .	31 Jul 1961	15 Apr 1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	31 Jul 1961	20 Feb 1964
United Kingdom .	30 Mar 1961	2 Sep 1964
United Republic of Cameroon . .		15 Jan 1962 a
United States of America . . .		25 May 1967 a
Upper Volta . . .		16 Sep 1969 a
Uruguay		31 Oct 1975 a
Venezuela	30 Mar 1961	14 Feb 1969
Yugoslavia . . .	30 Mar 1961	27 Aug 1963
Zaire	28 Apr 1961	19 Nov 1973
Zambia		12 Aug 1965 a

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not approve the present wording of article 42 which might prevent the application of the Convention to "non-metropolitan" territories.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, which prescribe the compulsory referral of any dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that the agreement of all parties to a dispute shall in every case be necessary for the referral thereof to the International Court of Justice.

ARGENTINA[8]

Reservation to article 48, paragraph 2: The Argentine Republic does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

AUSTRIA

"The Republic of Austria interprets article 36, paragraph 1, as follows: The obligation of the Party contained therein may also be implemented by administrative regulations providing adequate sanction for the offences enumerated therein."

BANGLADESH

"[Subject to the reservations] referred to in article 49 (1) (a), (d) and (e) of the Convention, namely, subject to the right of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to permit temporarily in its territory:

(a) The quasi-medical use of opium,

(d) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and

(e) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a) and (d) above for the purposes mentioned therein."

BULGARIA[9]

Reservation under article 48, paragraph 2

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider herself bound to implement the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, concerning the obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

"Every kind of dispute between two or more Parties on the Convention relating to its interpretation and application, which cannot be settled by negotiations, is to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision only after the arguing Parties have given previous consent for every separate case explicitly."

Declaration

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to stress that the wording of article 40, paragraph 1; article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; and article 31, paragraph 1 "b" has a discriminatory character as it excludes the participation of a certain number of States. These texts are obviously inconsistent with the character of the Convention, aiming at unifying the efforts of all Parties with a view to achieving regulation of the questions, affecting the interests of all countries in this field."

BURMA

"I declare that my signature to this Single Convention is subject to the understanding that the Shan State is being allowed to have reservation of the right:

"(1) To allow addicts in the Shan State to smoke opium for a transitory period of 20 years with effect from the date of coming into force of this Single Convention;

"(2) To produce and manufacture opium for the above purpose;

"(3) To furnish a list of opium consumers in the Shan State after the Shan State Government has completed the taking of such list on the 31st December, 1963."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is not bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, concerning those States, which have been deprived of the possibility to become Parties of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, according to the procedure embodied in the article 40 of the aforesaid Convention.

"The Single Convention regulates questions concerning interests of all states and has as its aim to unify their endeavour in the struggle against such great evil as is the misuse of narcotics. Therefore, in accordance with the international legal principle of equality of states, neither state has the right to prevent other states in participating in the Convention of this kind in particular, and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs must, therefore, be open to all states."

EGYPT[10]

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that it accedes to this Convention while reserving the possibility provided for in article 44, paragraph 2 in fine of continuing in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservations

In respect of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, and article 31, paragraph 1 (b):

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, of article 13, paragraph 2, of article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, and of article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention, insofar as they concern States which have no opportunity to become parties to the Convention in accordance with article 40.

In respect of article 48, paragraph 2:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 48, paragraph 2, of the Convention, which provides for compulsory jurisdiction by the International Court of Justice, and, with regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice for disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, holds the view that in any such case the consent of all parties to the dispute shall be required to refer it for decision to the International Court of Justice.

Declarations:

In respect of article 40:

The German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of article 40 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

In respect of article 42:

The position of the German Democratic Republic on Article 42 of the Convention, as far as the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to a speedy and unconditional end.

HUNGARY

"(1) The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic accepts the provision of paragraph 2 of article 48 with the reservation that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

"(2) As regards countries which have been deprived of the possibility of becoming parties, on the basis of the provisions of article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to the Convention, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider as obligatory upon herself points 2 and 3 of article 12, point 2 of article 13, points 1 and 2 of article 14 and sub-point 1 (b) of article 31.

"The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the provisions in article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs by which certain States are barred from becoming Parties to the Convention are at variance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and are detrimental to the interests attached to the universality of the Convention."

INDIA

"Subject to the reservations referred to in Article 49 (1) (a), (b), (d) and (e) of the Convention, namely, subject to the right of the Government of India to permit temporarily in any of its territories:

"(a) The quasi-medical use of opium,
"(b) Opium smoking,
"(d) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and
"(e) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a), (b) and (d) above for the purposes mentioned therein.

"Since the Government of India do not recognise the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard signature of the said Convention by a Nationalist Chinese Representative as a valid signature on behalf of China."

INDONESIA[11]

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

(1) . . .
(2) . . .

"(3) With respect to article 48, paragraph 2, the Indonesian Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of this paragraph which provide for a mandatory reference to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Indonesian Government takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

LIECHTENSTEIN

The Principality of Liechtenstein maintains in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

NETHERLANDS

In view of the equality from the point of view of public law between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the term "non-metropolitan" mentioned in article 42 of this Convention no longer has its original meaning so far as Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are concerned, and will consequently be deemed to mean "non-European".

PAKISTAN

". . . The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will permit temporarily in any of its territories:

"(i) The quasi-medical use of opium;
"(ii) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and
"(iii) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (i) and (ii) above."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA[12]

"In accordance with article 50, paragraph 2, the Government of Papua New Guinea hereby lodges a reservation in relation to article 48, paragraph 2, which provides for reference of a dispute to the International Court of Justice."

POLAND

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself being bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and concerning States deprived of the opportunity to participate in the above Convention.

"In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic it is inadmissible to impose obligations contained in the mentioned provisions, upon States which in result of other provisions of the same Convention may be deprived of the opportunity to adhere to it.

"The Polish People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw the attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, on the basis of which certain States have been deprived of the opportunity of becoming Parties to this Convention. The Single Convention deals with the question of interest to all States and is meant to mobilize efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social danger which is the abuse of narcotic drugs. This Convention therefore should be open to all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, no State has the right to deprive any other State of the opportunity to participate in a Convention of such type."

ROMANIA

Reservations:

(*a*) The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, whereby any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by any other means shall, at the request of one of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

(*b*) The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, article 31, paragraph 1 (*b*), in so far as those provisions refer to States which are not Parties to the Single Convention.

Declarations:

(a) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 42 and article 46, paragraph 1, of the Convention apply is not in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the documents adopted by the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, which solemnly proclaims the obligation of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring an end to colonialism without delay.

(b) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 40 of the Convention are not in accordance with the principle that international multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the international community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

SAUDI ARABIA[13]

"The accession of the Government of Saudi Arabia to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs shall not be construed as implying recognition of the so-called State of Israel nor does the accession, in any way, imply the intention of the Government of Saudi Arabia to enter into any intercourse whatsoever with the latter in matters bearing on this Convention."

SOUTH AFRICA

". . . Subject to a reservation in respect of article 48 of the Convention, as provided for in article 50, paragraph 2."

SRI LANKA

The Government of Ceylon notified the Secretary-General that in respect of article 17 of the Convention, "the existing administration will be maintained for the purpose of applying the provisions of the Convention without setting up a 'special administration' for the purpose."

The Government added that this was to be considered a statement and not a reservation.

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland maintains in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (*b*) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

Territorial Application

(Article 42 of the Convention)

Declarations made on ratification or accession

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Application to:
Australia	1 Dec 1967	All non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible, namely, the territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Heard and MacDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory and the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
France	19 Feb 1969	The whole of the territory of the French Republic.
India	13 Dec 1964	Sikkim.
Netherlands	16 Jul 1965	Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.
New Zealand	26 Mar 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands, being non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which the Government of New Zealand is responsible.
United States of America	25 May 1967	All areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible.

Notifications made subsequent to ratification or accession

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Application to:
United Kingdom	26 Jan 1965	Antigua, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Montserrat, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands.
	27 May 1965	Aden and Protectorate of South Arabia.
	3 May 1966	Barbados.
	24 Jun 1977	Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

NOTES:

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/3169), p. 17.

[2] Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 30 March 1961 and 12 May 1969 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] The Secretary-General received on 15 March 1976 a communication from the Government of the German Democratic Republic stating in part as follows:

> In acceding to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 30 March 1961 the German Democratic Republic started solely from the provisions on accession to this Convention as set forth in its article 40. There was no intention of acceding to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972.

[4] In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations made the following declaration on behalf of his Government:

> ". . . The said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 3 May 1974 a communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stating as follows:

> The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,1961, contains as is well known, provisions relating to both the territories of the States parties and the exercise by them of their jurisdiction. As a result of the unconditional extension by the Federal Republic of Germany of the operation of that Convention to Berlin (West), matters concerning the status of the western sectors of Berlin would be affected, which would be contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, in accordance with which the western sectors of Berlin are not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will not be governed by it in the future.
>
> In the light of the foregoing, the Soviet Union can take note of the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the operation of the aforesaid Convention to Berlin (West) only on the understanding that it will be so extended subject to conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and to observance of the established procedure and that the application of the provisions of that Convention to the western sectors of Berlin will not affect matters of status.

An identical communication in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, was received on 6 August 1974 from the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Upon accession, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following declaration:

> Concerning the application of the Convention to Berlin (West), the German Democratic Republic states, in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic, that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it.
>
> In the light of the foregoing, the German Democratic Republic takes note of the declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the operation of the Convention to Berlin (West) only on the understanding that it will be so extended in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement and that the application of the provisions of the Convention to Berlin (West) will not affect matters of the status of Berlin (West).

[5] In the instrument of ratification, the Government of Peru withdrew the reservation made on its behalf at the time of signing the Convention; for the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 376.

[6] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 February 1972, the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations informed him of the following:

> "It is the understanding of the Government of the Republic of Uganda that in ratifying the said Convention, the Government of Portugal did not purport to act on behalf of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau which are distinct and separate political entities for which Portugal lacks any legal, moral or political capacity to represent."

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 25 April 1972, the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations informed him as follows with respect to the abovementioned communication:

> "The Government of Portugal is surprised that communications containing meaningless statements such as that from the Chargé d'Affaires of Uganda should be circulated, since they show clear ignorance of the fact that Portugal was admitted to the membership of the United Nations with the territorial composition that it has today, and including Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea."

[7] The accession was initially effected in the name of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 November 1970, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania had stated that the Albanian Government considered the abovementioned accession to be without any legal validity, since the only representative of the people of South Viet-Nam qualified to speak on its behalf and to enter into international commitments were the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

A similar communication was received by the Secretary-General on 11 January 1971 from the Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations. See also note 3 in chapter III.6 on this subject.

[8] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 24 October 1979, the Government of Argentina declared that it withdrew the reservation relating to article 49 of the Convention. (For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 353.)

[9] The reservation and declaration reproduced herein were made by the Government of Bulgaria on ratification of the Convention. For the text of reservations as formulated by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of the same articles of the Convention at the time of its signature, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 355.

[10] In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israël. For the text of the said declaration, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 568 p. 364. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

A communication was received by the Secretary-General on 21 September 1966 from the Government of Israel with reference to the above-mentioned declaration. For the text of the communication see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 573, p. 374.

[11] In its instrument of ratification the Government of Indonesia withdraws the declarations made upon signature regarding its intention to make reservations with respect to article 40(1) and article 42 of the said Convention. For the text of these declarations, corresponding to paragraphs 1 and 2, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 368.

[12] Inasmuch as the reservation in question was not formulated by Australia at the time the Convention was originally extended to Papua and New Guinea, it will become effective on the date when it would have done so, pursuant to article 41(2) and 50(2) of the Convention, had it been formulated on accession, that is to say the thirtieth day after the deposit of the notification of succession by the Government of Papua New Guinea, i.e., on 27 November 1980.

[13] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 May 1972 the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations made the following declaration:

> "The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said pronouncement by the Government of Saudi Arabia cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Saudi Arabia, under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Saudi Arabia an attitude of complete reciprocity."

16. CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 16 August 1976, in accordance with article 26(1).
REGISTRATION: 16 August 1976.
TEXT: E/CONF.58/6.

The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 11 January to 21 February 1971. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 1474 (XLVIII)[1] of 24 March 1970 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Algeria		14 Jul 1978 a
Argentina	21 Feb 1971	16 Feb 1978
Australia	23 Dec 1971	
Barbados		28 Jan 1975 a
Benin		6 Nov 1973 a
Brazil	21 Feb 1971	14 Feb 1973
Bulgaria		18 May 1972 a
Byelorussian SSR	30 Dec 1971	15 Dec 1978
Chile	21 Feb 1971	18 May 1972
China[2]		
Colombia		12 May 1981 a
Costa Rica	2 Sep 1971	16 Feb 1977
Cuba		26 Apr 1976 a
Cyprus		26 Nov 1973 a
Denmark	21 Feb 1971	18 Apr 1975
Dominican Republic		19 Nov 1975 a
Ecuador		7 Sep 1973 a
Egypt	21 Feb 1971	14 Jun 1972
Ethiopia		23 Jun 1980 a
Finland	15 Oct 1971	20 Nov 1972
France	17 Dec 1971	28 Jan 1975[3]
Gabon		14 Oct 1981 a
German Democratic Republic		2 Dec 1975 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]	23 Dec 1971	2 Dec 1977
Ghana	21 Feb 1971	
Greece	21 Feb 1971	10 Feb 1977
Grenada		25 Apr 1980 a
Guatemala		13 Aug 1979 a
Guyana	21 Feb 1971	4 May 1977
Holy See	21 Feb 1971	7 Jan 1976
Hungary	30 Dec 1971	19 Jul 1979
Iceland		18 Dec 1974 a
India		23 Apr 1975 a
Iran	21 Feb 1971	
Iraq		17 May 1976 a
Italy		27 Nov 1981 a
Japan	21 Dec 1971	
Jordan		8 Aug 1975 a
Kuwait		13 Jul 1979 a
Lebanon	21 Feb 1971	
Lesotho		23 Apr 1975 a
Liberia	21 Feb 1971	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		24 Apr 1979 a

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Madagascar		20 Jun 1974 a
Malawi		9 Apr 1980 a
Mauritius		8 May 1973 a
Mexico		20 Feb 1975 a
Monaco	21 Feb 1971	6 Jul 1977
Morocco		11 Feb 1980 a
New Zealand	13 Sep 1971	
Nicaragua		24 Oct 1973 a
Nigeria		23 Jun 1981 a
Norway		18 Jul 1975 a
Pakistan		9 Jun 1977 a
Panama		18 Feb 1972 a
Papua New Guinea		20 Nov 1981 a
Paraguay[5]	28 Jul 1971	3 Feb 1972
Peru		28 Jan 1980 a
Philippines		7 Jun 1974 a
Poland	30 Dec 1971	3 Jan 1975
Portugal		20 Apr 1979 a
Republic of Korea		12 Jan 1978 a
Rwanda	21 Feb 1971	15 Jul 1981
Saudi Arabia		29 Jan 1975 a
Senegal		10 Jun 1977 a
South Africa		27 Jan 1972 a
Spain[6]		20 Jul 1973 a
Sweden	21 Feb 1971	5 Dec 1972
Syrian Arab Republic		8 Mar 1976 a
Thailand		21 Nov 1975 a
Togo	21 Feb 1971	18 May 1976
Tonga		24 Oct 1975 a
Trinidad and Tobago	21 Feb 1971	14 Mar 1979
Tunisia		23 Jul 1979 a
Turkey	21 Feb 1971	1 Apr 1981
Ukrainian SSR	30 Dec 1971	20 Nov 1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 Dec 1971	3 Nov 1978
United Kingdom	21 Feb 1971	
United Republic of Cameroon		5 Jun 1981 a
United States of America	21 Feb 1971	16 Apr 1980
Uruguay		16 Mar 1976 a
Venezuela	21 Feb 1971	23 May 1972
Yugoslavia	21 Feb 1971	15 Oct 1973
Zaire		12 Oct 1977 a

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

"With a reservation concerning the effects of the application of the Convention to non-metropolitan Territories whose sovereignty is in dispute, as indicated in our vote on article 27."

BRAZIL

Upon signature (maintained upon ratification except as far as concerns the reservation to article 27):

"With a reservation to article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, articles 27 and 31."

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the decisions of the International Court on cases that have been brought before it, pursuant to article 31 of the Convention, without the consent of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian SSR states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

CUBA

Reservation:

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention, since, in its view, disputes between Parties should be settled only by direct negotiation through the diplomatic channel.

Declaration:

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that, despite the fact that the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, the provisions of article 25, paragraph 1, and article 26 of the Convention are discriminatory in character in that they deny a number of States the right of signature and accession, thus violating the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

EGYPT

Upon signature:

"Subject to reservation as to:

"(a) Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2

"(b) Article 27, and

"(c) Article 31."

Upon ratification:

The United Arab Republic [Arab Republic of Egypt] reserves its position on article 19, paras. 1, 2 (concerning measures by the Board to ensure the execution of the provision of the Convention and its right of contestation).

The UAR [Arab Republic of Egypt] reserves its position on article 27 (concerning the existence of territories or colonies pertaining to certain states).

The UAR [Arab Republic of Egypt] reserves its position on article 31 (concerning the method of settlement of disputes between members).

FRANCE

Upon ratification:

With regard to article 31, France does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 and declares that disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention which have not been settled through the channels provided for in paragraph 1 of the said article may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservations

In respect of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention, insofar as they concern States which have no opportunity to become parties to the Convention in accordance with Article 25.

In respect of article 31, paragraph 2:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 31, paragraph 2, of the Convention, which provides for compulsory jurisdiction by the International Court of Justice, and, with regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice for disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, holds the view that in any such case the consent of all parties to the dispute shall be required to refer it for decision to the International Court of Justice.

Declarations

In respect of article 25:

The German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

In respect of article 27:

The position of the German Democratic Republic or the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention, insofar as they concern the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to a speedy and unconditional end.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon ratification:

Reservations:[7]

1. In respect of article II, paragraph 2 (only regarding schedule III):

In the Federal Republic of Germany, manufacturers, wholesale distributors, importers and exporters are not required to keep records of the type described but instead to mark specifically those items in their invoices which contain substances and preparations in Schedule III. Invoices and packaging slips showing such items are to be preserved by these persons for a minimum period of five years.

2. In respect of article 11, paragraph 4:

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the persons and institutions named in this provision will keep separate files, for at least five years, of invoices showing items that contain substances and preparations in Schedule III which they have received from the persons named in article 11, paragraph 2, and will once a year determine their stock of substances and preparations in Schedule III. Any other acquisition and any disposal or removal without prescription of substances and preparations in Schedule III will be recorded separately. These records will likewise be preserved for five years.

HUNGARY

Upon signature:

"The Hungarian Government avails itself of the possibility accorded to it in paragraph 2 of article 32 and makes reservations in respect of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, article 27 and article 31 of the present Convention."

Upon ratification:

Reservations in respect of article 19(1) and (2) and article 31(2):

(a) The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 19 concerning the States which, under article 25 of the Convention, are deprived of the opportunity to become parties to the Convention.

(b) The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of article 31, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and it declares that disputes arising in connection with the application and interpretation of the Convention and not settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 31 can be submitted to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.

Declarations:

(a) The Hungarian People's Republic calls attention to the fact that article 25 of the Convention is of a discriminative nature and is at variance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and it considers that the Convention should be open to all interested States.

(b) The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to declare further that article 27 of the Convention is inconsistent with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

INDIA

"The Government of India reserve their position with regard to paragraph 2 of article 31 of the aforesaid Convention and do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of that paragraph."

IRAQ

Reservations:

The Government of the Republic of Iraq hereby declare that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 19 of the Convention inasmuch as those two paragraphs are considered to be an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

2. The Government of the Republic of Iraq declare that they do not consider themselves to be bound by the provisions of paragraph (2) of article 31 of the said Convention. The Government of the Republic of Iraq consider that recourse to the International Court of Justice in a dispute to which they are party shall not be had except with their approval.

Declaration:

Entry into the above Convention by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations therewith.

KUWAIT[8]

"It is understood that the accession of the State of Kuwait to the Convention on psychotropic substances done at Vienna on the 21st of February, 1971, does not in any way mean recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . does not consider itself bound by its provisions concerning the compulsory reference to the International Court of Justice [of] disputes resulting from this Convention.

MEXICO

The Government of Mexico, in acceding to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances adopted on 21 February 1971, makes, pursuant to the provisions of article 32, paragraph 4, of the Convention, an express reservation with regard to the application of the said international instrument, since there still exist in its territory certain indigenous ethnic groups which, in magical or religious rites, traditionally make use of wild plants which contain psychotropic substances from among those in schedule I.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

28 October 1980

Reservations

"The Government of Papua New Guinea in accordance with article 32, paragraph 2 of the Convention hereby lodges a reservation in relation to article 31, paragraph 2, of the Convention which provides for reference of a dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of Papua New Guinea in accordance with article 32, paragraph 3 of the Convention hereby lodges a reservation in relation to article 10, paragraph 1 which provides for warnings on packages and advertising."[9]

PERU

Upon accession:

Reservations are made with respect to articles 7 and 19 (1) and (2) of the Convention. The reservation to article 7 does not extend to the provisions relating to international trade, in accordance with the provisions of article 32 (4) of the Convention.[10]

POLAND

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to make reservations concerning the following provisions:

"(1) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 19 of the above-said Convention as applicable to states deprived of the opportunities of becoming Parties to the Convention in view of the procedure provided for in Article 25 of the Convention.

"In the considered opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 are of discriminatory character. In this connection the Government of the Polish People's Republic reiterates its firm position that the above-said Convention, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of states, should be open to all interested states without any discrimination.

"(2) Paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the Convention which provides that disputes which cannot be settled by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice, shall be referred, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision. In this connection the Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to state that a submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice, for its decision can be made only with full consent to such a procedure by all parties to the dispute and not at the request of one or some of them."

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Government of the Republic of South Africa deem it advisable to accede to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, subject to reservations in respect of Article 19 paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 27 and Article 31 as provided for in article 32 paragraph 2 of the Convention."

TUNISIA

Reservation in respect of article 31 (2):

Any such disputes which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred, with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

TURKEY

With a reservation to the second paragraph of article 31.

Upon ratification:

Reservation with respect to article 31 (2) of the Convention, made in accordance with its article 32 (2).

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it esential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it essential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Upon ratification:

"In accord with paragraph 4 of article 32 of the Convention, peyote harvested and distributed for use by the Native American Church in its religious rites is excepted from the provisions of article 7 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances".

YUGOSLAVIA

Subject to a reservation to article 27 of the Convention.

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Resolutions* (E/4832).

2/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 21 February 1971. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China, preface (note 2 in chapter I.1).

3/ With a declaration that the provisions of the Convention will apply throughout the territory of the French Republic (European and overseas departments and overseas territories).

4/ With the following declaration:

> The Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Secretary-General received on 18 April 1977 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication concerning the above declaration:

> In connexion with the declaration of 8 November 1976 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 21 February 1971 to Berlin (West), the Soviet side declares that it does not object to the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) in such measure and to such an extent as is permissible from the standpoint of the Four-Power Agreement of 3 September 1971, according to which West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 8 July 1977, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared as follows:

> "The German Democratic Republic takes notice of the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the application of the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic

Substances of 21 February 1971 to Berlin (West) and understands that the application of these provisions to Berlin (West) is only possible to the extent that it is in keeping with the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, under which Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it."

[5/] The signature on behalf of the Government of Paraguay was affixed "Ad Referendum" in accordance with the instructions contained in the full powers. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 October 1971, the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations indicated that the words "Ad Referendum" should be taken as meaning that the Convention concerned was subject to ratification by the Republic of Paraguay in accordance with its constitutional requirements and to the deposit of an instrument of ratification under article 25 of the said Convention.

[6/] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 20 December 1973, the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations made the following statement:

> Spain considers itself to be internationally responsible for the territory of the Sahara; consequently, the provisions of the 1971 Vienna Convention on Psychotropic Substances shall also apply to that territory.

[7/] None of the States Parties having objected to these reservations by the end of 12 months after the date (1 December 1976) when they were circulated by the Secretary-General, the said reservations are deemed to have been permitted in accordance with the provisions of article 2.

[8/] With respect to the above declaration, the Secretary-General received on 29 October 1979 from the Government of Israel the following communications:

> "The Government of the State of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Kuwait. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

[9/] None of the States Parties having objected to this reservation by the end of twelve months after the date (19 November 1980) when they were circulated by the Secretary-General, the said reservation is deemed to have been permitted in accordance with the provisions of article 2.

[10/] The Secretary-General received, on 29 January 1981, from the Government of Peru the following clarification in respect of the reservation made to article 7:

> "The reservation referred to was motivated by the following two wild plant species: Ayahuasca, a liana which grows in the Amazon region and which contains the active element N, N-dimethyltryptamine, and a columnar cactus known as San Pedro, which grows in the desert coastal regions and in the Andean region and contains mescaline. Ayahuasca is used by certain Amazon ethnic groups in magical and religious rites and in rites of initiation into adulthood; San Pedro is used in magical rites by indigenous medicine men or shamans. Because of their psychotropic content, both plant species are included in the reservation option made possible by article 32, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

17. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

Concluded at Geneva on 25 March 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 8 August 1975, No. 14151.
TEXT: E/CONF.63/9.

The Protocol was adopted on 24 March 1972 by the United Nations Conference to consider amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, held at Geneva from 6 to 25 March 1972. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 1577 (1)[1] of 20 May 1971 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	25 Mar 1972	16 Nov 1973
Australia	22 Nov 1972	22 Nov 1972
Austria		1 Feb 1978 a
Bahamas		23 Nov 1976 a
Bangladesh		9 May 1980 a
Barbados		21 Jun 1976 a
Belgium	25 Mar 1972	
Benin		6 Nov 1973 a
Brazil	25 Mar 1972	16 May 1973
Canada		5 Aug 1976 a
Chile	25 Mar 1972	19 Dec 1975
Colombia		3 Mar 1975 a
Costa Rica	25 Mar 1972	14 Feb 1973
Cyprus	25 Mar 1972	30 Nov 1973
Democratic Kampuchea	25 Mar 1972	
Denmark	25 Mar 1972	18 Apr 1975
Ecuador	25 Mar 1972	25 Jul 1973
Egypt	25 Mar 1972	14 Jan 1974
Fiji		21 Nov 1973 a
Finland	16 May 1972	12 Jan 1973
France	25 Mar 1972	4 Sep 1975[2]
Gabon	25 Mar 1972	
Germany, Federal Republic of	25 Mar 1972	20 Feb 1975[3]
Ghana	25 Mar 1972	
Greece	25 Mar 1972	
Guatemala	25 Mar 1972	9 Dec 1975
Haiti	25 Mar 1972	29 Jan 1973
Holy See	25 Mar 1972	7 Jan 1976
Honduras		8 Aug 1979 a
Iceland		18 Dec 1974 a
India		14 Dec 1978 a
Indonesia	25 Mar 1972	3 Sep 1976
Iran	25 Mar 1972	
Iraq		25 Sep 1978 a
Ireland		16 Dec 1980 a
Israel	27 Mar 1972	1 Feb 1974
Italy	25 Mar 1972	14 Apr 1975
Ivory Coast	25 Mar 1972	28 Feb 1973
Japan	15 Dec 1972	27 Sep 1973
Jordan	25 Mar 1972	28 Feb 1973
Kenya		9 Feb 1973 a
Kuwait		7 Nov 1973 a
Lebanon	25 Mar 1972	
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 a
Liberia	25 Mar 1972	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		27 Sep 1978 a
Liechtenstein	25 Mar 1972	
Luxembourg	25 Mar 1972	13 Oct 1976
Madagascar	25 Mar 1972	20 Jun 1974
Malawi		4 Oct 1973 a
Malaysia		20 Apr 1978 a
Mexico		27 Apr 1977 a
Monaco	25 Mar 1972	30 Dec 1975
Morocco	28 Dec 1972	
New Zealand	15 Dec 1972	
Nicaragua	25 Mar 1972	
Niger	28 Nov 1972	28 Dec 1973
Norway	25 Mar 1972	12 Nov 1973
Pakistan	29 Dec 1972	
Panama	18 May 1972	19 Oct 1972
Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 a
Paraguay[4]	18 Oct 1972	20 Jun 1973
Peru	25 Mar 1972	12 Sep 1977
Philippines	25 Mar 1972	7 Jun 1974
Portugal		20 Apr 1979 a
Republic of Korea	29 Dec 1972	25 Jan 1973
[Republic of South Viet-Nam] [5]	25 Mar 1972	
Romania		14 Jan 1974 a
Senegal	16 Aug 1972	25 Mar 1974
Singapore		9 Jul 1975 a
South Africa	25 Mar 1972	16 Dec 1975
Spain	25 Mar 1972	4 Jan 1977
Sri Lanka		29 Jun 1981 a
Sweden	25 Mar 1972	5 Dec 1972
Syrian Arab Republic		1 Feb 1974 a
Thailand		9 Jan 1975 a
Togo	25 Mar 1972	10 Nov 1976
Tonga		5 Sep 1973 a
Trinidad and Tobago		23 Jul 1979 a
Tunisia	22 Dec 1972	29 Jun 1976
Turkey	25 Mar 1972	
United Kingdom	25 Mar 1972	20 Jun 1978
United Republic of Cameroon		30 May 1974 a
United States of America	25 Mar 1972	1 Nov 1972
Uruguay		31 Oct 1975 a
Venezuela	25 Mar 1972	
Yugoslavia	25 Mar 1972	23 Jun 1978
Zaire		15 Jul 1976 a

Declarations and Reservations

BRAZIL

"Brazil wishes to take this opportunity to repeat the declaration that was made at the appropriate occasion during the plenary session of the Protocol's Negotiating Conference which took place in Geneva from March 6th to March 24th, 1972, to the effect that the amendments to article 36 of the Convention do not oblige States with laws against extradition of nationals to extradite them."

"Under the terms of article 21 of the Protocol, Brazil wishes to make it clear that it does not accept the amendment introduced by article 1 of the Protocol to article 2, para. 4, of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs."

CANADA

"Subject to a reservation with respect to subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 2 (b) of the amending article 14."

EGYPT[6]

GREECE

"With a reservation to article 1(4) amending the article 2 of the Single Convention."

INDIA

"The Government of India reserve their position with regard to articles 5, 6, 9, 11 and 14 of the aforesaid Protocol and do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of these articles."[7]

IRAQ[8]

This accession shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations therewith.

ISRAEL

Upon signature:

". . . The Government of Israel will not proceed to the ratification of the Protocol until it has received assurances that all the neighbouring States who intend to become parties to it will do so without reservation or declaration, and that the so-called reservation or declaration referring to Israel and made by one of Israel's neighbours in connection with its participation in the 1961 Single Convention, and which was quoted at the meeting of the Second Committee on 18 March 1972, is withdrawn."

Upon ratification:

". . . The Government of the State of Israel, in accordance with the powers vested in it by the law, decided to ratify the Protocol while maintaining all its rights to adopt toward all other parties an attitude of complete reciprocity."

KUWAIT[8]

In acceding to the Protocol the Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its accession to the said Protocol does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the aforementioned Protocol in respect of the said country.

MEXICO

In accordance with the provisions of article 21 'Reservations' of the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, adopted in Geneva on 25 March 1972, the Government of Mexico, in acceding to that international instrument, makes an explicit reservation in respect of the application of articles 5 (amendment to article 12, paragraph 5, of the Single Convention); 6 (amendment to article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Single Convention); and 11 (new article 21 *bis*, Limitation of Production of Opium). Accordingly, as regards the articles in respect of which this reservation is made, Mexico will be bound by the corresponding texts of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, in their original form.

PANAMA

"With a reservation regarding article 36, paragraph 2 that appears on document of May 3, 1972 signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama."

[The reservation reads as follows:

. . . With the express reservation that the amendment which article 14 of the Protocol makes to article 36, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (a) does not modify the extradition treaties to which the Republic of Panama is a party in any manner which may compel it to extradite its own nationals; (b) does not require the Republic of Panama to include, in such extradition treaties as it may conclude in the future, any provision requiring it to extradite its own nationals; and (c) may not be interpreted or applied in any manner which gives rise to an obligation on the part of the Republic of Panama to extradite any of its own nationals.]

PERU

Upon ratification:

[The Government of Peru] entertains reservations concerning the last part of the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol, amending article 12, paragraph 5, of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as it considers that the powers conferred therein on the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) are incompatible with its role as a co-ordinating body for national control systems and give it supranational supervisory functions.

ROMANIA

Reservations:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in article 6, insofar as those provisions relate to

States which are not parties to the Single Convention.

Declaration:

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 17 of the Protocol are not in accordance with the principle that international multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

YUGOSLAVIA

With the reservations that articles 9 and 11 of the Protocol shall not apply in the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom . .	20 Jun 1978	Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent), Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Solomon Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu.

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/5044), p. 8.

2/ With a declaration that the provisions of the Protocol shall apply to the entire territory of the French Republic (European and overseas departments and overseas territories).

3/ With a declaration that the said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this regard, the Secretary-General received on 9 June 1975 a communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stating in part: The Soviet Union can take note of the declaration by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension to Berlin (West) of the sphere of application of the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed in Geneva on 25 March 1972 only on the understanding that this extension is carried out in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, that the established procedures are respected, and that in the application of the provisions of the Protocol questions concerning status will not be raised.

4/ The signature on behalf of the Government of Paraguay was affixed "Ad Referendum" in accordance with the instructions contained in the full powers. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 18 October 1972, the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations confirmed that the words "Ad Referendum" which preceded his signature should be considered to mean that the Protocol concerned is subject to ratification by the Republic of Paraguay, in accordance with the procedure established by the National Constitution, and to deposit of the instrument of ratification, as provided in the Protocol.

5/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

6/ In a ratification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation relating to Israel, which reads as follows: "It is understood that the ratification of this Agreement does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Israel." The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

7/ In a note received by the Secretary-General on 14 December 1978, the Government of India clarified that the reservation made with regard to article 14 of the Protocol relates only to paragraph 2(b) of article 36 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

[8] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 26 December 1973, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations made the following statement:

"The instrument of acceptance by the Government of Kuwait of the Protocol contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Protocol. That statement, therefore, possesses no legal validity whatsoever.

"The Government of Israel utterly rejects that statement and will proceed on the assumption that it has no validity as to the rights and duties of any State Party to the said treaties.

"The declaration of the Government of Kuwait cannot in any way affect Kuwait's obligations under whatever other obligations are binding upon that State by virtue of general international law.

"The Government of Israel, will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt toward the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

A communication, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 11 May 1979 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Iraq.

18. SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 25 MARCH 1972 AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

Done at New York on 8 August 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 18 of the Protocol of 25 March 1972.
REGISTRATION: 8 August 1975, No. 14152.
TEXT: E/CONF.63/9 (amendments).

The text of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 was established by the Secretary-General in accordance with article 22 of the Protocol.

State	Ratification or accession in respect of the Protocol of 25 March 1972 or participation in the Convention after entry into force of the amending Protocol of 25 March 1972	Ratification, accession (a) in respect of the Convention as amended
Argentina	16 Nov 1973	
Australia	22 Nov 1972	
Austria	1 Feb 1978	
Bahamas	23 Nov 1976	
Bangladesh	9 May 1980	
Barbados	21 Jun 1976	
Benin	6 Nov 1973	
Bolivia		23 Sep 1976 a
Brazil	16 May 1973	
Canada	5 Aug 1976	
Chile	19 Dec 1975	
Colombia	3 Mar 1975	
Costa Rica	14 Feb 1973	
Cyprus	30 Nov 1973	
Denmark	18 Apr 1975	
Ecuador	25 Jul 1973	
Egypt	14 Jan 1974	
Fiji	21 Nov 1973	
Finland	12 Jan 1973	
France	4 Sep 1975	
Gabon		14 Oct 1981 a
Germany, Federal Republic of	20 Feb 1975	
Guatemala	9 Dec 1975	
Haiti	29 Jan 1973	
Holy See	7 Jan 1976	
Honduras	8 Aug 1979	
Iceland	18 Dec 1974	
India	14 Dec 1978	
Indonesia	3 Sep 1976	
Iraq	25 Sep 1978	
Ireland	16 Dec 1980	
Israel	1 Feb 1974	
Italy	14 Apr 1975	
Ivory Coast	28 Feb 1973	
Japan	27 Sep 1973	
Jordan	28 Feb 1973	
Kenya	9 Feb 1973	
Kuwait	7 Nov 1973	
Lesotho	4 Nov 1974	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	27 Sep 1978	
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1976	
Madagascar	20 Jun 1974	
Malawi	4 Oct 1973	
Malaysia	20 Apr 1978	
Mexico	27 Apr 1977	
Monaco	30 Dec 1975	
Niger	28 Dec 1973	
Nigeria		24 Jun 1981 a
Norway	12 Nov 1973	
Panama	19 Oct 1972	
Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980	
Paraguay	20 Jun 1973	
Peru	12 Sep 1977	
Philippines	7 Jun 1974	
Portugal	20 Apr 1979	
Republic of Korea	25 Jan 1973	
Romania	14 Jan 1974	
Rwanda		15 Jul 1981 a
Senegal	25 Mar 1974	
Singapore	9 Jul 1975	
South Africa	16 Dec 1975	
Spain	4 Jan 1977	
Sri Lanka	29 Jun 1981	
Sweden	5 Dec 1972	
Syrian Arab Republic	1 Feb 1974	
Thailand	9 Jan 1975	
Togo	10 Nov 1976	
Tonga	5 Sep 1973	
Trinidad and Tobago	23 Jul 1979[1]	
Tunisia	29 Jun 1976	
United Kingdom	20 Jun 1978	
United Republic of Cameroon	30 May 1974	
United States of America	1 Nov 1972	
Uruguay	31 Oct 1975	
Yugoslavia	23 Jun 1978	
Zaire	15 Jul 1976	

Declarations and Reservations

[See text of declarations and reservations made in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VI.15) and of the amending Protocol of 25 March 1972 (chapter VI.17)]

CHAPTER VII. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

I. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1921, AND THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V.[1]
REGISTRATION: 24 April 1950, No. 770.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 53, p. 13.

The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 126 (II)[2] of 20 October 1947.

State	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature(s), acceptance
Afghanistan		12 Nov 1947 s
Albania		25 Jul 1949
Australia		13 Nov 1947 s
Austria		7 Jun 1950 s
Belgium		12 Nov 1947 s
Brazil	17 Mar 1948	6 Apr 1950
Burma		13 May 1949 s
Canada		24 Nov 1947 s
China[3]		12 Nov 1947 s
Cuba		16 Mar 1981
Czechoslovakia		12 Nov 1947 s
Denmark	12 Nov 1947	21 Nov 1949
Egypt		12 Nov 1947 s
Finland		6 Jan 1949
German Democratic Republic		16 Jul 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]		29 May 1973
Greece	9 Mar 1951	5 Apr 1960
Hungary		2 Feb 1950 s
India		12 Nov 1947 s
Iran	16 Jul 1953	
Ireland		19 Jul 1961
Italy		5 Jan 1949
Ivory Coast		5 Nov 1962 s
Jamaica		16 Mar 1965
Lebanon		12 Nov 1947 s
Luxembourg	12 Nov 1947	14 Mar 1955
Malta		27 Feb 1975
Mexico		12 Nov 1947 s
Netherlands	12 Nov 1947	7 Mar 1949
Nicaragua	12 Nov 1947	21 Apr 1950
Niger		7 Dec 1964
Norway	12 Nov 1947	28 Nov 1947
Pakistan		12 Nov 1947 s
Poland		21 Dec 1950
Romania		2 Nov 1950 s
Sierra Leone		13 Aug 1962 s
Singapore		26 Oct 1966
South Africa		12 Nov 1947 s
Sweden		9 Jun 1948 s
Syrian Arab Republic		17 Nov 1947 s
Turkey		12 Nov 1947 s
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		18 Dec 1947 s
Yugoslavia		12 Nov 1947 s

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

Upon acceptance:

Declaration

The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that article 10 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and article 7 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933, as amended in the annex to the Protocol done at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947, are discriminatory in that they deny States which are not Members of the United Nations and to which the Economic and Social Council does not officially communicate the Conventions as amended by the Protocol the right to accede to the Conventions as so amended, this bein contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of States.

MALTA

"In accepting the above-mentioned Protocol, Malta considers itself bound only in so far as the Protocol applies to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 to which Malta is a party."

PAKISTAN

". . . In accordance with paragraph 4 of the Schedule to the Indian Independence Order, 1947, Pakistan considers herself a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic of Women and Children concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 by the fact that India became a party to the above-mentioned Convention before 15 August 1947."

NOTES:

1/ The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force in respect of both Conventions on 24 April 1950, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Resolutions (A/519), p. 32.

3/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1)..

4/ The instrument of acceptance by the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration:

> ". . . The said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

With reference to the above declaration, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (communication received on 4 December 1973):

> The 1921 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children and the 1933 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, as amended by the 1947 Protocol, and also the 1904 International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic and the 1910 International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as amended by the 1949 Protocol, deal with matters related to the territory of the countries Parties to the Conventions and to the exercise of authority by the Parties. As is well known, the western sector of Berlin is not an integral part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be governed by it. In that connexion, the Soviet Union regards the above-mentioned statement by the Federal Republic of Germany as unlawful and as having no legal force, with all the consequences that flow therefrom, since the extension of the force of the said treaty instruments to the western sector of Berlin raises questions relating to its status, thus conflicting with the relevant provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971.

Czechoslovakia (communication received on 6 December 1973):

> "The Czechoslovak party is willing to take due notice of the above declaration of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the extension of force of the Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 and of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933 and of the Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 to apply also to Berlin (West) only on the understanding that this extension of force is carried out in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and in accordance with the established procedures."

German Democratic Republic (communication accompanying the instrument of acceptance):

> With regard to the application to Berlin (West) of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children of 30 September 1921 as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947 the German Democratic Republic states in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it. The statement of the Federal Republic of Germany that this Convention as amended by the said Protocol was also to be extended to Berlin (West) is contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement which stipulates that agreements concerning the status of Berlin (West) must not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany. Consequently, the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany can have no legal effects.

France, United Kingdom, United States of America (communication received on 17 July 1974):

> "In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.
>
> "The purpose and effect of the established procedures referred to above, which were specifically endorsed in Annex IV A and B to the Quadripartite Agreement, are precisely to

ensure that agreements and arrangements to be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that questions of security and status remain unaffected and to take account of the fact that these Sectors continue not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. The extension to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Conventions of 1921 and 1933, as amended by the Protocol of 1947, and of the Agreement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910, as amended by the Protocol of 1949, received the prior authorization, under these established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The rights and responsibilities of the Governments of those three countries remain unaffected thereby. There is thus no question that the extension to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Conventions of 1921 and 1933, as amended by the Protocol of 1947, and the Agreement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910, as amended by the Protocol of 1949, is in any way inconsistent with the Quadripartite Agreement.

"Accordingly, the application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Conventions of 1921 and 1933, as amended by the Protocol of 1947, and the Agreement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910, as amended by the Protocol of 1949, continues in full force and effect."

Federal Republic of Germany (communication received on 27 August 1974):

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position set out in the Note of the Three Powers. The extension of the Protocols to Berlin (West) continues in full force and effect."

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (8 July 1975--in relation to the declaration by the German Democratic Republic received on 27 August 1974):

"The communication mentioned in [the Note] listed above refers to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement was concluded in Berlin between the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. [The Government sending these communications is not a party to the Quadripartite Agreement and is] therefore not competent to make authoritative comments on its provisions.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring the following to the attention of the States Parties to the instruments referred to in the above-mentioned communications. When authorising the extension of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured in accordance with established procedures that those instruments are applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status.

"Accordingly, the application of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975):

"By their Note of 8 July 1975, disseminated by Circular Note . . . C.N.196.1975.TREATIES-1 of 13 August 1975, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communications referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Note of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned instruments extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1921 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1950, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 24 April 1950, No. 771.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 53, p. 39.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947	Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947
Afghanistan	12 Nov 1947	
Albania	25 Jul 1949	
Algeria		31 Oct 1963
Australia	13 Nov 1947	
Austria	7 Jun 1950	
Belgium	12 Nov 1947	
Brazil	6 Apr 1950	
Burma	13 May 1949	
Canada	24 Nov 1947	
China[1]	12 Nov 1947	
Cuba	16 May 1981	
Czechoslovakia	12 Nov 1947	
Denmark	21 Nov 1949	
Egypt	12 Nov 1947	
Finland	6 Jan 1949	
German Democratic Republic[2]	16 Jul 1974	
Germany, Federal Republic of	29 May 1973	
Greece	5 Apr 1960	
Hungary	2 Feb 1950	
India	12 Nov 1947	
Ireland	19 Jul 1961	
Italy	5 Jan 1949	
Jamaica	16 Mar 1965	
Lebanon	12 Nov 1947	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		17 Feb 1959
Luxembourg	14 Mar 1955	
Madagascar		18 Feb 1963
Malawi		25 Feb 1966
Malta	27 Feb 1975	
Mexico	12 Nov 1947	
Netherlands	7 Mar 1949	
Nicaragua	24 Apr 1950	
Norway	28 Nov 1947	
Pakistan	12 Nov 1947	
Philippines		30 Sep 1954
Poland	21 Dec 1950	
Romania	2 Nov 1950	
Sierra Leone	13 Aug 1962	
Singapore	26 Oct 1966	
South Africa	12 Nov 1947	
Sweden	9 Jun 1948	
Syrian Arab Republic	17 Nov 1947	
Turkey	12 Nov 1947	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Dec 1947	
Yugoslavia	12 Nov 1947	

Declarations and Reservations

[See the text of the declarations and reservations in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VII.5) and the amending Protocol of 12 November 1947 (chapter VII.1).]

NOTES:

[1] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc,. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[2] A notification of reapplication of the Convention of 30 September 1921 was received on 21 February 1974 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Geneva, September 30th, 1921[1]

IN FORCE (Article 11).[2]

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan (April 10th, 1935 a)
Albania (October 13th, 1924)
Austria (August 9th, 1922)
Belgium (June 15th, 1922)
Brazil (August 18th, 1933)
British Empire (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include the Island of Newfoundland, the British Colonies and Protectorates, the Island of Nauru, or any territories administered under mandates by Great Britain.

Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Trinidad and Tobago (September 18th, 1922 a)
British Guiana and Fiji (October 24th, 1922 a)
Jamaica and Mauritius (March 7th, 1924 a)
Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 a)
Falkland Islands and Dependencies (May 8th, 1924 a)
Gold Coast Colony (July 3rd, 1924 a)
Sierra Leone (Colony) (November 16th, 1927 a)
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Tanganyika (Territory), Uganda (Protectorate) (April 10th, 1931 a)
British Solomon Islands (Protectorate), Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Colony), Palestine (including Trans-Jordan), Sarawak (Protected State) (November 2nd, 1931 a)
Zanzibar (Protectorate) (January 14th, 1932 a)
Burma[3]

Burma reserves the right at her discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph B of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and under Article 5 of the 1921 Convention.

Canada (June 28th, 1922)
Australia (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of New Guinea.

Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea, Nauru (September 2nd, 1936)
New Zealand (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

Union of South Africa (June 28th, 1922)
Ireland (May 18th, 1934 a)
India (June 28th, 1922)

Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.

Bulgaria (April 29th, 1925 a)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Chile (January 15th, 1929)
China[4] (February 24th, 1926)
Colombia (November 8th, 1934)
Cuba (May 7th, 1923)
Czechoslovakia (September 29th, 1923)
Denmark (April 23rd, 1931 a)[5]

This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.

Egypt (April 13th, 1932 a)
Estonia (February 28th, 1930)
Finland (August 16th, 1926 a)
France (March 1st, 1926 a)

Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate.

Syria and Lebanon (June 2nd, 1930 a)
Germany (July 8th, 1924)
Greece (April 9th, 1923)
Hungary (April 25th, 1925)
Iran (March 28th, 1933)
Iraq (May 15th, 1925 a)

The Government of Iraq desire to reserve to themselves the right to fix an age-limit lower than that specified in Article 5 of the Convention.

Italy (June 30th, 1924)
Italian Colonies (July 27th, 1922 a)

Subject to the age-limit for native women and children, referred to in Article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.

Japan (December 15th, 1925)

Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese portion of Saghalien Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.

Latvia (February 12th, 1924)
Lithuania (September 14th, 1931)
Luxembourg (December 31st, 1929 a)
Mexico (May 10th, 1932 a)
Monaco (July 18th, 1931 a)
The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 19th, 1923)
Nicaragua (December 12th, 1935 a)
Norway (August 16th, 1922)
Poland (October 8th, 1924)
Portugal (December 1st, 1923)
Romania (September 5th, 1923)
Spain (May 12th, 1924 a)

Does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

Sudan (June 1st, 1932 a)
Sweden (June 9th, 1925)
Switzerland (January 20th, 1926)
Thailand (July 13th, 1922)

With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and Article 5 of this

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Thailand.

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Argentine Republic (a)
Costa Rica

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Turkey	(April 15th, 1937 a)
Uruguay	(October 21st, 1924 a)
Yugoslavia	(May 2nd, 1929 a)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Panama (a)
Peru (a)

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976 d
Byelorussian SSR	21 May 1948 a
Cyprus	16 May 1963 d
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d
German Democratic Republic[6]	
Ghana	7 Apr 1958 d
Jamaica	30 Jul 1964 d
Malta	24 Mar 1967 d
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Pakistan	12 Nov 1947 d
Sierra Leone . .	13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore	7 Jun 1966 d
Trinidad and Tobago	11 Apr 1966 d
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	18 Dec 1947 a
Zambia	26 Mar 1973 d

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 269. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 9, p. 415.

[2] Article 11.--"The present Convention shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession".

[3] See note 3 in part II, chapter 2.

[4] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[5] According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

[6] In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 8 March 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 2 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974, concerning the application, as from 8 March 1958, of the International Convention of 30 September 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Convention when it established its status as a party by way of succession."

4. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1950, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 24 April 1950, No. 772.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 53, p. 49.

State	Definitive signature of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947	Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947
Afghanistan	12 Nov 1947	
Algeria		31 Oct 1963
Australia	13 Nov 1947	
Austria	7 Jun 1950	
Belgium	12 Nov 1947	
Brazil	6 Apr 1950	
Cuba	16 May 1981	
Czechoslovakia	12 Nov 1947	
Finland	6 Jan 1949	
German Democratic Republic		16 Jul 1974
Greece	5 Apr 1960	
Hungary	2 Feb 1950	
Ireland	19 Jul 1961	
Ivory Coast	5 Nov 1962	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		17 Feb 1959
Luxembourg		14 Mar 1955
Madagascar		12 Feb 1964
Mali		2 Feb 1973
Mexico	12 Nov 1947	
Netherlands	7 Mar 1949	
Nicaragua	24 Apr 1950	
Niger	7 Dec 1964	
Norway	28 Nov 1947	
Philippines		30 Sep 1954
Poland	21 Dec 1950	
Romania	2 Nov 1950	
Singapore		26 Oct 1966
South Africa	12 Nov 1947	
Sweden	9 Jun 1948	
Turkey	12 Nov 1947	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Dec 1947	

Declarations and Reservations

[See also the text of the declarations and reservations in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VII.5) and the amending Protocol of 12 November 1947 (chapter VII.1).]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 4 of the Convention as amended by the Protocol, according to which disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which have not been settled through negotiation shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the parties have not agreed on another way of adjustment. With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in every single case the consent of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary to submit a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Declaration:

The German Democratic Republic, in its attitude towards article 1 of the Convention, in so far as it concerns the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories, is guided by the stipulations of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which sets forth the need for an early and unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

5. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE

Geneva, October 11th, 1933[1]

IN FORCE since August 24th, 1934 (Article 8).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan	(April 19th, 1935 a)
Australia (Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.)	(September 2nd, 1936)
Austria	(August 7th, 1936)
Union of South Africa	(November 20th, 1935)
Belgium With reservation as regards Article 10.	(June 11th, 1936)
Brazil	(June 24th, 1938 a)
Bulgaria	(December 19th, 1934)
Chile	(March 20th, 1935)
Cuba	(June 25th, 1936 a)
Czechoslovakia	(July 27th, 1935)
Finland	(December 21st, 1936 a)
Greece	(August 20th, 1937)
Hungary	(August 12th, 1935)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Iran	(April 12th, 1935 a)
Ireland	(May 25th, 1938 a)
Latvia	(September 17th, 1935)
Mexico	(May 3rd, 1938 a)
The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao	(September 20th, 1935)
Nicararagua	(December 12th, 1935 a)
Norway	(June 26th, 1935 a)
Poland	(December 8th, 1937)
Portugal	(January 7th, 1937)
Romania	(June 6th, 1935 a)
Sudan	(June 13th, 1934 a)
Sweden	(June 25th, 1934)
Switzerland	(July 17th, 1934)
Turkey	(March 19th, 1941 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations.
China
Germany
Lithuania
Monaco
Panama
Spain
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Benin	4 Apr 1962 d
Byelorussian SSR	21 May 1948 a
Congo	15 Oct 1962 d
Central African Republic . .	4 Sep 1962 d
France	8 Jan 1947
Ivory Coast . .	8 Dec 1961 d

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Niger	25 Aug 1961 d
Senegal	2 May 1963 d
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . .	18 Dec 1947 a
United Republic of Cameroon .	27 Oct 1961 d

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 3476. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 150, p. 431.

6. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904, AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5.[1]
REGISTRATION: 4 May 1949, No. 44.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 30, p. 23.

The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 256 (III)[2] of 3 December 1948.

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature (s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Australia[3] . . .		8 Dec 1949 s
Austria		7 Jun 1950 s
Bahamas		10 Jun 1976 d
Belgium	20 May 1949	13 Oct 1952
Brazil	4 May 1949	
Canada		4 May 1949 s
Chile		20 Jun 1949 s
China[4].		4 May 1949 s
Cuba	4 May 1949	4 Aug 1965
Czechoslovakia .	9 May 1949	21 Jun 1951
Denmark	21 Nov 1949	1 Mar 1950
Egypt	9 May 1949	16 Sep 1949
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		31 Oct 1949
France		5 May 1949 s
German Democratic Republic . . .		16 Jul 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of[5]. .		29 May 1973
India	12 May 1949	28 Dec 1949
Iran	28 Dec 1949	30 Dec 1959
Iraq		1 Jun 1949 s
Ireland		19 Jul 1961
Italy		13 Nov 1952
Luxembourg . . .	4 May 1949	14 Mar 1955
Netherlands . . .	2 Jun 1949	26 Sep 1950
Norway		4 May 1949 s
Pakistan	13 May 1949	16 Jun 1952
South Africa . .	22 Aug 1950	14 Aug 1951
Sri Lanka		14 Jul 1949 s
Sweden		25 Feb 1952 s
Switzerland . . .		23 Sep 1949
Turkey	4 May 1949	13 Sep 1950
United Kingdom .		4 May 1949 s
United States of America . .	4 May 1949	14 Aug 1950
Yugoslavia . . .	4 May 1949	16 Apr 1951

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba ratifies the present Protocol in order to co-operate in the supervision by the United Nations, as depositary, of all treaties drawn up prior to its establishment by international organizations which have ceased to exist, since, owing to the social and economic measures taken in Cuba under the revolutionary laws to increase employment opportunities for the mass of the people, the white slave traffic has been stamped out, the social evils inherited from former periods which were its main cause, unemployment and idleness, having been eliminated; and moreover, the fact that this Protocol shall likewise apply to colonial countries on a basis of equality shall not be taken to mean any acceptance of the position of subjection of these countries, since not only is it a fundamental principle of Cuba's present policy strongly to condemn colonialism and to proclaim the right of peoples under colonial rule to achieve national liberation, but colonialism has been denounced by the United Nations."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic, in its attitude towards the new wording of article 11, paragraphs 1 and 5, of the Convention, in so far as it concerns the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories, is guided by the stipulations of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which sets forth the need for an early and unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

NOTES:

[1] The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 21 June 1951 in respect of the Agreement of 18 May 1904, and on 14 August 1951 in respect of the Convention of 4 May 1910, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

[2] _Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions_ (A/810), p. 164.

[3] In a notification made on signature, the Government of Australia declared that it extends the application of the Protocol to all territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible.

[4] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[5] With the following declaration:

> ". . . The said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications were received from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (on 4 December 1973), Czechoslovakia (6 December 1973), the German Democratic Republic (16 July 1974), France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (17 July 1974 and 8 July 1975) and the Federal Republic of Germany (27 August 1974 and 19 September 1975). The said communications are identical in essence, _mutatis mutandis,_ to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 4 in chapter VII.1.

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 4 MAY 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949 entered into force, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 21 June 1951, No. 1257.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 92, p. 19.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949 or succession to the Agreement and the said Protocol	Accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Australia	8 Dec 1949	
Austria	7 Jun 1950	
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976	
Belgium	13 Oct 1952	
Benin		4 Apr 1962 d
Canada	4 May 1949	
Central African Republic . . .		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	20 Jun 1949	
China[1].	4 May 1949	
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Cuba	4 Aug 1965	
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Czechoslovakia .	21 Jun 1951	
Denmark	1 Mar 1950	
Egypt	16 Sep 1949	
Fiji	12 Jun 1972	
Finland	31 Oct 1949	
France	5 May 1949	
German Democratic Republic[2]		
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	29 May 1973	
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
India	28 Dec 1949	
Iran	30 Dec 1959	
Iraq	1 Jun 1949	
Ireland	19 Jul 1961	
Italy	13 Nov 1952	
Ivory Coast . . .		8 Dec 1961 d
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Luxembourg . . .	14 Mar 1955	
Madagascar . . .		9 Oct 1963 d
Malawi		10 Jun 1965 a
Mali		2 Feb 1973 d
Malta		24 Mar 1967 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico		21 Feb 1956 a
Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Netherlands . . .	26 Sep 1950	
Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	4 May 1949	
Pakistan	16 Jun 1952	
Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Sierra Leone . .		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		7 Jun 1966 d
South Africa . .	14 Aug 1951	
Sri Lanka	14 Jul 1949	
Sweden	25 Feb 1952	
Switzerland . . .	23 Sep 1949	
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey	13 Sep 1950	
United Kingdom .	4 May 1949	
United Republic of Cameroon . .		3 Nov 1961 d
United Republic of Tanzania . .		18 Mar 1963 a
United States of America . .	14 Aug 1950	
Yugoslavia . . .	26 Apr 1951	
Zambia		26 Mar 1973 d

Declarations and Reservations

[See the text of the declarations and reservations in respect of the unamended Agreement (chapter VII.8) and the amending Protocol of 4 May 1949 (chapter VII.6).]

NOTES:

1/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

2/ A notification of reapplication of the Agreement of 18 May 1904 was received on 16 July 1974 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. As an instrument of acceptance of the amending Protocol of 4 May 1949 was deposited with the Secretary-General on the same date on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the latter has been applying the Agreement as amended since 16 July 1974.

8. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC"

Signed at Paris on 18 May 1904[1]

IN FORCE since 18 July 1905 (article 8).

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Agreement.

(1) States which ratified the Agreement

- Belgium
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Russia
- Spain
- Sweden and Norway
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

(2) States which acceded to the Agreement

- Austria-Hungary
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Colombia
- Czechoslovakia
- Lebanon[2]
- Luxembourg
- Poland
- United States of America

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

- German colonies
- Iceland and Danish West Indies
- Australia
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- British Central Africa
- British Guinea and Guiana
- British Solomon Islands
- Burma
- Canada
- Fiji Islands
- Gambia
- Gibraltar
- Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- Gold Coast
- Hong Kong
- India
- Jamaica
- Leeward Islands
- Malta
- New Zealand
- Northern Nigeria
- Palestine and Transjordan
- St. Helena
- Sarawak
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Somaliland
- Southern Rhodesia
- Sri Lanka
- Trinidad
- Uganda
- Wei-hai-wei
- Windward Islands
- Zanzibar
- French colonies
- Eritrea
- Netherlands colonies

(4) The following colonies, dominions and protectorates consented to concur in article I of the Agreement

- Basutoland
- Bechuanaland
- Bermuda
- British East Africa
- British Honduras
- Cape Town
- Cyprus
- Natal
- Orange River Colony
- Southern Nigeria
- Straits Settlements
- Transvaal

(5) States and territories on behalf of which accession to the Convention of 4 May 1910 on the White Slave Traffic entailed *ipso facto* accession to the Agreement of 18 May 1904 by virtue of article 8 of the Convention of 1910

- Chile
- Cuba
- Egypt
- Finland
- Irish Free State
- Lithuania
- Norway
- Persia
- Siam
- Estonia
- Newfoundland
- Tanganyika
- Union of South Africa
- Kenya
- Nyasaland
- Papua and Norfolk
- Grenada
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent
- Isle of Man
- Japan
- China
- Yugoslavia
- New Guinea
- Nauru
- Jersey
- Guernsey
- Falkland Islands
- Iraq
- Sudan
- Turkey
- Uruguay
- Monaco
- Morocco
- Tunisia
- Mauritius

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Notification of succession
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976
Fiji	12 Jun 1972
German Democratic Republic[3]	

NOTES:

[1] Registered under No. 11: see League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. I, p. 83.

[2] The instrument of accession by the Government of Lebanon was deposited with the Secretary-General on 20 June 1949.

[3] In a notification received on 16 July 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Agreement as from 10 August 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 2 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 17 June 1974, concerning the application, as from 10 August 1958, of the International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the "White Slave Traffic", the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Agreement for the Suppression of the 'White Slave Traffic', May 18th, 1904 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

9. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 4 MAY 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 August 1951, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949 entered into force, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 14 August 1951, No. 1358.

TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 98, p. 101.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949, or succession to the Convention and the said Protocol	Accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Australia	8 Dec 1949	
Austria	7 Jun 1950	
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976	
Belgium	13 Oct 1952	
Benin		4 Apr 1962 d
Canada	4 May 1949	
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	20 Jun 1949	
China[1]	4 May 1949	
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Cuba	4 Aug 1965	
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Czechoslovakia	21 Jun 1951	
Denmark	1 Mar 1950	
Egypt	16 Sep 1949	
Fiji	12 Jun 1972	
Finland	31 Oct 1949	
France	5 May 1949	
German Democratic Republic[2]		
Germany, Federal Republic of	29 May 1973	
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
India	28 Dec 1949	
Iran	30 Dec 1959	
Iraq	1 Jun 1949	
Ireland	19 Jul 1961	
Italy	13 Nov 1952	
Ivory Coast		8 Dec 1961 d
Jamaica		17 Mar 1965 d
Luxembourg	14 Mar 1955	
Madagascar		9 Oct 1963 d
Malawi		10 Jun 1965 a
Mali		2 Feb 1973 d
Malta		24 Mar 1967 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico		21 Feb 1956 a
Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Netherlands	26 Sep 1950	
Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Norway	4 May 1949	
Pakistan	16 Jun 1952	
Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		7 Jun 1966 d
South Africa	14 Aug 1951	
Sri Lanka	14 Jul 1949	
Sweden	25 Feb 1952	
Switzerland	23 Sep 1949	
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey	13 Sep 1950	
United Kingdom	4 May 1949	
United Republic of Cameroon		3 Nov 1961 d
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Mar 1963 a
Yugoslavia	26 Apr 1951	
Zambia		26 Mar 1973 d

Declarations and Reservations

[See the text of the declarations and reservations in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VII.10) and the amending Protocol of 4 May 1949 (chapter VII.6).]

NOTES:

1/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

2/ A notification of reapplication of the Convention of 4 May 1910 was received on 16 July 1974 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. As an instrument of acceptance of the amending Protocol of 4 May 1949 was deposited with the Secretary-General on the same date on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the latter has been applying the Convention as amended since 16 July 1974.

10. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

Signed at Paris on 4 May 1910[1]

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Convention.

(1) States which ratified the Convention

- Austria-Hungary
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Russia
- Spain
- Sweden

(2) States which acceded to the Convention

- Bulgaria
- Chile
- China[2]
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Czechoslovakia
- Egypt
- Estonia
- Finland
- Irish Free State
- Japan
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Monaco
- Norway
- Persia
- Poland
- Siam
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Uruguay
- Yugoslavia

(3) The Convention was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

- French colonies, Morocco, Tunisia
- Netherlands East and West Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
- Canada
- Union of South Africa
- Newfoundland
- New Zealand
- Bahamas
- Sri Lanka
- Cyprus
- Kenya
- Fiji Islands
- Gilbraltar
- Hong Kong
- Jamaica
- Malta
- Nyasaland
- Southern Rhodesia
- Straits Settlements
- Trinidad
- Australia
- Papua and Norfolk
- India
- Barbados
- British Honduras
- Grenada
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent
- Seychelles
- British Guiana
- Isle of Man
- Jersey
- Guernsey
- Mauritius
- Leeward Islands
- Falkland Islands
- Gold Coast
- Iraq
- Gambia
- Uganda
- Tanganyika
- Burma
- New Guinea
- Nauru
- Sudan
- Sierra Leone
- Palestine and Transjordan
- Sarawak
- Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- British Solomon Islands
- Zanzibar

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976 d	Lebanon	22 Sep 1949 a
German Democratic Republic[3]		Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d

NOTES:

[1] Great Britain, Treaty Series No. 20 (1912). This Convention is listed under No. 8a in the League of Nations Treaty Series and in the United Nations Treaty Series.

[2] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] In a notification received on 16 July 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 10 August 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 2 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 17 June 1974, concerning the application, as from 10 August 1958, of the International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, May 4th 1910 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

11. (a) CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 21 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with article 24.
REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 271.

The Convention was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 317 (IV)[1] of 2 December 1949.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina		15 Nov 1957 a
Belgium		22 Jun 1965 a
Brazil	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1955 a
Burma	14 Mar 1956	
Byelorussian SSR		24 Aug 1956 a
Central African Republic		29 Sep 1981 a
Congo		25 Aug 1977 a
Cuba		4 Sep 1952 a
Czechoslovakia		14 Mar 1958 a
Denmark	12 Feb 1951	
Djibouti		21 Mar 1979 a
Ecuador	24 Mar 1950	3 Apr 1979
Egypt		12 Jun 1959 a
Ethiopia		10 Sep 1981 a
Finland	27 Feb 1953	8 Jun 1972
France		19 Nov 1960 a
German Democratic Republic		16 Jul 1974 a
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 a
Haiti		26 Aug 1953 a
Honduras	13 Apr 1954	
Hungary		29 Sep 1955 a
India	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953
Iran	16 Jul 1953	
Iraq		22 Sep 1955 a
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a
Italy		18 Jan 1980 a
Japan		1 May 1958 a
Jordan		13 Apr 1976 a
Kuwait		20 Nov 1968 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		14 Apr 1978 a
Liberia	21 Mar 1950	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		3 Dec 1956 a
Luxembourg	9 Oct 1950	
Malawi		13 Oct 1965 a
Mali		23 Dec 1964 a
Mexico		21 Feb 1956 a
Morocco		17 Aug 1973 a
Niger		10 Jun 1977 a
Norway		23 Jan 1952 a
Pakistan	21 Mar 1950	11 Jul 1952
Philippines	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Poland		2 Jun 1952 a
Republic of Korea		13 Feb 1962 a
Romania		15 Feb 1955 a
Senegal		19 Jul 1979 a
Singapore		26 Oct 1966 a
South Africa	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
Spain		18 Jun 1962 a
Sri Lanka		15 Apr 1958 a
Syrian Arab Republic[2]		12 Jun 1959 a
Ukrainian SSR		15 Nov 1954 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		11 Aug 1954 a
Upper Volta		27 Aug 1962 a
Venezuela		18 Dec 1968 a
Yugoslavia	6 Feb 1951	26 Apr 1951

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

Declaration:

Thanks to the conditions created by the popular democratic régime in Albania, the offences covered by this Convention do not find favourable ground for development there, since the social conditions which give rise to such offences have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the importance of the campaign against these offences in the countries where they still exist and the international importance of that campaign, the People's Republic of Albania has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which stipulates that any dispute between the parties to the Convention relating to its interpretation, application or execution shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. The People's Republic of Albania declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court in that connexion, it will continue to maintain as in the past that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, which provides for the compulsory competence of the International Court of Justice and declares that the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

BULGARIA[3]

Declaration:
The offences referred to in the Convention are unknown under the socialist régime of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the conditions favouring them have been eliminated. Nevertheless, since it is important to counteract these offences in the countries where they still exist, and since it is important to the international community that such action should be taken, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted by the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 2 December 1949.

Reservation to article 22:
The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares, with respect to the competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, that the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in each particular case before any dispute whatsoever can be referred to the Court.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC[3, 4]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

ETHIOPIA

Reservation
"Socialist Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by article 22 of the Convention."

FINLAND

Reservation to article 9:
"A reservation to article 9 to the effect that Finland reserves itself the right to leave the decision whether its citizens will or will not be prosecuted for a crime committed abroad to Finland's competent authority;"

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that, until further notice, this Convention will only be applicable to the metropolitan territory of the French Republic.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation:
The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, according to which disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which have not been settled through negotiation shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the parties have agreed on another way of adjustment. With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in every single case the consent of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary to submit a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Declaration:
The German Democratic Republic, in its attitude towards article 23 of the Convention, in so far as it concerns the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories, is guided by the stipulations of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [Res. 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960], which sets forth the need for an early and unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

HUNGARY[3, 4]

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares explicit reservation concerning Article 22 of the Convention being its view that the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice may be based solely on the previous voluntary submission of all parties interested."

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Lao People's Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which state that disputes between the Parties to the Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. The Lao People's Democratic Republic declares that, with respect to the competence of the International Court concerning disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention, for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is necessary.

MALAWI

". . . The Government of Malawi accedes to this Convention with the exception of article 22 thereof, the effects of which are reserved."

ROMANIA[3]

With the following reservation to article 22: the People's Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Declaration:

In the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic the social conditions which give rise to the offences covered by the Convention have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the international importance of suppressing these offences, the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declaration:

In the Soviet Union the social conditions which give rise to the offences covered by the Convention have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the international importance of suppressing these offences, the Government of the Soviet Union has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The Soviet Union does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Soviet Union will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Resolutions (A/125 and Corr.1 and 2), p. 33.

2/ Accession by the United Arab Republic. See note 3 in chapter I.1.

3/ The Government of Haiti informed the Secretary-General that it considers that in case of dispute it should be possible for either of the Contracting Parties concerned, without previous agreement between them, to refer a dispute to the International Court of Justice and that consequently it does not accept the reservation entered into by Bulgaria.

The Government of South Africa informed the Secretary-General that it regards article 22 as fundamental to the Convention and cannot, therefore, accept the reservation entered into by Bulgaria.

Similar communications were received by the Secretary-General from those two Governments in respect of the reservations made by the Governments of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary and Romania.

4/ See note 3 above. The Government of the Philippines informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservations made by the Governments of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Hungary because it feels that the reference to the International Court of Justice of any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention should not be made dependent on the consent of all parties.

11. (b) FINAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 21 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with the second paragraph of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 316.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a
Argentina		1 Dec 1960 a
Belgium		22 Jun 1965 a
Brazil	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1955 a
Burma	14 Mar 1956	
Byelorussian SSR[1]		24 Aug 1956 a
Cuba		4 Sep 1952 a
Czechoslovakia .		14 Mar 1958 a
Denmark	12 Feb 1951	
Ecuador	24 Mar 1950	
Egypt[1, 2]		12 Jun 1959 a
Finland	27 Feb 1953	
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 a
Haiti		26 Aug 1953 a
Honduras	13 Apr 1954	
India	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953
Iran	16 Jul 1953	
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a
Japan		1 May 1958 a
Kuwait		20 Nov 1968 a
Liberia	21 Mar 1950	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya[1] . .		3 Dec 1956 a
Luxembourg . . .	9 Oct 1950	
Mexico[1]		21 Feb 1956 a
Niger		10 Jun 1977 a
Norway		23 Jan 1952 a
Pakistan	21 Mar 1950	
Philippines . . .	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Poland		2 Jun 1952 a
Republic of Korea		13 Feb 1962 a
Romania		15 Feb 1955 a
South Africa . .	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
Spain[1].		18 Jun 1962 a
Sri Lanka		7 Aug 1958 a
Syrian Arab Republic[1] . . .		12 Jun 1959 a[2]
Ukrainian SSR . .		15 Nov 1954 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		11 Aug 1954 a
Venezuela		18 Dec 1968 a
Yugoslavia . . .	6 Feb 1951	26 Apr 1951

NOTES:

[1] In communications received on the dates indicated in parentheses, the Governments of the following States notified the Secretary-General that their instruments of accession to the Convention also apply to the Final Protocol: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (15 November 1956); Libyan Arab Republic (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (7 January 1957); Mexico (16 April 1956); Spain (23 August 1962); United Arab Republic (Egypt) (20 October 1959).

[2] Accession by the United Arab Republic. See note 3 in chapter I.1.

CHAPTER VIII. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

1. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF, AND TRAFFIC IN, OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V.[1]
REGISTRATION: 2 February 1950, No. 709.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 46, p. 169.

The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 126 (II)[2] of 20 October 1947.

State	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature (s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan . . .		12 Nov 1947 s
Albania		25 Jul 1949
Australia		13 Nov 1947 s
Austria		4 Aug 1950 s
Belgium		12 Nov 1947 s
Brazil	17 Mar 1948	3 Apr 1950
Burma		13 May 1949 s
Canada		24 Nov 1947 s
China[3]		12 Nov 1947 s
Czechoslovakia .		12 Nov 1947 s
Denmark[4]	12 Nov 1947	21 Nov 1949
Egypt		12 Nov 1947 s
Fiji		1 Nov 1971 d
Finland		6 Jan 1949
German Democratic Republic[5]		
Greece	9 Mar 1951	5 Apr 1960
Guatemala	9 Jul 1948	26 Aug 1949
Hungary		2 Feb 1950 s
India		12 Nov 1947 s
Iran	16 Jul 1953	
Ireland		28 Feb 1952
Italy		16 Jun 1949 s
Luxembourg . . .	12 Nov 1947	14 Mar 1955
Mexico		4 Feb 1948
Netherlands . . .	12 Nov 1947	7 Mar 1949
New Zealand . . .		28 Oct 1948 s
Norway	12 Nov 1947	28 Nov 1947
Pakistan		12 Nov 1947 s
Poland		21 Dec 1950
Romania		2 Nov 1950 s
Solomon Islands .		3 Sep 1981 d
South Africa . .		12 Nov 1947 s
Turkey		12 Nov 1947 s
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		18 Dec 1947 s
United Kingdom .		16 May 1949 s
Yugoslavia . . .		12 Nov 1947 s

NOTES:

[1] The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 2 February 1950, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Resolutions* (A/519), p. 32.

[3] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[4] See note 2 in chapter VIII.2.

[5] An instrument of acceptance of the Protocol was deposited on 2 December 1975 with the Secretary-General on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic. A "notification of reapplication" of the Convention of 1923 by the German Democratic Republic had been deposited with the Secretary-General on 21 February 1974 (see note 7 in chapter VIII.3).

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF, AND TRAFFIC IN, OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 February 1950, the date on which the amendments, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 2 February 1950, No. 710.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 46, p. 201.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947, or succession to the Convention and the said Protocol	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947
Afghanistan	12 Nov 1947	
Albania	25 Jul 1949	
Australia	13 Nov 1947	
Austria	4 Aug 1950	
Belgium	12 Nov 1947	
Brazil	3 Apr 1950	
Burma	13 May 1949	
Canada	24 Nov 1947	
China[1]	12 Nov 1947	
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Czechoslovakia	12 Nov 1947	
Democratic Kampuchea		30 Mar 1959 a
Denmark[2]	[21 Nov 1949]	
Egypt	12 Nov 1947	
Fiji	1 Nov 1971	
Finland	6 Jan 1949	
German Democratic Republic[3]		
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
Greece	5 Apr 1960	
Guatemala	26 Aug 1949	
Haiti		26 Aug 1953
Hungary	2 Feb 1950	
India	12 Nov 1947	
Ireland	28 Feb 1952	
Italy	16 Jun 1949	
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Jordan		11 May 1959 a
Lesotho		28 Nov 1975 d
Luxembourg	14 Mar 1955	
Madagascar		10 Apr 1963 a
Malawi		22 Jul 1965 a
Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Malta		24 Mar 1967 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	4 Feb 1948	
Netherlands	7 Mar 1949	
New Zealand	28 Oct 1948	
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	28 Nov 1947	
Pakistan	12 Nov 1947	
Poland	21 Dec 1950	
Romania	2 Nov 1950	
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Solomon Islands	3 Sep 1981	
South Africa	12 Nov 1947	
Sri Lanka		15 Apr 1958 a
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey	12 Nov 1947	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Dec 1947	
United Kingdom	16 May 1949	
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
Yugoslavia	12 Nov 1947	
Zaire		31 May 1962 d
Zambia		1 Nov 1974 d

NOTES:

[1] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[2] The instrument of denunciation of the Convention by the Government of Denmark was received on 16 August 1967. In communicating the instrument, the Government of Denmark has informed the Secretary-General that the denunciation is intended to apply also in relation to the States parties to the 1923 Convention (chapter VIII.3) which have not yet become parties to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 amending ~~the said Convention~~ (chapter VIII.1). The denunciation took effect on 16 August 1968.

[3] See note 7 in chapter VIII.3.

3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

Geneva, September 12th, 1923[1]

IN FORCE since August 7th, 1924 (Article II).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan (May 10th, 1937 a)
Albania (October 13th, 1924)
Austria (January 12th, 1925)
Belgium (July 31st, 1926)
Includes also the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Rwanda-Urundi.
Brazil (September 19th, 1931)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (December 11th, 1925)
Does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions, Protectorates or Territories under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority.
Newfoundland (December 31st, 1925 a)
Southern Rhodesia (December 31st, 1925 a)
Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gilbraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States; (b) Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu], Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar (November 3rd 1926 a)
Bahamas, Bermuda, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Palestine, St. Helena, Trans-Jordan (May 23rd, 1927 a)
Jamaica (August 22nd, 1927 a)
British Guiana (September 23rd, 1929 a)
Burma[2]
Canada (May 23rd, 1924 a)
Australia (including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru) (June 29th, 1935 a)
New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa (December 11th, 1925)
Union of South Africa, including the mandated territory of South West Africa (Dec. 11th, 1925)
Ireland (September 15th, 1930)
India (December 11th, 1925)
Bulgaria (July 1st, 1924)
China[3] (February 24th, 1926)
Colombia (November 8th, 1934)
Cuba (September 20th, 1934)
Czechoslovakia (April 11th, 1927)
Denmark[4] (May 6th, 1930)

With regard to Article IV, see also Article I. The acts mentioned in Article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law only if they fall within the provisions of Article 184 of the Danish Penal Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by Article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Egypt (October 29th, 1924 a)
Estonia (March 10th, 1936 a)
Finland (June 29th, 1925)
France (January 16th, 1940)
The French Government does not assume any obligation as regards its colonies or Protectorates or the Territories placed under its mandate.
Morocco (May 7th, 1940 a)
Germany (May 11th, 1925)
Greece (October 9th, 1929)
Guatemala (October 25th, 1933 a)
Hungary (February 12th, 1929)
Iran (September 28th, 1932)
Iraq (April 26th, 1929 a)
Italy (July 8th, 1924)
Japan (May 13th, 1936)
The provisions of Article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.[5]
Latvia (October 7th, 1925)
Luxembourg[6] (August 10th, 1927)
Subject to reservation "that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxembourg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxembourg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy".
San Marino (April 21st, 1926 a)
Monaco (May 11th, 1925)
The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 13th, 1927)
Norway (May 8th, 1929 a)
Paraguay (October 21st, 1933 a)
Poland (March 8th, 1927)
Portugal (October 4th, 1927)
Romania (June 7th, 1926)
Salvador (July 2nd, 1937)
Spain (December 19th, 1924)
Switzerland (January 20th, 1926)
Thailand (July 28th, 1924)
The Thai Government reserve full right to en-

Ratifications or definitive accessions

force the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Thailand in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Thai legislation to such foreigners.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Turkey	(September 12th, 1929)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(July 8th, 1935 a)
Yusgoslavia	(May 2nd, 1929)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Argentine Republic (a)
Costa Rica
Honduras
Lithuania
Panama
Peru (a)
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d	Mexico	9 Jan 1948 a
German Democratic Republic[7]		Solomon Islands	3 Sep 1981 d
Germany, Federal Republic of[8]			

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 685. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 27, p. 213.

2/ See note 3 in part II, chapter 2.

3/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

4/ See note 2 in chapter VIII.2.

5/ By a communication dated February 14th, 1936, the Japanese Government withdrew the declaration regarding Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto and the territories under Japanese mandate, expressed at the time of signing the Convention. For the text of that declaration, see League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 27, p. 232.

6/ This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

7/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 18 December 1958.

8/ In a notification received on 25 January 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany denounced the Convention. The denunciation was accompanied by the following declaration:

Under the Fourth Law for the Reform of Criminal Law, Section 184 of the German Criminal Code as amended by Article 1 of this Law, departs in certain respects from the rules laid down in the International Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany found it necessary, therefore, to denounce this International Convention.

In its original version Section 184 of the Criminal Code contained a general prohibition to produce and circulate obscene publications. The newly adopted paragraphs of that Section, which will enter into force 14 months after the promulgation of the Fourth Law of 25 November 1973 for the Reform of Criminal Law, contain the following provisions:

1. It is prohibited to make or produce and to distribute sadistic, pedophilic and sodomitic publications of a pornographic nature.
2. It continues to be prohibited to show pornographic motion pictures in public cinemas.
3. In respect of other pornographic publications, the following rules are upheld:

   Protection of the general public (e.g. the exhibition of pornographic publications is prohibited),

   protection of persons who do not wish to be confronted with pornography (it is forbidden to send unsolicited pornographic publications), and protection of youth (to protect the young, certain marketing methods such as mail order trade are prohibited; in addition, the Law places a total ban on advertising pornographic publications).

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4. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5.[1]
REGISTRATION: 4 May 1949, No. 445.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series,* vol. 30, p. 3.

The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 256 (III)[2] of 3 December 1948.

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature (s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Australia		8 Dec 1949 s
Austria		4 Aug 1950 s
Belgium	20 May 1949	13 Oct 1952
Brazil	4 May 1949	
Canada		4 May 1949 s
China[3]		4 May 1949 s
Colombia	1 Jun 1949	
Cuba	4 May 1949	
Czechoslovakia .	9 May 1949	21 Jun 1951
Denmark	21 Nov 1949	1 Mar 1950
Egypt	9 May 1949	16 Sep 1949
El Salvador . . .	5 May 1949	
Fiji		1 Nov 1971 d
Finland		31 Oct 1949
France		5 May 1949 s
German Democratic Republic[4]		
Iceland		25 Oct 1950
India	12 May 1949	28 Dec 1949
Iran	28 Dec 1949	30 Dec 1959
Iraq	1 Jun 1949	14 Sep 1950
Ireland		28 Feb 1952
Italy		13 Nov 1952
Luxembourg . . .	4 May 1949	14 Mar 1955
Mexico		22 Jul 1952
Netherlands . . .	2 Jun 1949	26 Sep 1950
New Zealand . . .		14 Oct 1950 s
Norway		4 May 1949 s
Pakistan	13 May 1949	4 May 1951
Romania[5].		2 Nov 1950 s
Solomon Islands .		3 Sep 1981 d
South Africa . .		1 Sep 1950 s
Sri Lanka		14 Jul 1949 s
Switzerland . . .		23 Sep 1949
Turkey	4 May 1949	13 Sep 1950
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics[5]. . .		14 May 1949 s
United Kingdom .		4 May 1949 s
United States of America . .	4 May 1949	14 Aug 1950
Yugoslavia . . .	4 May 1949	29 Apr 1953

NOTES:

1/ The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 1 March 1950, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

2/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions* (A/810), p. 164.

3/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

4/ An instrument of acceptance of the Protocol was deposited on 2 December 1975 with the Secretary-General by the Government of the German Democratic Republic. A "notification of reapplication" of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 on behalf of the German Democratic Republic had been deposited with the Secretary-General on 4 October 1974 (see note 3 in chapter VIII.6).

The instrument deposited in the name of the German Democratic Republic in respect of the Protocol of 4 May 1949 contains the following declaration:

> The position of the German Democratic Republic in respect of the redraft of article 7 of the Agreement made by the Protocol, as far as it concerns the application of the Agreement to colonial and other dependent territories, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to a speedy and unconditional end.

5/ In signing the Protocol, the Governments of the People's Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared that they are not in agreement with article 7 of the annex to the said Protocol.

5. AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 4 MAY 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1950, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949, entered into force in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1950, No. 728.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 47, p. 159.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949, or succession to the Agreement and to the said Protocol	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) in respect of the Agreement as amended by the Protocol of 14 May 1949
Australia	8 Dec 1949	
Austria	4 Aug 1950	
Belgium	13 Oct 1952	
Burma[1]		13 May 1949 a
Canada	4 May 1949	
China[2]	4 May 1949	
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Czechoslovakia	21 Jun 1951	
Democratic Kampuchea		30 Mar 1959 a
Denmark	1 Mar 1950	
Egypt	16 Sep 1949	
Fiji	1 Nov 1971	
Finland	31 Oct 1949	
France	5 May 1949	
German Democratic Republic[3]		
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
Haiti[1]		26 Aug 1953
Iceland	25 Oct 1950	
India	28 Dec 1949	
Iran	30 Dec 1959	
Iraq	14 Sep 1950	
Ireland	28 Feb 1952	
Italy	13 Nov 1952	
Jamaica[1]		30 Jul 1964 a
Jordan[1]		11 May 1959 a
Lesotho		28 Nov 1975 d
Luxembourg	14 Mar 1955	
Madagascar		10 Apr 1963 a
Malawi		22 Jul 1965 a
Malaysia		31 Aug 1957 d
Malta		24 Mar 1967 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	22 Jul 1952	
Netherlands	26 Sep 1950	
New Zealand	14 Oct 1950	
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	4 May 1949	
Pakistan	4 May 1951	
Romania	2 Nov 1950	
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Solomon Islands	3 Sep 1981	
South Africa	1 Sep 1950	
Sri Lanka	14 Jul 1949	
Switzerland	23 Sep 1949	
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey	13 Sep 1950	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	14 May 1949	
United Kingdom	4 May 1949	
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
United States of America	14 Aug 1950	
Yugoslavia	29 Apr 1953	
Zaire		31 May 1962 d
Zambia		1 Nov 1974 d

NOTES:

[1] States whose ratification of or accession to the Convention of 12 September 1923 as amended, in accordance with its article 10, *ipso facto* and without special notification involved concomitant and full acceptance of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 as amended.

[2] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] See note 4 in chapter VIII.4.

6. AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

Signed at Paris on 4 May 1910[1]

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Agreement.

(1) States which ratified the Agreement

- Austria-Hungary
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Russia
- Spain
- Switzerland
- United States of America

(2) States which acceded the Agreement

- Albania
- Bulgaria
- China[2]
- Czechoslovakia
- Egypt
- Estonia
- Finland
- Ireland
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Monaco
- Norway
- Poland
- Romania
- San Marino
- Siam

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

- Australia
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Basutoland
- Bechuanaland
- Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
- Bermuda
- British East Africa
- British Guiana
- British Honduras
- Canada
- Ceylon
- Cyprus
- Falkland Islands
- Fiji
- Gambia
- German Colonies
- Gibraltar
- Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- Gold Coast
- Hong Kong
- Iceland and Danish West Indies
- India
- Iraq
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis)
- Malay States
- Malta
- Mauritius
- Netherlands East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
- Newfoundland
- New Zealand
- Northern Nigeria
- Northern Rhodesia
- Nyasaland
- Palestine
- St. Helena
- Samoa
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Solomon Islands
- Somaliland
- Southern Nigeria
- Southern Rhodesia
- South West Africa
- Straits Settlements
- Swaziland
- Tanganyika
- Transjordan
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Uganda
- Union of South Africa
- Virgin Islands
- Wei-hai-wei
- Western Pacific Islands
- Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)
- Zanzibar

(4) States which by their accession to or their ratification of the Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, ipso facto accepted the Agreement of 4 May 1910 by virtue of article 10 of the Convention of 12 September 1923

- Afghanistan
- Colombia
- Cuba
- El Salvador
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Iran
- Japan
- Mexico
- Paraguay
- Turkey
- Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Notification of succession (d)
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d
German Democratic Republic[3]	

NOTES:

[1] British and Foreign State Papers, vol. 103, p. 251. This Agreement is listed under No. 22a in the League of Nations Treaty Series and in the United Nations Treaty Series.

[2] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 4 October 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 18 December 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 2 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 30 September 1974, concerning the application, as from 18 December 1958, of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, May 4th 1910 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

CHAPTER IX. HEALTH

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Signed at New York on 22 July 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 April 1948, in accordance with article 80.
REGISTRATION: 7 April 1948, No. 221.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, p. 185, and vol. 377, p. 380 (amendments to article 24 and 25 of the Constitution, adopted on 28 May 1959). World Health Assembly resolution 20.36; *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, No. 160, p. 20 (amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution adopted on 23 May 1967) and World Health Assembly resolution 26.37 *ibid.*, No. 209, p. 19 (amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution, adopted on 22 May 1973). For the list of States having accepted these amendments, see hereafter under IX.1(*a*), IX.1(*c*) and IX.1(*d*). For the list of States having accepted the amendments to article 7, to articles 24 and 25, and to article 74, adopted on 10 May 1965, 17 May 1976 and 18 May 1978, respectively, which have not yet come into force, see hereafter under IX.1(*b*), IX.1(*e*) and IX.1(*f*).

The Constitution was drawn up by the International Health Conference, which had been convened pursuant to resolution 1(I)[1] of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, adopted on 15 February 1946. The Conference was held at New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946. In addition to the Constitution, the Conference drew up the Final Act, the Arrangements for the Establishment of an Interim Commission of the World Health Organization and the Protocol concerning the *Office international d'hygiène publique*, for the text of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, p. 3.

Note: In accordance with article 6 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the applications for membership of the following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, were approved by the World Health Assembly on the dates indicated below:

Sri Lanka	28 Jun 1948
Monaco	2 Jul 1948
Republic of Korea	30 Jun 1949
Democratic Kampuchea	16 May 1950
Indonesia	16 May 1950
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 May 1950
Japan	16 May 1951
Germany, Federal Republic of	16 May 1951
Spain	16 May 1951
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6 May 1952
Nepal	15 May 1953
Morocco	9 May 1956
Sudan	9 May 1956
Tunisia	9 May 1956
United Republic of Cameroon	4 May 1960
Togo	4 May 1960
Kuwait	9 May 1960
Mauritania	20 Feb 1961
Samoa	16 May 1962
Oman	13 May 1971
Bangladesh	19 May 1972
German Democratic Republic	8 May 1973
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 May 1973
Guinea-Bissau	16 May 1974
Tonga	14 May 1975
[Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam][2]	14 May 1975
Mozambique	14 May 1975
Angola	4 May 1976
San Marino	6 May 1980
Zimbabwe	6 May 1980

State	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature (s), acceptance
Afghanistan		19 Apr 1948
Albania	22 Jul 1946	26 May 1947
Algeria		8 Nov 1962
Angola		15 May 1976
Argentina	22 Jul 1946	22 Oct 1948
Australia	22 Jul 1946	2 Feb 1948
Austria	22 Jul 1946	30 Jun 1947
Bahamas		1 Apr 1974
Bahrain		2 Nov 1971
Bangladesh		19 May 1972
Barbados		25 Apr 1967
Belgium	22 Jul 1946	25 Jun 1948
Benin		20 Sep 1960
Bolivia	22 Jul 1946	23 Dec 1949
Botswana		26 Feb 1975
Brazil	22 Jul 1946	2 Jun 1948

State	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature (s), acceptance
Bulgaria	22 Jul 1946	9 Jun 1948
Burma		1 Jul 1948
Burundi		22 Oct 1962
Byelorussian SSR	22 Jul 1946	7 Apr 1948
Canada	22 Jul 1946	29 Aug 1946
Cape Verde		5 Jan 1976
Central African Republic		20 Sep 1960
Chad		1 Jan 1961
Chile	22 Jul 1946	15 Oct 1948
China[3]		22 Jul 1946 s
Colombia	22 Jul 1946	14 May 1959
Comoros		9 Dec 1975
Congo		26 Oct 1960
Costa Rica	22 Jul 1946	17 Mar 1949
Cuba	22 Jul 1946	9 May 1950
Cyprus		16 Jan 1961
Czechoslovakia	22 Jul 1946	1 Mar 1948
Democratic Kampuchea		17 May 1950
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		19 May 1973
Democratic Yemen		6 May 1968
Denmark	22 Jul 1946	19 Apr 1948
Djibouti		10 Mar 1978
Dominica		13 Aug 1981
Dominican Republic	22 Jul 1946	21 Jun 1948
Ecuador	22 Jul 1946	1 Mar 1949
Egypt	22 Jul 1946	16 Dec 1947
El Salvador	22 Jul 1946	22 Jun 1948
Equatorial Guinea		5 May 1980
Ethiopia	22 Jul 1946	11 Apr 1947
Fiji		1 Jan 1972
Finland	22 Jul 1946	7 Oct 1947
France	22 Jul 1946	16 Jun 1948
Gabon		21 Nov 1960
Gambia		26 Apr 1971
German Democratic Republic		8 May 1973
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]		29 May 1951
Ghana		8 Apr 1957
Greece	22 Jul 1946	12 Mar 1948
Grenada		4 Dec 1974
Guatemala	22 Jul 1946	26 Aug 1949
Guinea		19 May 1959
Guinea-Bissau		29 Jul 1974
Guyana		27 Sep 1966
Haiti	22 Jul 1946	12 Aug 1947
Honduras	22 Jul 1946	8 Apr 1949
Hungary	19 Feb 1947	17 Jun 1948
Iceland		17 Jun 1948
India	22 Jul 1946	12 Jan 1948
Indonesia		23 May 1950
Iran	22 Jul 1946	23 Nov 1946
Iraq	22 Jul 1946	23 Sep 1947
Ireland	22 Jul 1946	20 Oct 1947
Israel		21 Jun 1949
Italy	22 Jul 1946	11 Apr 1947
Ivory Coast		28 Oct 1960
Jamaica		21 Mar 1963
Japan		16 May 1951
Jordan	22 Jul 1946	7 Apr 1947
Kenya		27 Jan 1964
Kuwait		9 May 1960
Lao People's Democratic Republic		17 May 1950
Lebanon	22 Jul 1946	19 Jan 1949
Lesotho		7 Jul 1967
Liberia	22 Jul 1946	14 Mar 1947
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1952
Luxembourg	22 Jul 1946	3 Jun 1949
Madagascar		16 Jan 1961
Malawi		9 Apr 1965
Malaysia		24 Apr 1958
Maldives		5 Nov 1965
Mali		17 Oct 1960
Malta		1 Feb 1965
Mauritania		7 Mar 1961
Mauritius		9 Dec 1968
Mexico	22 Jul 1946	7 Apr 1948
Monaco		8 Jul 1948
Mongolia		18 Apr 1962
Morocco		14 May 1956
Mozambique		11 Sep 1975
Nepal		2 Sep 1953
Netherlands	22 Jul 1946	25 Apr 1947
New Zealand	22 Jul 1946	10 Dec 1946
Nicaragua	22 Jul 1946	24 Apr 1950
Niger		5 Oct 1960
Nigeria		25 Nov 1960
Norway	22 Jul 1946	18 Aug 1947
Oman		28 May 1971
Pakistan		23 Jun 1948
Panama	22 Jul 1946	20 Feb 1951
Papua New Guinea		29 Apr 1976
Paraguay	22 Jul 1946	4 Jan 1949
Peru	22 Jul 1946	11 Nov 1949
Philippines	22 Jul 1946	9 Jul 1948
Poland	22 Jul 1946	6 May 1948
Portugal	22 Jul 1946	13 Feb 1948
Qatar		11 May 1972
Republic of Korea		17 Aug 1949
Romania		8 Jun 1948
Rwanda		7 Nov 1962
Saint Lucia		11 Nov 1980
Samoa		16 May 1962
San Marino		12 May 1980
Sao Tome and Principe		23 Mar 1976
Saudi Arabia	22 Jul 1946	26 May 1947
Senegal		31 Oct 1960
Seychelles		11 Sep 1979
Sierra Leone		20 Oct 1961
Singapore		25 Feb 1966
Somalia		26 Jan 1961
South Africa	22 Jul 1946	7 Aug 1947
Spain		28 May 1951
Sri Lanka		7 Jul 1948
Sudan		14 May 1956
Suriname		25 Mar 1976
Swaziland		16 Apr 1973
Sweden	13 Jan 1947	28 Aug 1947
Switzerland	22 Jul 1946	26 Mar 1947
Syrian Arab Republic	22 Jul 1946	18 Dec 1946
Thailand	22 Jul 1946	26 Sep 1947

State	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature (s), acceptance
Togo		13 May 1960
Tonga		14 Aug 1975
Trinidad and Tobago		3 Jan 1963
Tunisia		14 May 1956
Turkey	22 Jul 1946	2 Jan 1948
Uganda		7 Mar 1963
Ukrainian SSR . .	22 Jul 1946	3 Apr 1948
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	22 Jul 1946	24 Mar 1948
United Arab Emirates . . .		30 Mar 1972
United Kingdom .		22 Jul 1946 s
United Republic of Cameroon . .		6 May 1960
United Republic of Tanzania[5]		
in respect of Tanganyika . .		15 Mar 1962
in respect of Zanzibar . . .		29 Feb 1964
United States of America[6] . .	22 Jul 1946	21 Jun 1948
Upper Volta . . .		4 Oct 1960
Uruguay	22 Jul 1946	22 Apr 1949
Venezuela	22 Jul 1946	7 Jul 1948
Viet Nam[7]		
Yemen		20 Nov 1953 s
Yugoslavia . . .	22 Jul 1946	19 Nov 1947
Zaire		24 Feb 1961
Zambia		2 Feb 1965 s
Zimbabwe		16 May 1980

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(a) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Twelfth World Health Assembly on 28 May 1959

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 October 1960 for all Members of the World Health Organization, in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution.
REGISTRATION: 25 October 1960, No. 221.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 377, p. 380.

State	Acceptance
Afghanistan	11 Aug 1960
Albania	27 Jul 1960
Algeria	8 Nov 1962
Argentina	11 Apr 1962
Australia	12 Aug 1959
Austria	29 Mar 1960
Belgium	29 Nov 1959
Benin	20 Sep 1960
Brazil	18 Mar 1963
Bulgaria	11 Feb 1960
Burma	19 Apr 1960
Burundi	22 Oct 1962
Canada	25 Feb 1960
Central African Republic	29 Sep 1960
Chad	1 Jan 1961
Chile	28 Apr 1960
China[8]	
Congo	26 Oct 1960
Cuba	27 Jul 1960
Cyprus	16 Jan 1961
Democratic Kampuchea	8 Dec 1959
Denmark	15 Jan 1960
Dominican Republic	16 Sep 1960
Ecuador	10 Jun 1960
Egypt	25 Mar 1960
El Salvador	10 Feb 1960
Ethiopia	3 May 1960
Finland	4 May 1960
France	10 Mar 1961
Gabon	21 Nov 1960
Ghana	16 Sep 1960
Greece	23 May 1960
Guinea	5 Aug 1960
Honduras	23 Feb 1960
Iceland	5 Jan 1961
India	23 Feb 1960
Indonesia	4 Nov 1959
Iran	2 May 1960
Iraq	25 Nov 1959
Ireland	15 Oct 1960
Israel	4 Jan 1960
Italy	28 Dec 1960
Ivory Coast	28 Oct 1960
Jamaica	21 Mar 1963
Jordan	25 Mar 1960
Kuwait	9 May 1960
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4 May 1960
Lebanon	3 Jan 1961
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8 Feb 1960
Luxembourg	25 Oct 1960
Madagascar	16 Jan 1961
Malaysia	4 Feb 1960
Mali	17 Oct 1960
Mauritania	7 Mar 1961
Mexico	2 Aug 1960
Morocco	28 Mar 1960
Nepal	12 May 1960
Netherlands[9]	14 Sep 1960
New Zealand	4 Apr 1960
Niger	5 Oct 1960
Nigeria	25 Nov 1960
Norway	2 Nov 1959
Pakistan	12 Feb 1960
Paraguay	8 Feb 1960
Philippines	25 Mar 1960
Poland	18 Feb 1960
Republic of Korea	29 Dec 1959
Romania	2 Dec 1960
Rwanda	7 Nov 1962
Samoa	16 May 1962
Somalia	26 Jan 1961
Spain	4 Nov 1959
Sri Lanka	9 May 1960
Sudan	1 Apr 1960
Sweden	1 Dec 1959
Switzerland	15 Jan 1960
Syrian Arab Republic[10]	25 Mar 1960
Thailand	24 Sep 1959
Togo	13 May 1960
Trinidad and Tobago	3 Jan 1963
Tunisia	18 Mar 1960
Turkey	10 Jan 1962
Uganda	7 Mar 1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17 Jun 1960
United Kingdom	1 Apr 1960
United Republic of Cameroon	6 May 1960
Upper Volta	4 Oct 1960
Venezuela	20 Mar 1961
Viet Nam[11]	
Yugoslavia	8 Apr 1960
Zaire	24 Feb 1961

(b) Amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Eighteenth World Health Assembly on 20 May 1965

Not yet in force (see article 73 of the Constitution).
TEXT: World Health Assembly resolution 18.48; Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 143, p. 32.

State	Acceptance
Afghanistan	16 Nov 1966
Algeria	27 May 1966
Bahrain	25 Jun 1975
Barbados	3 Jul 1967
Benin	2 Feb 1966
Bulgaria	26 Jan 1973
Burma	8 Mar 1966
Burundi	11 May 1970
Central African Republic	30 Dec 1970
Costa Rica	15 Jun 1967
Cuba	17 Jun 1975
Dominican Republic	13 Dec 1965
Egypt	20 Jul 1966
Ethiopia	19 Sep 1966
German Democratic Republic	21 Feb 1974
Ghana	9 Feb 1966
Guinea	22 Dec 1965
India	10 May 1966
Iraq	12 Feb 1968
Ivory Coast	6 Dec 1965
Jamaica	28 Sep 1970
Jordan	11 May 1970
Kuwait	11 May 1966
Lebanon	5 Feb 1968
Madagascar	26 Nov 1965
Maldives	10 Jul 1968
Mali	18 Oct 1966
Mauritania	26 Oct 1965
Mauritius	8 Apr 1969
Mongolia	5 Oct 1971
Morocco	2 Mar 1967
Niger	9 May 1966
Nigeria	30 Jun 1966
Oman	25 Jun 1971
Pakistan	8 Jul 1966
Peru	20 Jun 1967
Philippines	20 Nov 1967
Poland	19 Feb 1971
Rwanda	5 Jan 1966
San Marino	28 Oct 1980
Saudi Arabia	26 May 1967
Senegal	7 Jul 1966
Sierra Leone	3 Mar 1966
Somalia	26 Apr 1971
Syrian Arab Republic	2 Jun 1966
Trinidad and Tobago	2 Dec 1965
Tunisia	9 Mar 1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2 Feb 1972
United Republic of Cameroon	5 Sep 1967
United Republic of Tanzania	17 Aug 1966
Upper Volta	6 May 1966
Yugoslavia	29 Mar 1966
Zambia	22 Nov 1965

(c) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Twentieth World Health Assembly on 23 May 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 May 1975 for all Members of the World Health Organization in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution.

REGISTRATION: 21 May 1975, No. 221.

TEXT: World Health Assembly resolution 20.36; *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, No. 160, p. 20.

State	Acceptance
Afghanistan	28 Apr 1975
Albania	17 Oct 1974
Argentina	5 Feb 1971
Australia	14 Oct 1968
Austria	10 Feb 1970
Bahrain	25 Jun 1975
Bangladesh	25 Apr 1975
Barbados	27 Dec 1967
Belgium	3 May 1968
Benin	14 Dec 1970
Brazil	8 Aug 1968
Bulgaria	26 Jan 1973
Burma	27 Feb 1969
Burundi	11 May 1970
Canada	24 May 1968
Central African Republic	30 Dec 1970
Chile	17 Jun 1975
China[12]	14 Jan 1974
Congo	28 May 1975
Cuba	17 Jun 1975
Cyprus	24 Nov 1969
Czechoslovakia	4 Sep 1968
Democratic Yemen	17 Jan 1975
Denmark	20 Nov 1967
Dominican Republic	29 Oct 1975
Ecuador	22 Oct 1974
Egypt	26 Jul 1968
Ethiopia	1 May 1972
Fiji	29 Dec 1967
Finland	21 Dec 1967
France	24 Feb 1970
Gabon	13 Dec 1974
Gambia	13 May 1974
German Democratic Republic	21 Feb 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of[13]	23 Dec 1971
Ghana	30 Aug 1968
Greece	29 May 1975
Guatemala	30 Apr 1975
Guinea	12 Nov 1973
Guinea-Bissau	12 May 1976
Haiti	5 Sep 1974
Honduras	31 Oct 1974
Hungary	9 Oct 1975
Iceland	12 Jul 1972
India	16 Mar 1971
Iran	31 Jul 1972
Iraq	9 Apr 1970
Ireland	3 Mar 1975
Israel	20 Oct 1970
Ivory Coast	12 Sep 1967
Jamaica	28 Sep 1970
Japan	21 Jun 1972
Jordan	11 May 1970
Kenya	3 Jan 1972
Kuwait	2 Jan 1968
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29 Jul 1968
Lesotho	21 Feb 1974
Luxembourg	5 Apr 1972
Madagascar	19 Oct 1967
Malawi	20 May 1970
Malaysia	24 Jan 1974
Maldives	2 Dec 1968
Mali	6 Aug 1968
Mauritania	21 May 1975
Mauritius	8 Apr 1969
Mexico	6 Sep 1968
Monaco	14 May 1970
Mongolia	5 Oct 1971
Morocco	2 Jun 1975
Nepal	20 May 1975
Netherlands	7 Jun 1968
New Zealand	28 Dec 1967
Nicaragua	6 Dec 1974
Niger	4 Sep 1968
Nigeria	24 Jan 1968
Norway	7 Feb 1968
Oman	25 Jun 1971
Pakistan	29 Jul 1975
Panama	26 Feb 1975
Paraguay	15 Jan 1976
Peru	18 Oct 1967
Philippines	10 Nov 1971
Poland	19 Feb 1971
Portugal	8 Jul 1975
Qatar	8 Oct 1975
Republic of Korea[14]	13 Dec 1967
Romania	24 Feb 1972
Samoa	19 Feb 1975
Saudi Arabia	9 Nov 1967
Senegal	12 Jun 1970
Sierra Leone	26 Jan 1970
Somalia	26 Apr 1971
Spain	21 Apr 1970
Sri Lanka	12 Apr 1974
Sudan	28 May 1975
Sweden	9 Sep 1968
Switzerland	5 Dec 1967
Thailand	27 Jan 1975
Togo	29 Dec 1969
Trinidad and Tobago	27 Feb 1968
Tunisia	5 Oct 1967
Turkey	15 Aug 1969
Uganda	22 May 1975

State	Acceptance
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10 Jun 1975
United Kingdom	19 Jun 1968
United Republic of Cameroon	2 Dec 1970
United States of America[15]	19 May 1975
Upper Volta	10 Jan 1972
Viet Nam[16]	
Yugoslavia	3 Sep 1968
Zaire	23 Jul 1975
Zambia	25 Jan 1968

(d) Amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly on 22 May 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 February 1977 for all Members of the World Health Organization in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution.
REGISTRATION: 3 February 1977, No. 22.
TEXT: World Health Assembly resolution 26.37, Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 209, p. 19.

State	Acceptance
Afghanistan	28 Feb 1975
Algeria	6 Jun 1977
Angola	3 Mar 1977
Argentina	4 Oct 1976
Australia	11 Mar 1975
Bahamas	14 Dec 1976
Bahrain	25 Jun 1975
Bangladesh	26 Feb 1976
Barbados	7 Jun 1974
Belgium	6 Aug 1974
Benin	24 Nov 1975
Bolivia	17 Oct 1975
Botswana	4 Feb 1977
Brazil	7 Aug 1974
Bulgaria	27 Jan 1976
Burma	30 Dec 1975
Canada	12 Jun 1974
Cape Verde	28 Dec 1977
Central African Republic	13 Jan 1977
Chad	3 Nov 1976
Chile	14 Sep 1977
China	5 Mar 1976
Comoros	27 Jan 1977
Congo	3 Jan 1977
Cuba	7 Feb 1977
Cyprus	20 Jun 1975
Democratic Yemen	3 Feb 1977
Denmark	7 Oct 1974
Dominican Republic	16 Oct 1975
Ecuador	12 Mar 1975
Egypt	14 Jan 1974
El Salvador	17 Oct 1975
Ethiopia	9 Jan 1976
Fiji	15 Nov 1973
Finland	17 Jun 1974
France	28 Jan 1975
Gambia	25 Jan 1977
German Democratic Republic	13 Jul 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of[17]	9 Jul 1975
Ghana	22 Apr 1977
Greece	4 Nov 1975
Grenada	16 Jul 1976
Guatemala	18 Dec 1978
Guinea	22 Sep 1975
Guinea-Bissau	18 Nov 1975
Guyana	24 May 1974
Honduras	8 Nov 1974
Iceland	5 Dec 1975
Indonesia	4 May 1977
Iraq	28 Jan 1977
Ireland	3 Mar 1975
Israel	8 Sep 1976
Ivory Coast	16 Dec 1977
Jamaica	25 Mar 1977
Jordan	30 Nov 1976
Kenya	17 Sep 1976
Kuwait	17 Jul 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic	28 Sep 1976
Lesotho	4 Feb 1977
Madagascar	27 Sep 1976
Malawi	21 Oct 1974
Malaysia	3 Jul 1975
Maldives	16 Sep 1975
Mali	27 Mar 1975
Malta	19 Jul 1976
Mauritania	21 Sep 1976
Mauritius	26 Jan 1976
Mexico	25 Jul 1975
Monaco	4 Nov 1975
Mongolia	19 Jan 1977
Morocco	30 Dec 1975
Mozambique	9 Apr 1979
Nepal	10 Feb 1976
Netherlands[18]	27 Jan 1975
New Zealand	19 Feb 1976
Nicaragua	5 Nov 1976
Niger	11 Jul 1974
Nigeria	15 Oct 1975
Norway	14 Nov 1975
Oman	10 Apr 1974
Pakistan	29 Apr 1976
Panama	18 Feb 1975
Paraguay	15 Jan 1976
Philippines	17 Sep 1976
Portugal	20 Feb 1975
Qatar	8 Dec 1975
Republic of Korea	16 Nov 1976
Romania	18 Jul 1977
Rwanda	19 Nov 1976
Samoa	6 Jan 1976
Sao Tome and Principe	16 Feb 1977
Saudi Arabia	13 Jan 1977
Senegal	4 Feb 1977
Singapore	22 Sep 1975
Somalia	8 Oct 1975
Spain	10 Oct 1975
Sri Lanka	12 Nov 1974
Sudan	3 Jun 1977
Suriname	27 Jan 1977
Swaziland	18 Nov 1975
Sweden	13 May 1974
Switzerland	21 Aug 1974
Syrian Arab Republic	18 Jun 1975
Thailand	27 Jan 1975

State	Acceptance
Togo	16 Jan 1975
Tonga	8 Feb 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	30 Jan 1975
Tunisia	6 Jan 1976
Uganda	24 Nov 1975
United Arab Emirates	2 Jul 1974
United Kingdom	23 Jul 1974
United Republic of Cameroon	30 May 1974
United Republic of Tanzania	6 Jan 1976
United States of America[15]	19 May 1975
Upper Volta	20 Mar 1979
Uruguay	10 Apr 1978
Venezuela	23 Jul 1975
Viet Nam[19]	23 Feb 1977
Yemen	11 Feb 1977
Yugoslavia	22 Apr 1975
Zaire	15 Jul 1976

(e) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly on 17 May 1976

Not yet in force (see article 73 of the Constitution).
TEXT: World Health Assembly, resolution 29.38, Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 233, p. 21.

State	Acceptance
Australia	30 Mar 1977
Bahamas	29 May 1980
Bahrain	25 Apr 1980
Bangladesh	3 Aug 1978
Barbados	3 Aug 1977
Belgium	29 Dec 1977
Botswana	24 Feb 1978
Burma	15 Jun 1979
Burundi	21 Jul 1981
Cape Verde	13 Jan 1978
Denmark	1 Jul 1981
Ecuador	22 Nov 1976
Egypt	21 Dec 1976
Ethiopia	6 Jan 1977
Fiji	20 May 1981
Finland	14 Jun 1977
France	22 Jul 1981
Greece	27 Feb 1978
Guatemala	16 Jan 1979
Guinea-Bissau	5 Feb 1980
India	23 Jan 1978
Indonesia	24 May 1978
Iran	22 Feb 1980
Iraq[20]	25 Sep 1978
Ivory Coast	16 Dec 1977
Lao People's Democratic Republic	23 Jan 1978
Malawi	9 Apr 1980
Maldives	20 Sep 1977
Malta	20 Jul 1977
Mauritius	3 Sep 1981
Mexico	23 Feb 1979
Mongolia	10 Nov 1981
Mozambique	27 Feb 1978
Nepal	23 Apr 1980
Netherlands[21]	18 Oct 1977
New Zealand	26 Mar 1980
Niger	28 Dec 1976
Norway	29 Dec 1976
Oman	8 Aug 1980
Peru	10 Oct 1978
Philippines	7 Oct 1981
Portugal	26 Jun 1978
Romania	18 Jul 1977
Samoa	9 May 1980
San Marino	28 Oct 1980
Saudi Arabia	13 Jan 1977
Seychelles	22 Feb 1980
Spain	4 Nov 1976
Sri Lanka	6 Oct 1978
Suriname	4 Oct 1976
Sweden	4 Feb 1980
Switzerland	21 Jul 1978
Thailand	7 Jun 1978
Tonga	28 Nov 1977
Uganda	10 Jan 1978
United Kingdom	24 Feb 1978
United Republic of Cameroon	25 Sep 1978
Uruguay	10 Apr 1978
Viet Nam	30 Dec 1981

(*f*) Amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Adopted by the Thirty-first World Health Assembly on 18 May 1978

Not yet in force (see article 73 of the Constitution).
TEXT: *World Health Assembly*, resolution WHA31.18, *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, No. 247, p. 11.

State	Acceptance
Australia	29 Sep 1981
Belgium	1 Feb 1980
Cape Verde	26 Nov 1979
Egypt	4 Mar 1981
Finland	15 May 1980
France	6 Oct 1980
Guatemala	12 Feb 1980
Kuwait	2 Jan 1980
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20 Apr 1981
Malawi	3 Jul 1979
Niger	18 Apr 1979
Norway	18 Apr 1979
San Marino	28 Oct 1980
Saudi Arabia	30 Oct 1978
Singapore	17 Apr 1979
Syrian Arab Republic	18 Dec 1979
United States of America	10 Dec 1980

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, First Session, Supplement No. 1,* p. 86.

2/ Application for membership by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) was approved by the World Health Assembly on 16 May 1950.

3/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

4/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 6 October 1964, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Constitution of the World Health Organization, including the amendments which came into force on 25 October 1960, applies to *Land Berlin.*

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis,* to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 of chapter III.3.

5/ See note 13 in chapter I.1.

6/ Accepted subject to the provisions of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved 14 June 1948 (Public Law 643, 80th Congress), section 4 of which reads as follows: "In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the understanding that, in the absence of any provision in the World Health Organization Constitution for withdrawal from the organization, the United States reserves its right to withdraw from the organization on a one-year notice, provided, however, that the financial obligations of the United States to the organization shall be met in full for the organization's current fiscal year."

The World Health Assembly adopted unanimously on 2 July 1948 the following resolution: "The Assembly recognized the validity of the ratification by the United States of America and resolved that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be advised of this decision."

7/ By a letter dated at Hanoi on 12 July 1976 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam notified the Director-General of the World Health Organization that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam had united to form the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and that the latter would continue to exercise the official membership in the World Health Organization of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam. The above-mentioned communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was brought to the attention of the Member States of the World Health Organization by a circular letter from the Director-General of that Organization dated 30 August 1976. The Thirtieth World Health Assembly took note of the said notification in its resolution WHA 30.13 dated 10 May 1977. The Constitution of the World Health Organization had been accepted on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam on 22 October 1975 and on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) on 17 May 1950.

8/ Acceptance on behalf of the Republic of China on 25 April 1960. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

9/ The instrument of acceptance stipulates that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the amendments for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

10/ Acceptance by the United Arab Republic. See note 3 in chapter I.1.

11/ See note 7. The amendments had been accepted on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) on 7 September 1959.

12/ With a declaration to the effect that the acceptance of the Amendments by the Chiang Kai-shek clique usurping the name of China is illegal and null and void. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1). An instrument of acceptance on behalf of the Republic of China had been deposited with the Secretary-General on 19 January 1971. In this connexion, the Secretary-General had received communications from the Governments of Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics objecting to the said acceptance, as well as communications in reply on behalf of the Government of the Republic of China.

13/ With a declaration to the effect that "the said amendments will also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 of chapter III.3.

14/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 24 February 1972 with reference to the above-mentioned acceptance, the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations stated that his Government considers that the said acceptance constitutes an illegal act, inasmuch as the South Korean authorities can, in no case, act on behalf of Korea.

15/ The instrument of acceptance contains the following statement:

"As was the case in the original acceptance by the United States of America of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the present acceptance is subject to the provisions of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved June 14, 1948 (Public Law 643, 80th Congress)."

16/ See note 7. The amendments had been accepted on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) on 12 July 1973.

17/ With a declaration that the said amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

18/ On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

19/ See note 7. The amendments had been accepted on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) on 10 October 1974.

20/ The instrument of acceptance contains the following declaration: The acceptance shall in no way imply recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.

In this respect the Secretary-General received on 11 May 1979 from the Government of Israel the following communication:

"The Instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

21/ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

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2. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE

Signed at New York on 22 July 1946[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 October 1947, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 20 October 1947, No. 125.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 9, p. 3.

State (States parties to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an Office international d'hygiène publique, signed at Rome on 9 December 1907, are designated by an asterisk.)	Signature subject to approval	Definitive signature(s), acceptance
Afghanistan		19 Apr 1948
Albania		22 Jul 1946 s
Argentina*	22 Jul 1946	22 Oct 1948
Australia*	22 Jul 1946	8 May 1947
Austria		22 Jul 1946 s
Belgium*	22 Jul 1946	25 Jun 1948
Bolivia*		22 Jul 1946 s
Brazil*	22 Jul 1946	2 Jun 1948
Bulgaria*		22 Jul 1946 s
Burma*		1 Jul 1948
Byelorussian SSR		22 Jul 1946 s
Canada*	22 Jul 1946	29 Aug 1946
Chile*	22 Jul 1946	
China[2]		22 Jul 1946 s
Colombia		22 Jul 1946 s
Costa Rica		22 Jul 1946 s
Cuba	22 Jul 1946	9 May 1950
Czechoslovakia*	22 Jul 1946	1 Mar 1948
Denmark*	22 Jul 1946	21 Apr 1947
Dominican Republic	22 Jul 1946	
Ecuador	22 Jul 1946	
Egypt	22 Jul 1946	16 Dec 1947
Ethiopia	22 Jul 1946	11 Apr 1947
Finland		22 Jul 1946 s
France*	22 Jul 1946	
Greece*	22 Jul 1946	12 Mar 1948
Guatemala	22 Jul 1946	26 Aug 1949
Haiti	22 Jul 1946	12 Aug 1947
Honduras	22 Jul 1946	8 Apr 1949
Hungary*	19 Feb 1947	17 Jun 1948
India*	22 Jul 1946	12 Jan 1948
Iran*	22 Jul 1946	27 Jan 1947
Iraq*	22 Jul 1946	23 Sep 1947
Ireland*	22 Jul 1946	20 Oct 1947
Italy*	22 Jul 1946	11 Apr 1947
Japan*		11 Dec 1951
Jordan		22 Jul 1946 s
Lebanon*	22 Jul 1946	
Liberia	22 Jul 1946	
Luxembourg*	22 Jul 1946	3 Jun 1949
Mexico*	22 Jul 1946	7 Apr 1948
Netherlands*	22 Jul 1946	25 Apr 1947
New Zealand*	22 Jul 1946	10 Dec 1946
Nicaragua	22 Jul 1946	
Norway*	22 Jul 1946	18 Aug 1947
Pakistan*		23 Jun 1948
Panama	22 Jul 1946	20 Feb 1951
Paraguay	22 Jul 1946	
Peru*	22 Jul 1946	
Philippines		22 Jul 1946 s
Poland*		22 Jul 1946 s
Portugal*	22 Jul 1946	11 Aug 1948
Saudi Arabia*		22 Jul 1946 s
South Africa*	22 Jul 1946	19 Mar 1948
Sri Lanka		23 May 1949
Sweden*	13 Jan 1947	28 Aug 1947
Switzerland*	22 Jul 1946	26 Mar 1947
Syrian Arab Republic	22 Jul 1946	
Thailand		22 Jul 1946 s
Turkey*		22 Jul 1946 s
Ukrainian SSR		22 Jul 1946 s
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*		22 Jul 1946 s
United Kingdom*		22 Jul 1946 s
United States of America*	22 Jul 1946	7 Aug 1947
Uruguay*	22 Jul 1946	
Venezuela	22 Jul 1946	7 Mar 1949
Yugoslavia*	22 Jul 1946	19 Nov 1947

NOTES:

[1] See first paragraph following "Text" after title of chapter IX.1.

[2] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

1. (a) GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE, WITH ANNEXES AND SCHEDULES OF TARIFFS CONCESSIONS

Authenticated by the Final Act, adopted at the conclusion of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment and signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Applied provisionally as from 1 January 1948, pursuant to the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947. (See tables 1 and 2 hereafter for the list of Contracting Parties applying the General Agreement).
REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 I (b).
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 55, p. 187.

State	Acceptance	State	Acceptance
Liberia	17 May 1950	Haiti	7 Mar 1952

List of GATT instruments which are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations

(See tables 1 and 2 hereafter for the list of Contracting Parties applying these GATT instruments)

Note: All multilateral instruments relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (protocols, declarations, etc., hereinafter referred to as GATT instruments) which were concluded prior to 1 February 1955, are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Those which have been concluded since that date are deposited with the Director-General of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

A list of the GATT instruments deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations is given below, showing--in respect of each instrument--the date of entry into force and particulars regarding registration and publication in the United Nations Treaty Series. Thereafter a list of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is given and then two tables indicating the effective dates of the said instruments in respect of each Contracting Party.

For the list of the GATT instruments deposited with the Director-General of the Contracting Parties and their status, see GATT publication Status of Legal Instruments (GATT/LEG/1, September 1971, and Supplements Nos. 1 to 9).

1. Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947
   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1948.
   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 I (c).
   TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 55, p. 308.

2. Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948
   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 March 1948.
   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (a).
   TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 62, p. 2.

3. Declaration, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948
   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 March 1948.
   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (b).
   TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 62, p. 26.

4. Protocol modifying certain provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948
   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 March 1948.
   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (c).
   TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 62, p. 30.

5. Special Protocol modifying article XIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 May 1949.
REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (*d*).
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 62, p. 40.

6. Special Protocol relating to article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948
   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 June 1948.
   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 II (*e*).
   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 62, p. 56.

7. Second Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948
   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 September 1948.
   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 III (*b*).
   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 62, p. 74.

8. Protocol modifying part I and article XXIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948
   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 September 1952.
   REGISTRATION: 24 September 1952, No. 814 III (*d*).
   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 138, p. 334.

9. Protocol modifying part II and article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948
   ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 December 1948.
   REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 III (*c*).
   TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 62, p. 80.

10. Protocol for the Accession of Signatories of the Final Act of 30 October 1947, signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 September 1948.
    REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 III (*a*).
    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 62, p. 68.

11. Third Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 October 1951.
    REGISTRATION: 21 October 1951, No. 814 IV (*c*).
    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 107, p. 311.

12. First Protocol of Modifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 September 1952.
    REGISTRATION: 24 September 1952, No. 814 IV (*e*).
    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 138, p. 381.

13. Protocol modifying article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 March 1950.
    REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 IV (*a*).
    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 62, p. 113.

14. Protocol replacing schedule I (Australia) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 October 1951.
    REGISTRATION: 21 October 1951, No. 814 IV (*b*).
    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 107, p. 83.

15. Protocol replacing schedule VI (Ceylon) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 September 1952.
    REGISTRATION: 24 September 1952, No. 814 IV (*d*).
    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 138, p. 346.

16. Annecy Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 10 October 1949
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1950.
    REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814 V.
    TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 62, p. 121.

17. Fourth Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 3 April 1950
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 September 1952.
    REGISTRATION: 24 September 1952, No. 814 IX.
    TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 138, p. 398.

18. Fifth Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Torquay on 16 December 1950
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 June 1953.
    REGISTRATION: 30 June 1953, No. 814 X.
    TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 167, p. 265.

19. Decisions agreeing to the accession of certain Governments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
    (a) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Republic of Austria to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
        ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.
        REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (a).
        TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 142, p. 9.

    (b) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
        ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.
        REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (a).
        TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 142, p. 13.

    (c) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Republic of Korea to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
        ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.
        REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (a).
        TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 142, p. 18.

    (d) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of Peru to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
        ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.
        REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (a).
        TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 142, p. 22.

    (e) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Republic of the Philippines to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
        ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.
        REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (a).
        TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 142, p. 26.

    (f) Decision by the Contracting Parties agreeing to the accession of the Republic of Turkey to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
        ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951.
        REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (a).
        TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 142, p. 30.

20. Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1951.
    REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (b).
    TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 142, p. 34.

21. Declaration on the continued application of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Torquay on 21 April 1951
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 April 1951.
    REGISTRATION: 24 October 1952, No. 814 VIII (c).
    TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 147, p. 390.

22. First Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva on 27 October 1951
    ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 October 1953.
    REGISTRATION: 21 October 1953, No. 814 XI.
    TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 176, p. 2.

23. First Protocol of Supplementary Concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Union of South Africa and Federal Republic of Germany), done at Geneva on 27 October 1951
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 May 1952.
REGISTRATION: 25 May 1952, No. 814 VII (a).
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 131, p. 316.

24. Second Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 8 November 1952
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 February 1959.
REGISTRATION: 2 February 1959, No. 814 XXV.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 321, p. 245.

25. Second Protocol of Supplementary Concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Austria and Federal Republic of Germany), done at Innsbruck on 22 November 1952
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 August 1953.
REGISTRATION: 30 August 1953, No. 814 VII (b).
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 172, p. 340.

26. Third Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 24 October 1953
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 February 1959.
REGISTRATION: 2 February 1959, No. 814 XXVI.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 321, p. 266.

27. Declaration on the Continued Application of schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva on 24 October 1953
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1954.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1954, No. 814 XII.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 183, p. 351.

List of Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade[2]

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Burma
Burundi
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Congo
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guyana
Haiti
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Kuwait
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Republic of Cameroon
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Tables indicating the effective dates of the GATT instruments deposited with the Secretary-General for the Contracting Parties

Note: The GATT instruments deposited with the Secretary-General are identified by Arabic numerals in the order in which they appear in the list preceding these tables. Roman numerals are used in the tables to indicate the months.

Table 1 gives the list of States for which the said instruments became effective as the result of procedures effected by those States with the Secretary-General, together with the date of such procedures in respect of each instrument. Table 2 gives the list of States for which certain of these instruments became effective simultaneously in consequence of the States concerned having become Contracting Parties to the General Agreement through procedures (Protocol of accession or procedure provided for by article XXVI.5(c)) not effected with the Secretary-General, and the effective date of the respective instruments in respect of each of those States.

TABLE 1

Effective dates of the GATT instruments deposited with the Secretary-General for Contracting Parties which effected separate procedures in respect of each of them with the Secretary-General

Contracting Party	GATT instruments 1	2	3	4	5
Australia[2]	1. I.1948	24. III.1948		24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Austria		19. X.1951		19. X.1951	19. X.1951
Belgium	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Brazil	30. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Burma	29. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Canada	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Chile		24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Cuba	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Czechoslovakia	20. IV.1948	24. III.1948		24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Denmark		28. V.1950		28. V.1950	28. V.1950
Dominican Republic		19. V.1950		19. V.1950	19. V.1950
Finland		25. V.1950		25. V.1950	25. V.1950
France	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Germany, Federal Republic of		1. X.1951		1. X.1951	1. X.1951
Ghana		6. III.1957		6. III.1957	6. III.1957
Greece		1. III.1950		1. III.1950	1. III.1950
Haiti		1. I.1950		1. I.1950	1. I.1950
India	8. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Indonesia		27. XII.1949		27. XII.1949	9. V.1949
Italy		30. V.1950		30. V.1950	27. XII.1949
Japan		10. IX.1955		10. IX.1955	30. V.1950
Luxembourg	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	10. IX.1955
Malaysia		31. VIII.1957		31. VIII.1957	9. V.1949
Netherlands	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	31. VIII.1957
New Zealand	30. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Nicaragua		28. V.1950		28. V.1950	9. V.1949
Norway	10. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	28. V.1950
Pakistan	30. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Peru		7. X.1951		7. X.1951	9. V.1949
South Africa	13. VI.1948	24. III.1948		16. II.1949	7. X.1951
Southern Rhodesia	11. VII.1948	24. III.1948		9. V.1949	9. V.1949
Sri Lanka	29. VII.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
Sweden		30. IV.1950		30. IV.1950	30. IV.1950
Turkey		17. X.1951		17. X.1951	17. X.1951
United Kingdom	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	9. V.1949
United States of America	1. I.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	24. III.1948	16. XII.1953
Uruguay		16. XII.1953		16. XII.1953	9. V.1949

TABLE 1 (continued)

Contracting Party	GATT instruments				
	6	7	8	9	10
Australia[2]	17. XI.1950	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	25. II.1949	14. IX.1948
Austria	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	
Belgium	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Brazil	20. X.1952	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	3. VIII.1950	14. IX.1948
Burma	8. X.1951	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. II.1949	14. IX.1948
Canada	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Chile	16. III.1949	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	24. IX.1952	14. II.1949
Cuba	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Czechoslovakia	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	22. III.1949	
Denmark	28. V.1950	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	28. V.1950	
Dominican Republic	19. V.1950	19. V.1950	24. IX.1952	19. V.1950	
Finland	25. V.1950	25. V.1950	24. IX.1952	25. V.1950	
France	14. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. X.1951	1. X.1951	24. IX.1952	1. X.1951	
Ghana	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	
Greece	1. III.1950	1. III.1950	24. IX.1952	1. III.1950	
Haiti	1. I.1950	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	1. I.1950	
India	31. III.1949	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Indonesia	27. XII.1949		24. IX.1952	27. XII.1949	
Italy	30. V.1950	30. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. V.1950	
Japan	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	
Luxembourg	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Malaysia	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	
Netherlands	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
New Zealand	9. VII.1951	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	9. II.1949	14. IX.1948
Nicaragua	28. V.1950	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	28. V.1950	
Norway	25. XI.1949	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Pakistan	9. IX.1949	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Peru	7. X.1951	7. X.1951	7. X.1951	7. X.1951	
South Africa	19. IX.1950	14. IX.1948	11. I.1949	11. I.1949	16. II.1949
Southern Rhodesia	18. IV.1950	14. IX.1948	1. II.1949	1. II.1949	8. II.1949
Sri Lanka	12. IX.1950	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Sweden	30. IV.1950	30. IV.1950	24. IX.1952	30. IV.1950	
Turkey	17. X.1951	17. X.1951	24. IX.1952	17. X.1951	
United Kingdom	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
United States of America	7. VI.1948	14. IX.1948	24. IX.1952	14. XII.1948	14. IX.1948
Uruguay	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	

TABLE 1 (continued)

Contracting Party	GATT instruments 11	12	13	14	15
Australia[2]	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	24. IX.1951	24. IX.1952
Austria	21. X.1951	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	19. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Belgium	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Brazil	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Burma	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	8. X.1951	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Canada	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Chile	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	24. IX.1952	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Cuba	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	29. IX.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Czechoslovakia	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Denmark	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Dominican Republic	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	19. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Finland	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	25. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
France	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Germany, Federal Republic of	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	1. X.1951	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Ghana	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957
Greece	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Haiti	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
India	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Indonesia	21. X.1951		24. XI.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Italy	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. IV.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Japan	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955
Luxembourg	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Malaysia	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957
Netherlands	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
New Zealand	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Nicaragua	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Norway	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Pakistan	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Peru	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	7. X.1951	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
South Africa	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	18. V.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Southern Rhodesia	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Sri Lanka	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	12. IX.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Sweden	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. IV.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Turkey	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	17. X.1951	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
United Kingdom	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
United States of America	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952	28. III.1950	21. X.1951	24. IX.1952
Uruguay	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953

TABLE 1 (continued)

GATT instruments

Contracting Party	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
Australia[2]	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Austria	19. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
Belgium	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Brazil	26. I.1952	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Burma		24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Canada	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Chile	26. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Cuba	29. III.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Czechoslovakia	11. II.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	
Denmark	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Dominican Republic	19. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Finland	25. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
France	19. IV.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
Ghana	6. III.1957	6. III.1957	6. III.1957		
Greece	1. III.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Haiti	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
India	21. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Indonesia		24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
Italy	30. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Japan	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955	10. IX.1955		
Luxembourg	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Malaysia	31. VIII.1957	31. VIII.1957	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	
Netherlands	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	31. VIII.1957	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
New Zealand	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Nicaragua	28. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Norway	29. VII.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Pakistan	19. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Peru	7. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
South Africa	4. V.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Southern Rhodesia		24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Sri Lanka	3. III.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Sweden	30. IV.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
Turkey	17. X.1951	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
United Kingdom	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951
United States of America	1. I.1950	24. IX.1952	30. VI.1953		
Uruguay	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953	16. XII.1953		

TABLE 1 (continued)

Contracting Party	GATT instruments				
	19(c)	19(d)	19(e)	19(f)	20
Australia[2]	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	17. XI.1951
Austria					19. X.1951
Belgium	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Brazil	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. III.1951
Burma	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	20. XI.1951
Canada	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Chile	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	24. X.1952
Cuba	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Czechoslovakia		21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	8. VII.1951
Denmark	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	20. I.1952
Dominican Republic	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Finland		21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	4. VIII.1951
France	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Germany, Federal Republic of					1. X.1951
Ghana					6. III.1957
Greece	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Haiti	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	8. XI.1951
India	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	18. XI.1951
Indonesia					18. XI.1951
Italy	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	17. XI.1951
Japan					10. IX.1955
Luxembourg	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Malaysia					31. VIII.1957
Netherlands	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
New Zealand	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	11. XI.1951
Nicaragua	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	30. VII.1953
Norway	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	2. VIII.1951
Pakistan	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	18. XI.1951
Peru					7. X.1951
South Africa	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	18. XI.1951
Southern Rhodesia	21 VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	20. VII.1951
Sri Lanka	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Sweden	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	7. VII.1951
Turkey					17. X.1951
United Kingdom	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	18. I.1952
United States of America	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	21. VI.1951	6. VI.1951
Uruguay					16. XII.1953

TABLE 1 (continued)

Contracting Party	GATT instruments				
	21	22	23	24	25
Australia[2]	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Austria		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	30. VIII.1953
Belgium	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Brazil	19. II.1953	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Burma		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Canada	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Chile	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	24. IX.1952	2. II.1959	
Cuba	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Czechoslovakia . .	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2 II.1959	
Denmark		21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Dominican Republic	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Finland	5. VII.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
France	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Germany, Federal Republic of . . .		21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	30. VIII.1953
Ghana		6. III.1957		2. II.1959	
Greece	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Haiti	9. X.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
India	21. X.1953	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Indonesia		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Italy		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Japan		10. IX.1955		2. II.1959	
Luxembourg	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Malaysia		31. VIII.1957		2. II.1959	
Netherlands	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
New Zealand	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Nicaragua		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Norway		21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Pakistan		21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Peru		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
South Africa . . .	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Southern Rhodesia .	21 IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Sri Lanka	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. V.1952	2. II.1959	
Sweden	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
Turkey		21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
United Kingdom . .	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953		2. II.1959	
United States of America	21. IV.1951	21. X.1953	25. X.1952	2. II.1959	
Uruguay		16. XII.1953		2. II.1959	

TABLE 1 (continued)

Contracting Party	GATT instruments	
	26	27
Australia[2]	2. II.1959	23. II.1954
Austria	2. II.1959	30. IV.1954
Belgium	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Brazil	2. II.1959	
Burma	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Canada	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Chile	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Cuba	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Czechoslovakia	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Denmark	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Dominican Republic	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Finland	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
France	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Germany, Federal Republic of	2. II.1959	15. VI.1954
Ghana	2. II.1959	
Greece	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Haiti	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
India	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Indonesia	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Italy	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Japan	2. II.1959	
Luxembourg	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Malaysia	2. II.1959	
Netherlands	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
New Zealand	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Nicaragua	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Norway	2. II.1959	28. IV.1954
Pakistan	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Peru	2. II.1959	26. IV.1954
South Africa	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Southern Rhodesia	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Sri Lanka	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Sweden	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Turkey	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
United Kingdom	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
United States of America	2. II.1959	1. I.1954
Uruguay	2. II.1959	1. I.1954

TABLE 2

Effective dates of certain GATT instruments deposited with the Secretary-General (Nos. 2, 4 to 9, 11 to 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 in the preceding list unless otherwise indicated) for States which became bound by them through becoming Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in accordance with procedures not effected with the Secretary-General.

Contracting Party	Effective date
Argentina	11. X.1967
Bangladesh (GATT instruments Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.)	16. XII.1972
Barbados	30. XI.1966
Benin	1. VIII.1960
Burundi	1. VII.1962
Central African Republic	14. VIII.1960
Chad	11. VIII.1960
Congo	15. VIII.1960
Cyprus	16. VIII.1960
Egypt (GATT instruments Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.)	9. V.1970
Gabon	17. VIII.1960
Gambia	18. II.1965
Guyana	26. V.1966
Hungary (GATT instruments Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.)	9. IX.1973
Iceland	21. IV.1968
Ireland	22. XII.1967
Israel (Also bound, as from the date shown herein, by the Protocol of Provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and	5. VII.1962

Contracting Party	Effective date
Trade (No. 1 in the list of GATT instruments).)	
Ivory Coast	7. VIII.1960
Jamaica	6. VIII.1962
Kenya	12. XII.1963
Kuwait	19. VI.1961
Madagascar	25. VI.1960
Malawi	6. VII.1964
Malta	21. IX.1964
Mauritania	28. XI.1960
Mauritius (GATT instruments Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.)	12. III.1968
Niger	3. VIII.1960
Nigeria	1. X.1960
Philippines (GATT. instruments Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.)	27. XII,1979
Poland	18. X.1967
Portugal (Also bound, as from the date shown herein, by the Protocol of Provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (No. 1 in the list of GATT instruments).)	6. V.1962
Republic of Korea (Also bound, as from the date shown herein, by the Protocol of Provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (No. 1 in the list of GATT instruments).)	14. IV.1967
Romania (GATT instruments Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.)	14. XI.1971
Rwanda	1. VII.1962
Senegal	20. VI.1960
Sierra Leone	27. IV.1961
Singapore	9. VIII.1965
Spain (Also bound, as from the date shown herein, by the Protocol of Provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (No. 1 in the list of GATT instruments).)	29. VIII.1963
Suriname (GATT instruments Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.)	25. XI.1975
Switzerland (Also bound, as from the date shown herein, by the Protocol of Provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (No. 1 in the list of GATT instruments).)	1. VIII.1966
Togo	27. IX.1960
Trinidad and Tobago	31. VIII.1962
Uganda	9. X.1962
United Republic of Cameroon	1. I.1960
United Republic of Tanzania	9. XII.1961
Upper Volta	5. VIII.1960
Yugoslavia (Also bound, as from the date shown herein, by the Protocol of Provisional application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (No. 1 in the list of GATT instruments).)	25. VIII.1966
Zaire (GATT instruments Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18.)	11. IX.1971

1. (b) HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

Authenticated by the Final Act of the United Nations Conference and Trade on Employment, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948

Note: The conditions for the entry into force of the Havana Charter, set forth in its article 103, were not fulfilled within the prescribed time-limit. No instrument of acceptance was deposited with the Secretary-General. For the text of the Havana Charter, see United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, Final Act and Related Documents, E/CONF.2/78, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1948.II.D.4.

1. (c) AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVOURED-NATION TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	14 October 1948, in accordance with article V.
REGISTRATION:	14 October 1948, No. 296.
TEXT:	United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 18, p. 267.

Note: The above Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding (1(a) and 1(d)) were concluded within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which were signatories of the Agreement of 14 September 1948 met informally at Geneva on 16 October 1951. At that meeting, it was recommended that all signatories to the latter Agreement who wished to do so should, if possible, notify their withdrawal from it by depositing a notice of intention of withdrawal with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the same date, such notices to cover also the Memorandum of understanding. The date of 14 December 1951 was generally considered as appropriate for such an action, the withdrawal to take effect on 15 June 1952. For the States which were parties to the Agreement and the Memorandum of understanding, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 18, p. 167; vol. 19, p. 328; vol. 20, p. 308; vol. 24, p. 320; vol. 35, p. 370; vol. 42, p. 356; vol. 43, p. 339; vol. 44, p. 339; vol. 46, p. 350; vol. 53, p. 419, and vol. 70, p. 272. For the dates of receipt of the notices of withdrawal, see *ibid.*, vol. 117, p. 385; vol. 121, p. 327, and vol. 128, p. 293.

1. (d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING RELATIVE TO APPLICATION TO THE WESTERN SECTORS OF BERLIN OF THE AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVOURED-NATION TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

Signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 August 1949 by signature.
REGISTRATION: 24 September 1949, No. 296.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 42, p. 356.

Note: (For text of the note, see (c) above.)

NOTES:

1/ See also note 2 below.

2/ The following States which had provisionally applied the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade notified the Secretary-General of the cessation of such application:

State	Effective date of provisional application	Effective date of withdrawal
China*	21 May 1948	
Lebanon	29 Jul 1948	25 Feb 1951
Liberia	20 May 1950	13 Jun 1953
Syrian Arab Republic	30 Jul 1948	6 Aug 1951

*See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1). Notification of withdrawal on behalf of the Republic of China received on 6 March 1950.

3/ In a notification received on 4 August 1975 the Government of Australia declared that the General Agreement would apply provisionally to Papua New Guinea.

2. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 September 1964, in accordance with article 65.
REGISTRATION: 10 September 1964, No. 7408.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 510, p. 3, and vol. 569, p. 353 (Corrigendum to vol. 510).

The Agreement was approved and opened for signature by the Conference of Finance Ministers on the Establishment of an African Development Bank convened pursuant to resolution 52 (IV)[1] of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)	State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Algeria	4 Aug 1963	10 Sep 1964	Malawi[2]		25 Jul 1966 a
Angola		9 Jan 1981 a	Mali	4 Aug 1963	23 Apr 1964
Benin	8 Oct 1963	25 Aug 1964	Mauritania	4 Aug 1963	9 Sep 1964
Botswana[2]		31 Mar 1972 a	Mauritius[2]		1 Jan 1974 a
Burundi[2]	4 Aug 1963	2 Jan 1968 a	Morocco	4 Aug 1963	2 Jun 1964
Cape Verde[2]		15 Apr 1976 a	Mozambique[2]		4 Jun 1976 a
Central African Republic[2]	4 Aug 1963	26 Aug 1970 a	Niger	25 Oct 1963	29 Jul 1964
Chad[2]		26 Aug 1968 a	Nigeria	4 Aug 1963	12 Mar 1964
Comoros[2]		3 May 1976 a	Rwanda	18 Dec 1963	18 Jan 1965
Congo	29 Nov 1963	10 Feb 1965	Sao Tome and Principe[2]		14 Apr 1976 a
Djibouti[2]		12 Jul 1978 a	Senegal	17 Dec 1963	11 Sep 1964
Egypt	4 Aug 1963	14 Sep 1964	Seychelles[2]		20 Apr 1977 a
Equatorial Guinea[2]		30 Jun 1975 a	Sierra Leone	4 Aug 1963	18 Feb 1964
Ethiopia	4 Aug 1963	14 Jul 1964	Somalia	4 Aug 1963	22 Oct 1964
Gabon[2]		31 Dec 1972 a	Sudan	4 Aug 1963	9 Sep 1963
Gambia[2]		2 Jul 1973 a	Swaziland[2]		26 Jul 1971 a
Ghana	4 Aug 1963	30 Jun 1964	Togo	18 Oct 1963	3 Jul 1964
Guinea	4 Aug 1963	21 May 1964	Tunisia	4 Aug 1963	29 Oct 1964
Guinea-Bissau[2]		5 May 1975 a	Uganda	4 Aug 1963	16 Dec 1963
Ivory Coast	4 Aug 1963	20 Mar 1964	United Republic of Cameroon	8 Oct 1963	7 May 1964
Kenya	4 Aug 1963	24 Jan 1964	United Republic of Tanzania[3]	4 Aug 1963	27 Nov 1963
Lesotho[2]		2 Jul 1972 a	Upper Volta	21 Nov 1963	22 Sep 1964
Liberia	4 Aug 1963	23 Jun 1964	Zaire	4 Aug 1963	5 Jun 1964
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya[2]	4 Aug 1963	21 Jul 1972 a	Zambia[2]		1 Sep 1966 a
Madagascar[2]		3 May 1976 a	Zimbabwe[4]		5 Sep 1980 a

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (E/3586, E/CN.14/168), p. 44.

2/ Article 64 (2) of the Agreement provides that a State may, after the Agreement has entered into force, become a member of the Bank by accession to the Agreement on such terms as the Board of Governors may determine; that the Government of such State shall deposit its instrument of accession on or before a date appointed by the Board, and that, upon the deposit, the State concerned shall become a member of the Bank on the appointed date.

Following are, in respect of each acceding State, the number and date of the pertinent resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the Bank. In all cases, the terms for accession included the payment of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the Bank by the State concerned and, unless otherwise indicated, the appointed date corresponded to the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary-General:

State	Number of Resolution	Date of Resolution
Angola	3-80	23 Jun 1980 (Appointed date: 23 June 1980)
Botswana	9-71	28 Jul 1971
Burundi	4-67	31 Dec 1967
Cape Verde	02-76	15 Apr 1976
Central African Republic	3-70	26 Aug 1970
Chad	2-68/ 3-68	25 Jun 1968/ 26 Aug 1968
Comoros	05-76	3 May 1976

State	Number of Resolution	Date of Resolution
Djibouti	01-78	1 May 1978
Equatorial Guinea	03-75	5 May 1975
Gabon	8-72	20 Jul 1972
Gambia	2-73	2 Jul 1973
Guinea-Bissau .	02-75	5 May 1975
Lesotho	3-73	2 Jul 1973
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .	13-72	21 Jul 1972
Madagascar . .	06-76	3 May 1976
Malawi	2-66	19 Apr 1966
Mauritius . . .	4-73	2 Jul 1973
Mozambique . .	07-76	3 May 1976
Sao Tome and Principe . .	01-76	28 Feb 1976
Seychelles . .	01-77	31 Mar 1977
Swaziland . . .	6-71	26 Jul 1971
Zambia	6-66	15 Aug 1966
Zimbabwe . . .	04-80	23 Jun 1980

[3] The Agreement was originally signed and the instrument of ratification was deposited on behalf of Tanganyika. Following the formation of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar under the name of the United Republic of Tanzania (see note 13 in chapter I.2), the Government of Tanzania submitted a declaration to the African Development Bank to the effect that "it assumes the membership in the ADB both as regards Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and desires the Bank to give effect to this extension and to increase its subscription by one million units of account". The said declaration was considered by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank at its first plenary session on 4 November 1964. In resolution No. 3 adopted on the same date, the Board of Governors, having expressed the desire of giving full effect to the extension of membership of Tanzania, decided, inter alia, that the subscription of Tanzania to the capital stock of the ADB should be increased by one million units of account, half of it to consist of paid-up shares, and the other half of callable shares; and that the extension of membership of Tanzania should take effect upon the payment to the ADB of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the paid-up capital stock as provided in the resolution. The Board further took note that, upon the extension of its membership, Tanzania would have 1,255 votes.

[4] Pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Governors (No. 04-80 of 23 June 1980), the Agreement is deemed to have taken effect retroactively for Zimbabwe as of 23 June 1980, upon completion of all the necessary conditions and receipt of its instrument of accession by the African Development Bank.

3. CONVENTION ON TRANSIT TRADE OF LAND-LOCKED STATES

Done at New York on 8 July 1965[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 June 1967, in accordance with article 20.
REGISTRATION: 9 June 1967, No. 8641.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 597, p. 3.

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries, which had been convened pursuant to the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations taken at its 1328th plenary meeting on 10 February 1965. The Conference met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 7 June 1965 to 8 July 1965.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Afghanistan . . .	8 Jul 1965	
Argentina	29 Dec 1965	
Australia		2 May 1972 a
Belgium	30 Dec 1965	21 Apr 1970
Bolivia	29 Dec 1965	
Brazil	4 Aug 1965	
Burundi		1 May 1968 a
Byelorussian SSR	28 Dec 1965	11 Jul 1972
Central African Republic . . .	30 Dec 1965	
Chile	20 Dec 1965	25 Oct 1972
Chad		2 Mar 1967 a
Czechoslovakia .	10 Dec 1965	8 Aug 1967
Denmark		26 Mar 1969 a
Finland		22 Jan 1971 a
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	20 Dec 1965	
Holy See	30 Dec 1965	
Hungary	30 Dec 1965	20 Sep 1967
Italy	31 Dec 1965	
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .	8 Jul 1965	29 Dec 1967
Lesotho		28 May 1969 a
Luxembourg . . .	28 Dec 1965	
Malawi		12 Dec 1966 a
Mali		11 Oct 1967 a
Mongolia		26 Jul 1966 a
Nepal	9 Jul 1965	22 Aug 1966
Netherlands . . .	30 Dec 1965	30 Nov 1971
Niger		3 Jun 1966 a
Nigeria		16 May 1966 a
Norway		17 Sep 1968 a
Paraguay	23 Dec 1965	
Rwanda	23 Jul 1965	13 Aug 1968
San Marino . . .	23 Jul 1965	12 Jun 1968
Sudan	11 Aug 1965	
Swaziland		26 May 1969 a
Sweden		16 Jun 1971 a
Switzerland . . .	10 Dec 1965	
Turkey		25 Mar 1969 a
Uganda	21 Dec 1965	
Ukrainian SSR . .	31 Dec 1965	21 Jul 1972
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	28 Dec 1965	21 Jul 1972
United Republic of Cameroon . .	10 Aug 1965	
United States of America . .	30 Dec 1965	29 Oct 1968
Yugoslavia . . .	8 Jul 1965	10 May 1967
Zambia	23 Dec 1965	2 Dec 1966

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM[2]

1. With regard to the application of article 3 of the Convention, the Belgian Government considers that the exemption relates exclusively to duties or taxes on imports or exports, and not to taxes on transactions, such as the Belgian tax on transport and auxiliary services, which also apply to internal trade.

2. Belgium can apply article 4, paragraph 1, only in so far as State-owned means of transport and handling equipment are concerned.

3. The Belgian Government intends, upon depositing its instrument of ratification of the Convention, to make a reservation concerning the rights and obligations of Belgium arising from its adherence to certain international treaties relating to economic matters or trade.

BOLIVIA

I have been instructed by my Government to place on record the Bolivian view, which is already to be found in the records of the Conference, that Bolivia is not a land-locked State but a nation which is deprived by temporary circumstances of access to the sea across its own coast and that unrestricted and unconditional freedom of transit must be recognized in international law as an inherent right of enclosed territories and countries for reasons of justice and because of the need to facilitate such transit as a contribution to general progress on a basis of equality.

Bolivia will on no occasion fail to maintain these views, which are inherent in national sovereignty, and, by signing the Convention, will give evidence of its willingness to co-operate with the United Nations and the developing countries without a sea-coast.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

CHILE

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

. . . With a reservation with regard to article 16, to the effect that, in any dispute with American countries over the interpretation or implementation of this Convention, Chile shall proceed in accordance with whatever inter-American instruments concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes may be binding both on Chile and on the other American country.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"1) The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 16 providing for a compulsory procedure of arbitration for any dispute which may arise with respect to interpretation or application of the provisions of the Convention. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic maintains that the consensus of all Parties to the dispute is indispensable in any particular case to be submitted for arbitration.

"2) The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers articles 17 and 19 to be of discriminatory character since, on the basis of their provisions, a number of States has been deprived of the possibility of becoming a Party to the Convention.

"The Convention relates to matters which are of interest to all States: consequently, it has to be open for participation of all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from becoming a Party to the Convention of general interest.

"3) The latter reservation applies also to articles 22 and 23 for the same reasons."

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"In respect of article 2, paragraph 1, article 5 and article 7:

"The Federal Republic of Germany starts from the assumption that normal frontier controls which, in accordance with international agreements and with existing national legislation, are carried through in an adequate and non-discriminatory manner, meet the requirements of article 2, paragraph 1, article 5 and article 7.

"In respect of article 2, paragraph 2:

"The Federal Republic of Germany understands this provision to imply that, as long as agreements according to article 2, paragraph 2, have not been concluded, the national regulations of the transit state will apply.

"In respect of article 4, paragraph 1 and article 6, paragraph 1:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not in a position to assume obligations as provided for in article 4, paragraph 1 and in article 6, paragraph 1. Considering transport conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany, however, it may be taken for granted that sufficient means of transport as well as handling equipment and storage facilities will be available for traffic in transit. Should difficulties arise nevertheless, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would be prepared to seek remedies.

"In respect of article 4, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not in a position to assume obligations as contained in article 4, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is, however, prepared, within the scope of its possibilities, to use its influence as regards tariffs and charges so as to facilitate traffic in transit as much as possible."

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize as having binding force the provision in Article 16 of the Convention, under which disputes regarding the interpretation and application of the Convention shall be referred to an arbitration commission appointed by the International Court of Justice. The Hungarian People's Republic wishes to stress that the consent of all parties to any dispute shall be necessary for the dispute to be referred to the arbitration commission.

The Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that Articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, which debar a number of States the right to become parties to the Convention, are of a discriminatory nature. The Conventon is a general multilateral international treaty, and therefore, as follows from the principles of international law, every State shall have the right to become a party to it.

ITALY

. . . The Permanent Representative of Italy wishes to notify the Secretary-General that the Italian Government intends to enter specific reservations to the Convention on depositing its instrument of ratification.

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg envisages the possibility, on depositing the instrument of ratification of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, of entering a reservation relating to its membership in regional economic unions or common markets.

MONGOLIA

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of the provisions of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are excluded from participation in this Convention. The Convention deals wih matters of interest to all States and should therefore be open for participation by all States.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that the appointment of members of the arbitration commission should be made only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.

SUDAN

"The Government of the Republic of the Sudan will not consider itself bound by the third sentence of article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention in respect of the passage across its territory of goods destined to or coming from South Africa or Portugal or goods the ownership of which could be claimed by South Africa or Portugal. The reservtion is made in accordance with the spirit of Security Council resolution S/5773, in which the Security Council condemned the apartheid Policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, resolution A/AC.109/124 in which the Special Committee condemned the colonial policy of Portugal and its persistent refusal to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee, and resolution CM/Res.6(1) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity. The reservations will remain in force pending the ending of the prevailing situation in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

"Nor will the Republic of the Sudan, as a member of the Arab League, consider itself bound by the same provision in respect of the passage across its territory of goods destined for or coming from Israel."

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5815), p. 9.

[2] Reservations 1 and 2 formulated by the Government of Belgium upon signature of the Convention have been confirmed on ratification; a reservation referred to in item 3 was not made.

4. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Done at Manila on 4 December 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 August 1966, in accordance with article 65.
REGISTRATION: 22 August 1966, No. 8303.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 571, p. 123.

The Agreement was adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Asian Development Bank, which had been convened pursuant to resolution 62 (XXI)[1] of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and which met at Manila from 2 to 4 December 1965.

State or Territory[2]	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A)
Afghanistan . . .	4 Dec 1965	22 Aug 1966
Australia[2]. . . .	4 Dec 1965	19 Sep 1966
Austria	31 Jan 1966	29 Sep 1966
Bangladesh[3] . . .		14 Mar 1973 A
Belgium	31 Jan 1966	16 Aug 1966
Burma[3].		26 Apr 1973 A
Canada	4 Dec 1965	22 Aug 1966
China[4]		
Democratic Kampuchea . . .	4 Dec 1965	30 Sep 1966
Denmark	28 Jan 1966	16 Aug 1966
Finland	28 Jan 1966	22 Aug 1966
France[3]		27 Jul 1970 A
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	4 Dec 1965	30 Aug 1966
India	4 Dec 1965	20 Jul 1966
Indonesia[3]. . . .		24 Nov 1966 A
Iran	4 Dec 1965	
Italy	31 Jan 1966	30 Sep 1966
Japan	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4 Dec 1965	30 Aug 1966
Malaysia	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966
Maldives[3]		14 Feb 1978 A
Nepal	4 Dec 1965	21 Jun 1966 A
Netherlands[5]. . .	4 Dec 1965	29 Aug 1966
New Zealand[2]. . .	4 Dec 1965	29 Sep 1966
Norway	28 Jan 1966	14 Jul 1966
Pakistan	4 Dec 1965	12 May 1966
Philippines . . .	4 Dec 1965	5 Jul 1966
Republic of Korea	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][6] . . .	28 Jan 1966	22 Sep 1966
Samoa	4 Dec 1965	23 Jun 1966
Singapore	28 Jan 1966	21 Sep 1966
Sri Lanka	4 Dec 1965	29 Sep 1966
Sweden	31 Jan 1966	29 Sep 1966
Switzerland[3]. . .		31 Dec 1967 A
Thailand	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966
Tonga[3].		29 Mar 1972 A
United Kingdom[2] .	4 Dec 1965	26 Sep 1966
United States of America . . .	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966 A

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRALIA

. . .[7]

"The Australian Government further declares in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56 of the said Agreement that it retains the right to levy taxation in respect of salary and emoluments paid by the Bank for services rendered in Australia to a Director, alternate, officer or employee of the Bank, including an expert performing a mission for the Bank, being a resident of Australia within the meaning of the Australian legislation relating to income tax unless the person is not a citizen of Australia and came to Australia solely for the purpose of performing duties of the office in the Bank held by him.

"The Australian Government is unable to accord to the Bank, in respect of any mailbags which the Bank might wish to despatch through postal channels in Australia, the reduced rates which the Australian Government accords, on the basis of reciprocity, to certain other Governments in respect of mailbags despatched through postal channels by their diplomatic missions in Australia.

"The Australian Government is, insofar as the article applies to priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, unable fully to comply with article 54 of the Agreement which requires that the Bank in respect of its official communications shall be accorded by each member treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the official communications of any other member, until such time as all other Governments have decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to international organizations. This reservation shall not affect the right of the Bank to lodge press telegrams at prescribed press rates to the press and radio in Australia.

"The Australian Government understands that nothing in the said Agreement affects the application of any Australian law relating to quarantine."

CANADA

". . . Canada retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax Canadian citizens resident or ordinarily resident in Canada."

DENMARK

"According to article 14, paragraph ix, in the

Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, 'the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken in the ordinary operations of the Bank or with Special Funds established by the Bank pursuant to paragraph 1 (i) of article 19, shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries. . .'.

"The declared shipping policy of the Danish Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this policy transactions and transfers in connexion with maritime transport should not be hampered by provisions giving preferential treatment to one country or a group of countries, the aim always being that normal commercial consideration should determine the method and flag of shipment. The Government of Denmark trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle."

FRANCE

Pursuant to article 56 (2) of the said Agreement, the French Government retains for itself the right to levy taxes, as provided by French law, on salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to French nationals.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"1. The Federal Republic of Germany makes use of the reservation provided for in article 56, paragraph 2, of the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank and retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to Germans within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany who have their domicile or ordinary residence in the area of application of the said Basic Law, including Land Berlin;

"2. The Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Convention will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

INDIA

"The Government of India declares that India retains for herself and her political subdivision the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens or nationals of India."

ITALY

"The Italian Government, pursuant to article 56, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to Italian citizens employed in offices of the Bank that might be set up in Italy or performing any activities in Italy on behalf of the Bank."

On the occasion of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, on the instructions of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, has made the following observations:

"The Italian Government considers that paragraph 1 of article 56 is to be construed in the light of current practice concerning exemption of international organizations from taxation. According to such practice, relief from taxation is granted to international organizations only in respect of articles acquired in pursuance of the official activities of an organization and, in the case of internal indirect taxes, only for substantial purchases where it is reasonably practicable to allow such relief.

"The Italian Government considers that the provision of article 50, paragraph 1, concerning immunity from jurisdiction is to be construed within the limits in which such immunity is provided by international law.

"I also have the honour to inform your Excellency that it is the intention of the Italian Government to seek from the Asian Development Bank an understanding to the effect that the special procedure to be provided for pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 50 of the by-laws and regulations of the Bank or in contracts entered into with the Bank should not be of prejudice to the jurisdiction of Italian Courts with respect to any claims put forward by private parties."

JAPAN

". . . Japan retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to its nationals."

MALAYSIA

"The Government of Malaysia declares that it retains for itself the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid."

NETHERLANDS

This ratification is subject to the reservation provided for in article 56, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

". . . Pursuant to paragraph 2 (ii) of article 24 of the Agreement, the Government of New Zealand hereby declares that it desires the use of the portion of its subscription paid pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of article 6 of the Agreement to be wholly restricted to payments for goods or services produced in its territory."

NORWAY

"According to article 14, paragraph ix, in the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, 'the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken in the ordinary operations of the Bank or with Special Funds established by the Bank pursuant to paragraph 1 (i) of article 19, shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries . . .'.

"The declared shipping policy of the Norwegian Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this policy transactions and transfers in connection with maritime transport should not be hampered by provisions giving preferential treatment to one country or a group of countries, the aim always being that normal commercial consideration should determine the method and flag of shipment. The Government of Norway trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle."

PHILIPPINES

"The Government of the Philippines declares that it retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to citizens or nationals of the Philippines."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

"The Republic of Korea retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to its nationals."

SINGAPORE

". . . Singapore retains for itself the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens and nationals of Singapore."

SRI LANKA

"In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56 of the Asian Development Bank Agreement, the Government of Ceylon retains for itself and its political subdivision the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to citizens or nationals of Ceylon resident or ordinarily resident in Ceylon."

SWEDEN

"According to the main rule of article 14, paragraph ix, in the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken by the Bank shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods.

"The shipping policy of the Swedish Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. The Swedish Government trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle. Similarly, it is part of the assistance policy of the Swedish Government that multilateral development assistance should be based on the principle of free international competitive bidding. The Swedish Government expresses the hope that it will be possible to reach agreement on such modification of article 14, paragraph ix, that it does not conflict with this principle."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

". . . In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they retain the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies."

In a letter transmitting the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, on the instructions of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has made the following observations:

> "Article 54 of the Agreement has the effect of affording Government telecommunication privileges to the Asian Development Bank. The list of persons and authorities entitled to such privileges in Annex 3 to the International Telecommunications Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st of December, 1959, does not include international organizations other than the United Nations. There is thus a clear conflict between article 54 and the Telecommunications Convention, to which the United Kingdom (and no doubt other members of the Asian Development Bank) is a party. The United Kingdom wishes to propose that this conflict be considered at an early meeting of the Board of Governors.
>
> "Paragraph 1 of article 56 of the Agreement might perhaps be construed as allowing the Asian Development Bank complete exemption from all customs duties and taxes on goods without any qualification. It is current practice to accord relief from taxation on goods to international organizations only in respect of articles acquired in pursuance of the official activities of an organization, and, in the case of internal indirect taxes, only for substantial purchases where it is reasonably practicable to allow such relief. The Government of the United Kingdom consider that paragraph 1 of article 56 is to be construed in the light of current practice."

"I also have the honour to inform you that it is the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom to seek from the Asian Development Bank:

> "(a) An understanding that it will insure any motor vehicle belonging to, or operated on behalf of, the Bank against third party claims for damage arising from an accident caused by such a vehicle in the United Kingdom and that the immunity of the Bank from legal process under paragraph 1 of article 50 will not be asserted in the case of any civil action in the United Kingdom by a third party for damage arising from an accident caused by such a vehicle;
>
> "(b) An understanding that no immunity under article 55 will be asserted in respect of any motor traffic offence committed by a member of the personnel of the Bank or in respect of damage caused by a motor vehicle belonging to, or driven by, him."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The United States of America retains for itself and for all political subdivisions of the United States of America the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to any citizen or national of the United States of America."

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 39th Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4005-E/CN.11/705), p. 167.

2/ Pursuant to the procedure provided for in article 3(3) of the Agreement, various non-autonomous territories became members of the Bank, as indicated hereafter:

Territory	State presenting the application for admission	Date of the resolution by the Council of Governors	Date on which the resolution took effect
Hong Kong	United Kingdom	26 March 1969	27 March 1969
Fiji	United Kingdom	24 March 1970	2 April 1970
Papua and New Guinea . .	Australia	12 March 1971	8 April 1971
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	United Kingdom	12 April 1973	30 April 1973
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	United Kingdom	27 April 1974	28 May 1974
Cook Islands	New Zealand	8 April 1976	20 April 1976

3/ Article 3(2) of the Agreement provides that countries eligible for membership under paragraph 1 of article 3 which do not become members in accordance with article 64 may be admitted, under such terms and conditions as the Bank may determine, to membership in the Bank upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members.

The table below gives, for each State having become a member in accordance with the said article 3(2), the number and date of the pertinent resolution by the Board of Governors of the Bank. The date by which that State had complied with the terms established by the Board of Governors of the Bank corresponds to the date of acceptance, except where otherwise indicated.

State	Number of the resolution	Date of the resolution
Indonesia	4	24-26 November 1966
Switzerland	11	24-26 November 1966
France	31	9-11 April 1970
Tonga	48	23 March 1972
Bangladesh	54	11 November 1972
Burma	63	26 April 1973
Maldives	113	19 December 1977

4/ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 4 December 1965 and 22 September 1966 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China, (note 2 in chapter I.1).

5/ The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Agreement is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe.

6/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

7/ In a notification received on 12 May 1976, the Government of Australia informed the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the declaration made upon ratification under article 24(2) (ii) of the said Agreement. For the text of the declaration so withdrawn, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 572, p. 368.

5. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICA

Done at Accra on 4 May 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1967, in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2.
REGISTRATION: 4 May 1967, No. 8623.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 595, p. 287.

Adopted by the West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation, held at Accra from 27 April to 4 May 1967.

The Articles of Association for the Establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa done at Accra on 4 May 1967 were concluded "pending the formal establishment of the Community" (preamble). Thereafter, two additional agreements were concluded: (1) the Treaty establishing the Community of West Africa, concluded at Abidjan on 17 April 1973 between the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta (came into force on 1 January 1974 and deposited with the Government of Upper Volta); and (2) the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), concluded at Lagos on 28 May 1975 between Benin, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta (came into force on 20 June 1975 and deposited with the Government of Nigeria).

State	Definitive signature	State	Definitive signature
Benin	4 May 1967	Niger	4 May 1967
Gambia	21 Nov 1967	Nigeria	4 May 1967
Ghana	4 May 1967	Senegal	4 May 1967
Liberia	4 May 1967	Sierra Leone . .	4 May 1967
Mali	4 May 1967	Togo	4 May 1967
Mauritania . . .	4 May 1967	Upper Volta . . .	4 May 1967

6. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, WITH PROTOCOL TO PROVIDE FOR PROCEDURE FOR AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 36 OF THE AGREEMENT

Done at Kingston, Jamaica, on 18 October 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 January 1970, in accordance with article 64.
REGISTRATION: 26 January 1970, No. 10232.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 712, p. 217.

The Agreement and Protocol were adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Caribbean Development Bank which met at Kingston, Jamaica, on 18 October 1969. The Conference was convened for that purpose by the Acting Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Secretariat in accordance with the decision of the Commonwealth Caribbean Conference of Finance Ministers taken at its meeting held at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 22 July 1969. Both instruments were opened for signature by the Plenipotentiary Conference at Kingston on 18 October 1969. The Conference also adopted the Final Act, approved the memorandum of understanding relating to the allocation of the Bank's resources to multinational projects, which had been adopted by the Conference of Finance Ministers at Port of Spain, and adopted the resolution on the duties of the Trustee designated under article 7, paragraph (8), of the Agreement. The texts of the said memorandum and resolution are appended to the Final Act as annexes A and B.

The Protocol to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement became void, when the amendment proposed under the said procedure at the Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank, held at Nassau, Bahamas, on 31 January 1970, had failed to obtain the required majority.

State or Territory[1]	Signature	Ratification, accession (*a*)
Antigua	18 Oct 1969	30 Jan 1970
Bahamas	18 Oct 1969	28 Jan 1970
Barbados	18 Oct 1969	16 Jan 1970
British Honduras	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
British Virgin Islands	18 Oct 1969	30 Jan 1970
Canada	18 Oct 1969	22 Jan 1970
Cayman Islands	18 Oct 1969	27 Jan 1970
Colombia		22 Nov 1974 *a*
Dominica	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
Grenada	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
Guyana	18 Oct 1969	22 Jan 1970
Jamaica	18 Oct 1969	9 Jan 1970
Montserrat	18 Oct 1969	28 Jan 1970
St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
St. Lucia	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
St. Vincent	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	18 Oct 1969	20 Jan 1970
Turks and Caicos Islands	18 Oct 1969	5 Jan 1970
United Kingdom	18 Oct 1969	23 Jan 1970
Venezuela		25 Apr 1973 *a*

Declarations[2]

ANTIGUA, BAHAMAS, BRITISH HONDURAS,[3] BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, DOMINICA, GRENADA, MONTSERRAT, ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The instruments of ratification by the Governments of the above-mentioned Associated States or Territories, all contain a declaration made in accordance with the first provision of the second part of paragraph 3 of article 63 of the Agreement to the effect that the privilege conferred by article 53 shall be restricted in its territory to treatment not less favourable than the Government concerned accords to international financial institutions of which it is a member.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND[4], [5]

"(*a*) In the United Kingdom the immunity conferred by paragraph 1 of article 49 and sub-paragraph (*a*) of article 54 of the Agreement shall not apply in relation to a civil action arising out of an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to the Bank or operated on its behalf or to a traffic offence committed by the driver of such a vehicle.

"(*b*) As Bank telegrams and telephone calls are not defined as Government telegrams and telephone calls in Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) and are therefore not entitled by the Convention to the privileges thereby conferred on Government telegrams and telephone calls, the Government of the United Kingdom, having regard to their obligations under the International Telecommunication Convention, declare that the privileges conferred by article 53 of the Agreement shall be correspondingly restricted in the United Kingdom, but, subject thereto, shall be not less favourable than the United Kingdom affords to international financial institutions of which it is a member.

"(*c*) The exemption referred to in paragraph 6(*b*) of article 55 of the Agreement shall not extend to any bearer instrument issued by the Bank in the United Kingdom or issued elsewhere by the Bank and transferred in the United Kingdom.

NOTES:

[1] See articles 3 and 62 of the Agreement in the annex to this publication: Final Clauses (ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex), page X-15.

[2] See paragraph 3 of article 63 of the Agreement allowing the signatory Governments to make certain declarations on depositing their instruments of ratification or acceptance, and the decision taken in respect of the said paragraph by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Caribbean Bank as recorded in paragraph 7 *d* of the Final Act of the Conference, in Final Clauses (ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex), page X-18, footnote 1, and page X-19.

[3] In its instrument of ratification, the Government of British Honduras further declared that the Agreement was ratified subject ". . . to the condition that the Government of British Honduras undertakes that legislation to give effect to the immunities and privileges to be conferred on the Bank in British Honduras by virtue of the Agreement will be passed on or before February 21st, 1970." Regarding this part of the declaration see note 4 below.

[4] Paragraph (*d*) of the United Kingdom declaration and the declaration by the Government of British Honduras quoted in note 3 above, not being provided for in paragraph 3 of article 63 of the Agreement, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that all signatories to the Agreement had been consulted in connexion therewith and, in particular, that "the signatories to the Agreement were requested to notify any objection on their part to these declarations and no objection has been notified by any signatory." With reference to these declarations, the Secretary-General, in his report of 27 January 1970 to the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank on the status of the Agreement, stated that, inasmuch as the said declarations were not provided in the Agreement, but having taken note of the information given in their respect by the Government of the United Kingdom, he had received the instruments of ratification of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of British Honduras provisionally in deposit, without prejudice to and pending the decision of the competent organ of the Caribbean Development Bank as to the acceptability of the declarations concerned.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 January 1970, the Government of British Honduras notified him of the withdrawal of the pertinent part of its declaration. In so far as concerns paragraph (*d*) of the declaration of the United Kingdom, the Acting Secretary of the Caribbean Development Bank informed the Secretary-General that the Board of Governors of the Bank, at the inaugural meeting held on 31 January 1970, had decided to accept the conditions accompanying the United Kingdom ratification and had requested him to notify the Secretary-General of its decision. As a result of these actions, the Secretary-General considered the instruments of ratification by the Government of British Honduras and the Government of the United Kingdom as definitively deposited and informed all Governments concerned and the Bank accordingly.

[5] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 8 February 1972, the Government of the United Kingdom notified him of its decision to withdraw paragraph *d* of its declaration, which reads as follows:

> "(*d*) None of the immunities, exemptions and privileges conferred by the Agreement shall be granted in the United Kingdom until such time as the necessary legislation shall have been enacted by Parliament."

(The necessary legislation has been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom and came into operation on 5 February 1972.)

7. CONVENTION ON THE LIMITATION PERIOD IN THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

Concluded at New York on 14 June 1974

Not yet in force (see article 44).
TEXT: A/CONF.63/15, and circular letter by the Secretariat C.N.260.1975.TREATIES-6 dated 30 September 1975 (procès-verbal of rectification of the Authentic French text).

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Prescription (limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, which convened at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at New York, from 20 May to 14 June 1974. The Conference was convened in accordance with Resolution 3104 (XXVIII)[1] of the General Assembly adopted on 12 December 1973. The Convention was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 14 June 1974, the closing date for signature being 31 December 1975.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina		9 Oct 1981 a
Brazil	14 Jun 1974	
Bulgaria	24 Feb 1975	
Byelorussian SSR	14 Jun 1974	
Costa Rica	30 Aug 1974	
Czechoslovakia	29 Aug 1975	26 May 1977
Dominican Republic		23 Dec 1977 a
German Democratic Republic	14 Jun 1974	
Ghana	5 Dec 1974	7 Oct 1975
Hungary	14 Jun 1974	
Mongolia	14 Jun 1974	
Nicaragua	13 May 1975	
Norway	11 Dec 1975	20 Mar 1980
Poland	14 Jun 1974	
Ukrainian SSR	14 Jun 1974	
USSR	14 Jun 1974	
Yugoslavia		27 Nov 1978 a

Declarations and Reservations

NORWAY

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"In accordance with article 34 the Government of the Kingdom of Norway declares that the Convention shall not govern contracts of sale where the seller and the buyer both have their relevant places of business within the territories of the Nordic States (i.e. Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden)."

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 143.

(a) PROTOCOL AMENDING THE CONVENTION ON THE LIMITATION PERIOD IN THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

Concluded at Vienna on 11 April 1980

Not yet in force: see article IX (1).
TEXT: A/CONF.97/18.

The Protocol was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, held at Vienna from 10 March to 11 April 1980. The Conference was convened by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in accordance with its resolution 33/93[1] of 16 December 1978 adopted on the basis of chapter II of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (1978).

The Protocol is open for accession by all States, at any time, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

State	Accession

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45*, (A/3345), p. 217.

8. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Concluded at Rome on 13 June 1976

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 November 1977, in accordance with article 13, section 3 (a).
REGISTRATION: 30 November 1977.
TEXT: IFAD/1, circular letters of the Secretariat Nos. C.N.267.1977.TREATIES-20 dated 2 September 1977 (procès-verbal of rectification of annex 1 of the authentic French text, established by the Secretary-General on 22 August 1977) and C.N.167.1979.-TREATIES-9, dated 9 August 1979 (procès-verbal of rectification of the Arabic original, established by the Secretary-General on 29 July 1979).

The Agreement was adopted on 13 June 1976 by the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, which met at the Headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Council in Rome, Italy, from 10 to 13 June 1976. In accordance with section 1 (a) of its article 13, the Agreement was opened for signature by the States concerned on 20 December 1976 at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

State	Signature, approval of membership by Governing Council (G)	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)	Amount of the initial contribution as specified in the instrument in accordance with article 4 (2) (a) and (b) (showing the category of the contribution in parentheses)		
			Currency unit	Amount	
Afghanistan . . .	13 Dec 1978 G	13 Dec 1978 a			(III)
Algeria	20 Jul 1977	26 May 1978 AA	US dollar	10,000,000	(II)
Argentina	14 Apr 1977	11 Sep 1978			(III)
Australia	30 Mar 1977	21 Oct 1977	Australian dollar	8,000,000	(I)
Austria	1 Apr 1977	12 Dec 1977	US dollar	4,800,000	(I)
Bangladesh . . .	17 Mar 1977	9 May 1977			(III)
Barbados	13 Dec 1978 G	13 Dec 1978 a	US dollar	1,000	(III)
Belgium	16 Mar 1977	9 Dec 1977	Belgian franc US dollar	500,000,000 1,000,000	(I)
Benin	13 Dec 1977 G	28 Dec 1977 a			(III)
Bhutan	13 Dec 1978 G	13 Dec 1978 a			(III)
Bolivia	27 Jul 1977	30 Dec 1977			(III)
Botswana		21 Jul 1977 a			(III)
Brazil	13 Apr 1977	2 Nov 1978			(III)
Burundi	13 Dec 1978 G	13 Dec 1978 a			(III)
Canada	10 Feb 1977	28 Nov 1977	Canadian dollar	33,000,000	(I)
Cape Verde . . .		12 Oct 1977 a			(III)
Central African Republic . . .	13 Dec 1977 G	11 Dec 1978 a	CFA franc	1,000,000	(III)
Chad	13 Oct 1977	3 Nov 1977			(III)
Chile	19 Jan 1977	2 Jun 1978			(III)
China	15 Jan 1980 G	15 Jan 1980 a			(III)
Colombia	13 Dec 1978 G	16 Jul 1979 a			(III)
Comoros	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a	CFA franc	10,000,000	(III)
Congo	30 Jun 1977	27 Jul 1978			(III)
Costa Rica . . .	20 Dec 1977	16 Nov 1978			(III)
Cuba	23 Sep 1977	15 Nov 1977			(III)
Cyprus	13 Dec 1977 G	20 Dec 1977 a	US dollar	10,000	(III)
Democratic Yemen	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a			(III)
Denmark	11 Jan 1977	28 Jun 1977	US dollar	7,500,000	(I)
Djibouti	13 Dec 1977 G	14 Dec 1977 a			(III)
Dominica	15 Jan 1980 G	29 Jan 1980 a			(III)
Dominican Republic . . .		29 Dec 1977 a			(III)
Ecuador	1 Apr 1977	19 Jul 1977			(III)
Egypt	18 Feb 1977	11 Oct 1977			(III)
El Salvador . . .	21 Mar 1977	31 Oct 1977	Colón	100,000	(III)
Equatorial Guinea	8 Dec 1980 G	29 Jul 1981 a			(III)
Ethiopia	20 Jul 1977	7 Sep 1977			(III)
Fiji	13 Dec 1977 G	28 Mar 1978 a	US dollar	5,000	(III)
Finland	24 Feb 1977	30 Nov 1977	Finnish mark	12,000,000	(I)
France	21 Jan 1977	12 Dec 1977 AA	French franc	127,500,000	(I)
Gabon		5 Jun 1978 a	US dollar	500,000	(II)
Gambia	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a			(III)

State	Signature, approval of membership by Governing Council (G)	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)	Amount of the initial contribution as specified in the instrument in accordance with article 4 (2) (a) and (b) (showing the category of the contribution in parentheses)		
			Currency unit	Amount	
Germany, Federal Republic of[1] . .	29 Mar 1977	14 Oct 1977	US dollar	55,000,000	(I)
Ghana	19 Oct 1977	5 Dec 1977	US dollar	100,000	(III)
Greece	1 Jul 1977	30 Nov 1978	US dollar	150,000	(III)
Grenada	15 Jan 1980 G	25 Jul 1980 a			(III)
Guatemala		30 Nov 1978 a			(III)
Guinea	3 May 1977	12 Jul 1977	Syli	25,000,000[2]	(III)
Guinea-Bissau . .	13 Dec 1977 G	25 Jan 1978 a			(III)
Guyana	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a			(III)
Haiti		19 Dec 1977 a			(III)
Honduras	5 Jul 1977	13 Dec 1977			(III)
India	21 Jan 1977	28 Mar 1977			(III)
Indonesia	18 Feb 1977	27 Sep 1977	US dollar	1,250,000	(II)
Iran	27 Apr 1977	12 Dec 1977	US dollar	124,750,000	(II)
Iraq	23 Nov 1977	13 Dec 1977	US dollar	20,000,000	(II)
Ireland	28 Apr 1977	14 Oct 1977	Pound sterling	570,000	(I)
Israel	28 Apr 1977	10 Jan 1978			(III)
Italy	26 Jan 1977	10 Dec 1977	US dollar	25,000,000	(I)
Jamaica	24 Mar 1977	13 Apr 1977			(III)
Japan	11 Feb 1977	25 Oct 1977 A	US dollar	55,000,000[3]	(I)
Jordan	13 Dec 1978 G	15 Feb 1979 a			(III)
Kenya	30 Mar 1977	10 Nov 1977			(III)
Kuwait	4 Mar 1977	29 Jul 1977	US dollar	36,000,000	(II)
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .	13 Dec 1978 G	13 Dec 1978 a			(III)
Lebanon	13 Dec 1977 G	20 Jun 1978 a			(III)
Lesotho	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a			(III)
Liberia		11 Apr 1978 a			(III)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . .		15 Apr 1977 a	US dollar	20,000,000	(II)
Luxembourg . . .	18 Feb 1977	9 Dec 1977	Belgian franc[4]		(I)
Madagascar . . .	13 Dec 1978 G	12 Jan 1979 a			(III)
Malawi	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a	US dollar	5,000	(III)
Maldives	15 Jan 1980 G	15 Jan 1980 a			(III)
Mali	30 Jun 1977	30 Sep 1977			(III)
Malta	24 Feb 1977	23 Sep 1977			(III)
Mauritania . . .	13 Dec 1978 G	26 Jun 1979 a			(III)
Mauritius	13 Dec 1978 G	29 Jan 1979 a			(III)
Mexico	2 Aug 1977	31 Oct 1977			(III)
Morocco	22 Dec 1976	16 Dec 1977			(III)
Mozambique . . .	13 Dec 1977 G	16 Oct 1978 a	Escudo	1,200,000	(III)
Nepal	13 Dec 1977 G	5 May 1978 a			(III)
Netherlands . . .	4 Feb 1977	29 Jul 1977 A[5]	Dutch guilder	100,000,000	(I)
			US dollar	3,000,000	
New Zealand . . .	10 Oct 1977	10 Oct 1977	New Zealand dollar	2,000,000	(I)
Nicaragua	18 May 1977	28 Oct 1977			(III)
Niger	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a	CFA	15,000,000	(III)
Nigeria	6 May 1977	25 Oct 1977	US dollar	26,000,000	(II)
Norway	20 Jan 1977	8 Jul 1977	Norwegian krone	130,000,000	(I)
Pakistan	28 Jan 1977	9 Mar 1977	US dollar	1,000,000[6]	(III)
Panama	8 Mar 1977	13 Apr 1977			(III)
Papua New Guinea	4 Jan 1978	11 May 1978	US dollar	20,000	(III)
Paraguay	13 Dec 1978 G	23 Mar 1979 a			(III)
Peru	20 Sep 1977	6 Dec 1977			(III)
Philippines . . .	5 Jan 1977	4 Apr 1977	US dollar	250,000	(III)
Portugal	30 Sep 1977	30 Nov 1978			(III)
Qatar		13 Dec 1977 a	US dollar	9,000,000	(II)
Republic of Korea	2 Mar 1977	26 Jan 1978			(III)
Romania	22 Mar 1977	25 Nov 1977			(III)
Rwanda	10 May 1977	29 Nov 1977			(III)
Saint Lucia . . .	15 Jan 1980 G	9 Oct 1980 a			(III)
Samoa	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a	US dollar	10,000	(III)

State	Signature, approval of membership by Governing Council (G)	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)	Amount of the initial contribution as specified in the instrument in accordance with article 4 (2) (a) and (b) (showing the category of the contribution in parentheses)		
			Currency unit	Amount	
Sao Tome and Principe	13 Dec 1977 G	22 Apr 1978 a			(III)
Saudi Arabia	5 Jul 1977	15 Jul 1977	US dollar	105,500,000	(II)
Senegal	19 Jul 1977	13 Dec 1977			(III)
Seychelles	13 Dec 1978 G	13 Dec 1978 a	US dollar	5,000	(III)
Sierra Leone	15 Feb 1977	14 Oct 1977			(III)
Solomon Islands	8 Dec 1980 G	13 Mar 1981 a			(III)
Somalia	26 Jan 1977	8 Sep 1977			(III)
Spain	22 Jun 1977	27 Nov 1978	US dollar	2,000,000	(I)
Sri Lanka	15 Feb 1977	23 Mar 1977			(III)
Sudan	21 Mar 1977	12 Dec 1977			(III)
Swaziland	18 Nov 1977	18 Nov 1977			(III)
Sweden	12 Jan 1977	17 Jun 1977	Swedish krona	115,000,000	(I)
Switzerland	24 Jan 1977	21 Oct 1977	Swiss franc	22,000,000	(I)
Syrian Arab Republic	8 Sep 1977	29 Nov 1978			(III)
Thailand	19 Apr 1977	30 Nov 1977			(III)
Togo	13 Dec 1977 G	26 Apr 1979 a	CFA	3,000,000	(III)
Tunisia	27 Jan 1977	23 Aug 1977			(III)
Turkey	17 Nov 1977	14 Dec 1977			(III)
Uganda	6 Jul 1977	31 Aug 1977			(III)
United Arab Emirates	5 Oct 1977	28 Dec 1977 A	US dollar	16,500,000	(II)
United Kingdom	7 Jan 1977	9 Sep 1977	Pound sterling	18,000,000	(I)
United Republic of Cameroon		20 Jun 1977 a			(III)
United Republic of Tanzania	18 Jul 1977	25 Nov 1977			(III)
United States of America	22 Dec 1976	4 Oct 1977	US dollar	200,000,000	(I)
Upper Volta	13 Dec 1977 G	14 Dec 1977 a	US dollar	10,000	(III)
Uruguay	5 Apr 1977	16 Dec 1977			(III)
Venezuela	4 Jan 1977	13 Oct 1977	US dollar	66,000,000	(II)
Viet Nam	13 Dec 1977 G	13 Dec 1977 a	Dong	500,000	(III)
Yemen	13 Dec 1977 G	6 Feb 1979 a	US dollar	50,000[7]	(III)
Yugoslavia	10 Feb 1977	12 Dec 1977	US dollar	300,000[8]	(III)
Zaire	23 May 1977	12 Oct 1977			(III)
Zambia		16 Dec 1977 a	Zambian Kwacha	50,000	(III)
Zimbabwe	8 Dec 1980 G	22 Jan 1981 a			(III)

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

Upon ratification:

Declaration in respect of article 3, section 1:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that, although the Agreement deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, the provisions of article 3, section 1, are discriminatory in nature since they deprive a number of States of the right to sign and accede to the Agreement, contrary to the principle of universality.

Reservation in respect of article 11, section 2:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba wishes to make an express reservation to article 11, section 2, of the Agreement, since it feels that any disputes arising between States, or between States and the Fund, concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement should be resolved through direct negotiations by diplomatic means.

EGYPT[9]

FRANCE

In depositing its instrument of approval, the Government of the French Republic declares, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of article 13, that it will not accept, in so far as it is concerned, the application of the procedure provided for in section 2 of article 11 whereby a party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator.

IRAQ[10]

"Entry into the [. . .] Agreement by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations with it."

KUWAIT

Upon ratification:

"It is understood that the ratification by the State of Kuwait of the Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, signed by the State of Kuwait on 4 March, 1977, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

ROMANIA

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The interpretation and application of the provisions of the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, including those relating to voting procedures, and all activities of IFAD must take place on a democratic basis, in accordance with the purpose for which the Fund was established, namely, to assist the developing countries in their efforts to develop their agriculture.

Upon ratification:
Reservation

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, pursuant to the provisions of article 13, section 4, of the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), concluded at Rome on 13 June 1976, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, section 2, of the Agreement.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that disputes between the Fund and a State which has ceased to be a member, or between the Fund and one of the members upon the termination of the Fund's operations, can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

SAUDI ARABIA

Upon signature:

The participation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Agreement shall in no way imply recognition of Israel and shall not lead to entry into dealings with Israel under this Agreement.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Upon ratification:

"It is understood that the ratification of this Agreement by the Syrian Arab Republic does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Syrian Arab Republic. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon ratification:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [notifies the Secretary-General] in accordance with article 10, section 2 (b) (ii) of the Agreement, that the standard clauses of the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies shall apply to the Fund in the United Kingdom, subject to the following modifications:

"1. The following shall be substituted for section 4:

'(1) The Fund shall have immunity from jurisdiction and execution except:

(a) to the extent that it shall, by a decision of the Executive Board, have waived such immunity in a particular case. However, the Fund shall be deemed to have waived such immunity if, upon receiving a request for waiver submitted either by the person or body before which the proceedings are pending, or by another party to the proceedings, it has not given notice within two months after receipt of the request that it does not waive immunity;

(b) in respect of a civil action by a third party in respect of loss, injury or damage arising from an accident caused by a vehicle belonging to, or operated on behalf of, the Fund or in respect of an offence involving such a vehicle;

(c) in the event of the attachment, pursuant to a decision of a judicial authority, of the salary and emoluments owed by the Fund to a member of its staff;

(d) in respect of the enforcement of an arbitration award made under article 11 of the Agreement establishing the Fund.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this section no action shall be brought against the Fund by a Member or person acting for or deriving claims from a Member.'

"2. The immunity conferred by section 5 upon the property and assets of the Fund shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 (c) above.

"3. The following shall be substituted for section 11:

'Official communications of the Fund shall be accorded by the Government of the United Kingdom treatment not less favourable than that which it accords to the official communications of other international financial institutions of which it is a Member, taking into account its international obligations in respect of telecommunications.'

"4. The following shall be substituted for sections 13-15, 17-21, and 25-30:

'(1) All representatives of Members (other than representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom), the President and all other staff of the Fund:

(a) shall be immune from legal process in respect of acts performed by them in the exercise of their functions, except in the case of loss, injury or damage caused by a vehicle belonging to or driven by them or an offence involving such a vehicle;

(b) shall be accorded no less favourable immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration requirements and national service obligations, and no less favourable treatment as regards exchange regulations, than are accorded by the Government of the United Kingdom to the representatives to, and officials and employees of comparable rank of, any other international financial institution of which it is a Member; and

(c) shall be granted no less favourable treatment in respect of travelling facilities than is accorded by the Government of the United Kingdom to representatives to, and officials and employees of comparable rank of, any other international financial institution of which it is a member.

2 (a) No tax shall be levied on or in respect of salaries and emoluments paid by the Fund to the President and other members of the staff of the Fund unless they are citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies or resident in the United Kingdom.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall not apply to annuities and pensions paid by the Fund to its former President or other members of its staff.'"

VENEZUELA

Upon ratification:

Since the procedure established for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the application or interpretation of this Agreement is incompatible with Venezuelan legislation, Venezuela expresses a specific reservation concerning article 11, section 2.

NOTES:

[1] In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 12 January 1978 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication:

> In reference to the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany to the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not object to the application of the Agreement to Berlin (West) within the limits and to the extent of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 which states that Berlin (West) is not an integral part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received on 11 July 1978, from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America the following communication:

> "The Governments of the United States of America, of France, and of the United Kingdom wish to point out that the Soviet note referred to above contains an incomplete, and therefore, misleading reference to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. The provision of the Quadripartite Agreement to which reference is made states that the 'ties between the Western Sectors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany will be maintained and developed, taking into account that these sectors continue not to be a constitutent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it'."

[2] To be paid in three instalments.

[3] Payable in yen.

[4] In its instrument of ratification the Government of Luxembourg specified that its initial contribution would consist in the equivalent of 320,000 Special Drawing Rights (SDR) in Belgian francs.

[5] For the Kingdom in Europe.

[6] One half payable in Pakistan rupees and one half payable in convertible currency.

[7] Of which 10,000 United States dollars freely convertible.

[8] To be paid in dinars.

[9] In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israel which reads as follows: "This ratification does not imply recognition of Israel nor does it imply entering with it into such relations as are governed by this Agreement." The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

[10] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 24 January 1979, the Government of Israel declared the following:

> "The instrument deposited by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.
>
> "The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

9. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Concluded at Vienna on 8 April 1979

Not yet in force (see article 25).
TEXT: A/CONF.90/19.

The Constitution was adopted at Vienna on 8 April 1979 at the seventh plenary meeting of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency at its second session held at Vienna from 19 March to 8 April 1979.

In accordance with its article 24 (1), it was open for signature at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria at Vienna from 8 April 1979 until 7 October 1979, by all States referred to in subparagraph (a) of article 3. After that date, the Constitution was to remain open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until the date it enters into force.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Afghanistan	13 Feb 1980	9 Sep 1981
Algeria	22 Oct 1979	6 Nov 1980
Argentina	8 Apr 1979	6 Mar 1981
Australia	3 Mar 1980	
Austria	3 Oct 1979	14 May 1981
Bangladesh	2 Jan 1980	5 Nov 1980
Barbados	30 May 1980	30 May 1980
Belgium	5 Oct 1979	18 Nov 1981
Benin	4 Dec 1979	
Bolivia	25 Jan 1980	9 Jan 1981
Brazil	8 Apr 1979	10 Dec 1980
Bulgaria	6 Jan 1981	
Burundi	25 Jan 1980	
Byelorussian SSR	10 Dec 1980	
Chile	8 Apr 1979	12 Nov 1981
China	6 Sep 1979	14 Feb 1980 AA
Colombia	8 Apr 1979	25 Nov 1981
Comoros	18 May 1981	
Congo	18 Dec 1979	
Cuba	2 Oct 1979	16 Mar 1981
Cyprus	17 Mar 1981	
Czechoslovakia	26 Nov 1980	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10 Aug 1981	14 Sep 1981 AA
Democratic Yemen	8 Apr 1979	
Denmark	5 Oct 1979	27 May 1981
Djibouti	29 Oct 1981	
Dominican Republic	8 May 1981	
Ecuador	8 Apr 1979	
Egypt	8 Apr 1979	9 Jan 1981
El Salvador	8 Apr 1979	
Ethiopia	18 Feb 1981	23 Feb 1981
Fiji	21 Dec 1981	21 Dec 1981
Finland	28 Sep 1979	5 Jun 1981
France	5 Oct 1979	
Gabon	8 Jan 1980	
German Democratic Republic	28 May 1981	
Germany, Federal Republic of	5 Oct 1979	
Ghana	8 Apr 1979	
Greece	5 Oct 1979	
Guatemala	13 May 1981	
Guinea	29 Nov 1979	23 Jun 1980
Guinea-Bissau	1 May 1980	
Haiti	28 Jan 1981	
Honduras	5 Feb 1980	
Hungary	26 Jan 1981	
India	16 Nov 1979	21 Jan 1980
Indonesia	28 Sep 1979	10 Nov 1980
Iran	12 Nov 1980	
Iraq	26 Feb 1980	23 Jan 1981
Ireland	5 Oct 1979	
Italy	5 Oct 1979	
Ivory Coast	21 Feb 1980	4 Nov 1981
Japan	18 Jan 1980	3 Jun 1980 A
Jordan	29 Jun 1981	
Kenya	28 Oct 1981	13 Nov 1981
Kuwait	7 Jan 1981	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 Mar 1980	3 Jun 1980
Lebanon	8 Apr 1979	
Lesotho	18 Jun 1981	18 Jun 1981
Liberia	30 Jan 1980	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8 Apr 1979	29 Jan 1981
Luxembourg	5 Oct 1979	
Madagascar	13 Dec 1979	18 Jan 1980
Malawi	12 Feb 1980	30 May 1980
Malaysia	10 Apr 1980	28 Jul 1980
Mali	23 May 1980	24 Jul 1981
Malta	2 Oct 1981	
Mauritania	4 Mar 1981	29 Jun 1981
Mauritius	16 Sep 1981	9 Dec 1981
Mexico	12 Nov 1979	21 Jan 1980
Mongolia	22 Dec 1980	
Morocco	25 Jul 1980	
Netherlands	5 Oct 1979	10 Oct 1980 A[1]
Nicaragua	16 Jan 1980	28 Mar 1980
Niger	9 Apr 1979	22 Aug 1980
Nigeria	8 Apr 1979	19 Dec 1980
Norway	28 Sep 1979	13 Feb 1981
Oman	6 Jul 1981	6 Jul 1981
Pakistan	8 Apr 1979	29 Oct 1979
Panama	17 Aug 1979	23 Jul 1980
Paraguay	7 Oct 1980	2 Dec 1981
Peru	8 Apr 1979	
Philippines	12 Oct 1979	7 Jan 1980
Poland	22 Jan 1981	
Portugal	10 Sep 1979	
Republic of Korea	7 Oct 1980	30 Dec 1980
Romania	8 Apr 1979	28 Nov 1980
Rwanda	28 Aug 1979	
Senegal	8 Apr 1979	

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Sierra Leone	29 Aug 1979	
Somalia	21 Mar 1980	20 Nov 1981
Spain	21 Jan 1980	21 Sep 1981
Sri Lanka	31 Oct 1979	25 Sep 1981
St. Lucia	8 May 1980	
Sudan	27 Jun 1979	30 Sep 1981
Suriname	19 Sep 1980	8 Oct 1981
Swaziland	14 Jan 1980	19 Aug 1981
Sweden	28 Sep 1979	28 Jul 1980
Switzerland	19 Sep 1979	10 Feb 1981
Syrian Arab Republic	1 Feb 1980	
Thailand	8 Apr 1979	29 Jan 1981
Togo	20 Dec 1979	18 Sep 1981
Trinidad and Tobago	14 Apr 1980	2 May 1980
Tunisia	8 Apr 1979	2 Feb 1981
Turkey	8 Apr 1979	
Uganda	8 Apr 1979	
Ukrainian SSR	12 Dec 1980	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8 Dec 1980	
United Arab Emirates	4 Dec 1981	4 Dec 1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5 Oct 1979	
United Republic of Cameroon	8 Jul 1980	18 Aug 1981
United Republic of Tanzania	12 May 1980	3 Oct 1980
United States of America	17 Jan 1980	
Upper Volta	16 Nov 1979	
Uruguay	5 May 1980	24 Dec 1980
Venezuela	5 Oct 1979	
Viet Nam	16 Jun 1981	
Yemen	19 Jul 1979	
Yugoslavia	8 Apr 1979	8 Feb 1980
Zaire	21 Jan 1980	
Zambia	5 Oct 1979	15 May 1981

NOTES:

1/ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

10. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

Concluded at Vienna on 11 April 1980

Not yet in force: See article 99 (1).
TEXT: A/CONF.97/18.

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, held at Vienna from 10 March to 11 April 1980. The Conference was convened by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in accordance with its resolution 33/93[1] of 16 December 1978, adopted on the basis of chapter II of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (1978).

The Convention was opened for signature at the concluding meeting of the Conference on 11 April 1980 and remains open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 30 September 1981.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Austria	11 Apr 1980	
Chile	11 Apr 1980	
China	30 Sep 1981	
Czechoslovakia	1 Sep 1981	
Denmark	26 May 1981	
Finland	26 May 1981	
France	27 Aug 1981	
German Democratic Republic	13 Aug 1981	
Germany, Federal Republic of	26 May 1981	
Ghana	11 Apr 1980	
Hungary	11 Apr 1980	
Italy	30 Sep 1981	
Lesotho	18 Jun 1981	18 Jun 1981
Netherlands	29 May 1981	
Norway	26 May 1981	
Poland	28 Sep 1981	
Singapore	11 Apr 1980	
Sweden	26 May 1981	
United States of America	31 Aug 1981	
Venezuela	28 Sep 1981	
Yugoslavia	11 Apr 1980	

Declarations and Reservations

DENMARK

Upon signature:

Denmark will not be bound by Part II of the Convention.

FINLAND

Upon signature:

Finland will not be bound by Part II of the Convention.

NORWAY

Upon signature:

Norway will not be bound by Part II of the Convention.

SWEDEN

Upon signature:

Sweden will not be bound by Part II of the Convention.

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/33/45), p. 217.

CHAPTER XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS[1]

A. CUSTOMS MATTERS

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1. AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD

Signed at Geneva on 16 June 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1950, in accordance with article III.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1950, No. 696.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 45, p. 149.

Termination: The Agreement, the Additional Protocol of 16 June 1949 (see chapter XI.A-2) and the Additional Protocol of 28 November 1952 (see chapter XI.A-4) were terminated, in accordance with articles III and IV of the Agreement, as follows: on 1 January 1965 in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road, and on 1 January 1966 in respect of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles. (The Additional Protocol of 11 March 1950 (see chapter XI.A-3) was abrogated by the Additional Protocol of 28 November 1952, in accordance with article V of the latter Protocol.)

State	Signature	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Austria[2]		27 Dec 1949 s
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union .	16 Jun 1949	
Czechoslovakia[3]. .	28 Dec 1949	
Denmark		29 Dec 1949 s
France		16 Jun 1949 s
Italy	16 Jun 1949	26 Jan 1954
Liechtenstein[4]		
Malaysia[5]		29 Jun 1959 d
Netherlands[6] . . .		16 Jun 1949 s
Norway		16 Jun 1949 s
Poland[7]		7 Jan 1959 a
Sweden[8]		15 Sep 1950 a
Switzerland[4] . . .		16 Jun 1949 s
Turkey[9]		16 Jan 1957 a
United Kingdom[10] .		16 Jun 1949 s
Yugoslavia		10 Jul 1958 a

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	17 Mar 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Sarawak and the Somaliland Protectorate.
	28 Jul 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Cyprus, St. Helena, Seychelles, Fiji and the Colony of Aden.
	18 Oct 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, North Borneo, Singapore, Federation of Malaya, Leeward Islands, "Colonies of the Windward Islands", Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras, and Sierra Leone.
		In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Singapore and Sierra Leone.
	7 Sep 1951	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Brunei, Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar.

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
		In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Brunei, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.
	6 Feb 1952	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Northern Rhodesia.
		In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Denunciations

State	Date of receipt of notification	To take effect on	In respect of the Draft Convention on
Austria	25 Apr 1961	1 Jan 1962	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
	15 Oct 1963	1 Jan 1965	International Transport of Goods by Road
Denmark[11]	15 Sep 1961	1 Jan 1962	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
France	16 May 1960	1 Jan 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Italy[12]	20 Feb 1964	1 Jan 1965	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Liechtenstein . .	7 Jul 1960	1 Jan 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Netherlands[13] . .	5 Sep 1960	1 Jan 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Norway	2 Mar 1960	1 Jan 1961	International Transport of Goods by Road
	3 Feb 1965	1 Jan 1966	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
Poland	20 Oct 1961	1 Jan 1963	International Transport of Goods by Road
Sweden	25 Feb 1959	1 Jan 1960	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
	30 Sep 1965		International Transport of Goods by Road
Switzerland . . .	7 Jul 1960	1 Jan 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Turkey	10 Aug 1964	1 Jan 1965	Touring
United Kingdom .	30 Sep 1958	1 Jan 1959	Touring
	30 Jul 1959	1 Jan 1960	Commercial Road Vehicles
Yugoslavia . . .	8 Dec 1960	1 Jan 1962	Touring International Transport of Goods by Road
	29 Jan 1964	1 Jan 1965	Commercial Road Vehicles

NOTES:

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, all treaties listed in this chapter were drawn up within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

[2] With the declaration that the signature applies only to the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles. In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 22 May 1950, the Government of Austria declared that the signature affixed on its behalf on 27 December 1949 also applies to the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

[3] With the declaration that the signature applies only to the Draft International Conventions on Commercial Road Vehicles and on International Transport of Goods by Road and with the reservation that the date of entry into force of the latter Draft Convention "will be determined later, according to the results of the meeting of the Customs Experts of the European Economic Commission which will be held in Geneva on 20 February 1950".

[4] In a notification received on 6 December 1949, the Government of Switzerland, referring to article II of the Agreement, declared that, as the Principality of Liechtenstein forms part of the Customs territory of the Confederation, the provisions of the draft conventions will also apply to it.

[5] Only in respect of the Draft Customs Convention on Touring.

[6] In a communication received on 10 April 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as withdrawn.

[7] Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

[8] In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Sweden indicated that it desired to apply the provisions of the Agreement as from 1 July 1950.

[9] Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring.

[10] Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles.

[11] In its notice of denunciation, the Government of Denmark made the following statement: "However, the Government of Denmark regards its denunciation as limited only to those Parties to the three Draft Conventions, who have adhered to and ratified--or in future may adhere to and ratify--the Customs Convention of May 18, 1956 on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles done at Geneva on May 18, 1956, and the Customs Convention of January 15, 1959, on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets".

[12] In its notice of denunciation, the Government of Italy made the following statement: However, the Government of Italy regards its denunciation as limited only to those Parties to the three Draft Conventions, who have adhered to and ratified--or in future may adhere to and ratify--the Customs Convention of May 18, 1956 on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles done at Geneva on May 18, 1956, and the Customs Convention of January 15, 1959, on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets.

[13] In its notice of denunciation, the Government of the Netherlands made the following statement: "However, as to the Draft Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods by Road annexed to the Agreement of 16 June 1949, the Netherlands Government will consider itself no longer bound in its relations with only those Parties to the Draft Convention, for whom the Customs Convention of 15 January 1959 has come into force, as from the date on which the 1959 Convention enters into force between those Parties and the Kingdom of the Netherlands".

2. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD

Signed at Geneva on 16 June 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1950.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1950, No. 696.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 45, p. 158.
Termination: See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1.

State	Signature	Accession
Austria	27 Dec 1949	
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	16 Jun 1949	
Czechoslovakia	28 Dec 1949	
Denmark	29 Dec 1949	
France	16 Jun 1949	
Italy	16 Jun 1949	
Netherlands	16 Jun 1949	
Norway	16 Jun 1949	
Switzerland	16 Jun 1949	
Turkey		16 Jan 1957
United Kingdom	16 Jun 1949	

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD, RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY CONTAINER UNDER THE T.I.R. CARNET REGIME

Done at Geneva on 11 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 March 1950.
REGISTRATION: 7 June 1950, No. 696.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 65, p. 319.
Abrogation: See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1.

State	Signature	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	11 Mar 1950	
Czechoslovakia .	6 Sep 1950	
Denmark		7 Jul 1950 s
France		11 Mar 1950 s
Italy	11 Mar 1950	26 Jan 1954
Netherlands . . .		11 Mar 1950 s
Sweden		7 Dec 1950 a
Switzerland . . .		11 Mar 1950 s

4. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD

Done at Geneva on 28 November 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1955, in accordance with article VI. From the time of its entry into force, this Protocol, in accordance with its article VII, became an integral part of the Agreement of 16 June 1949.
REGISTRATION: 7 July 1955, No. 696.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 212, p. 296.
Termination: See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification	State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification
Austria		3 Jun 1954 s	Italy	28 Nov 1952	7 Jul 1955
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	5 Dec 1952		Netherlands . . .		28 Nov 1952 s
			Norway		10 Feb 1954 s
Denmark		28 Nov 1952 s	Sweden		28 Nov 1952 s
France		28 Nov 1952 s	Switzerland . . .		28 Nov 1952 s

5. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO FACILITATE THE IMPORTATION OF COMMERCIAL SAMPLES AND ADVERTISING MATERIAL

Done at Geneva on 7 November 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 November 1955, in accordance with article XI.
REGISTRATION: 20 November 1955, No. 3010.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 221, p. 255.

The Convention was drawn up by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its seventh session, held at Geneva in November 1952. The proposal for the conclusion of such a convention had been referred to the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in resolution 347 (XII)[1] of 7 March 1951.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Australia		6 Jan 1956 a
Austria		8 Jun 1956 a
Belgium	30 Jun 1953	28 Aug 1957
Canada		12 Jun 1974 a
Cuba		26 Apr 1976 a
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Czechoslovakia		12 Jan 1956 a
Denmark		5 Oct 1955 a
Egypt		29 Sep 1955 a
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland		[30 Apr 1956 a][2]
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 d
Finland		27 May 1954 a
France		7 Feb 1964 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	12 Jun 1953	2 Sep 1955
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
Greece	12 Jun 1953	10 Feb 1955
Guinea		8 May 1962 a
Haiti		12 Feb 1958 a
Hungary		3 Jun 1957 a
Iceland		28 Apr 1977 a
India		3 Aug 1954 a
Indonesia		21 Apr 1954 a
Iran		11 Jun 1970 a
Ireland		23 Apr 1959 a
Israel		8 Oct 1957 a
Italy		20 Feb 1958 a
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d
Japan		2 Aug 1955 a
Kenya		3 Sep 1965 a
Luxembourg		9 Sep 1957 a
Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Malta		27 Jun 1968 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Netherlands		3 May 1955 a
New Zealand		19 Apr 1957 a
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway		2 Nov 1954 a
Pakistan		12 Oct 1953 a
Poland		18 Feb 1960 a
Portugal		24 Sep 1956 a
Republic of Korea		12 Jun 1978 a
Romania		15 Nov 1968 a
Rwanda		1 Dec 1964 d
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		7 Jun 1966 d
Spain		9 Sep 1954 a
Sri Lanka		28 Oct 1959 a
Sweden	30 Jun 1953	23 Feb 1955
Switzerland		4 Dec 1954 a
Tonga		11 Nov 1977 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey		8 Dec 1956 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
United Kingdom	30 Jun 1953	21 Oct 1955
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
United States of America	28 May 1953	17 Sep 1957
Yugoslavia		29 May 1956 a
Zaire		31 May 1962 d

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the final clause of article VIII, paragraph 2, which authorizes the Parties to request the President of the International Court of Justice to nominate arbitrators for the settlement of disputes.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"The Federal Republic of Germany cannot consider roasted coffee, coffee--and tea extracts as well as tobacco goods including cigarette paper as samples of negligible value. No privileges provided for in Article II of the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material can be granted with respect to the importation of the above-described products into the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany."

INDIA

"The concession of duty-free import would be available to only those catalogues, price lists and trade notices which are supplied free."

MALTA

"In the application of paragraph 5 of Article III of the Convention the period allowed by the Government of Malta for re-exportation of samples which qualify for exemption from import duties under that Article, should be three months which may be extended on sufficient cause being shown."

ROMANIA

(a) In acceding to the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material, done at Geneva on 7 November 1952, in the interests of the development of international economic co-operation, the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that negotiation between the parties to a dispute, as provided for in article VIII (1) of the Convention, constitutes the means of settling such disputes in a spirit of co-operation between the States and of full respect for their interests.

(b) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article XIII of the above-mentioned Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

SPANISH[4]

SRI LANKA[5]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"Paragraph 6 of Article III cannot be implemented in Trinidad as the Customs and Excise Department is not self-accounting and refunds are made on Treasury vouchers."

UGANDA

"Uganda shall not be bound by article V of the Convention."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"In accordance with article XIV, Tanganyika [United Republic of Tanzania] reserves the right not to grant to advertising films temporary duty-free admission treatment."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	12 Jan 1956	Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.
Belgium	28 Aug 1957	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
Netherlands	3 May 1955	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	19 Apr 1957	The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Islands and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
United Kingdom . .	21 Oct 1955	The Isle of Man.
	5 Feb 1957	Aden, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya (with reservation), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, British Virgin Islands), Federation of Malaya, Malta (with reservations), Mauritius, North Borneo, Federation of Nigeria, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika (with reservation), Trinidad and Tobago (with reservation), Uganda (with reservation), Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar, Tonga.
United States of America . . .	17 Sep 1957	All possessions of the United States except American Samoa, Guam, Kingman Reef, Johnston Island, Midway Islands, the Virgin Islands and Wake Island.

Reservations made on notifications of territorial application

KENYA[6]

"Kenya shall not be bound by Article V of the Convention."

MALTA[7]

"(i) The period allowed by law for re-exportation of goods released on temporary importation is three months but this period may be extended on sufficient cause being shown. (ii) If the whole quantity of goods is not taken out of Malta the deposit made to cover duty shall be forfeited. (iii) Samples of high value will be controlled under temporary importation and under regulations to be made in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article III of the Convention."

TANGANYIKA[8]

"Tanganyika shall not be bound by article V of the Convention."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO[9]

"Paragraph 6 of Article III cannot be implemented in Trinidad as the Customs and Excise Department is not self-accounting and refunds are made on Treasury vouchers."

UGANDA[10]

"Uganda shall not be bound by Article V of the Convention."

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/1987), p. 7.

2/ See note 19 in chapter V.2.

3/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 December 1955, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "also applies to Land Berlin, as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Romania made a declaration to the effect that it considers that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is not competent to extend the application of this Convention to West Berlin because West Berlin does not constitute a part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

4/ In a communication received on 17 June 1959, the Government of Spain notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation made on accession. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 221, p. 282.

5/ In a communication received on 29 January 1963, the Government of Sri Lanka notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation made on accession to the Convention. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 349, p. 334.

6/ Kenya acceded to the Convention on 3 September 1965, without any reservations.

7/ On notifying its succession to the Convention, the Government of Malta maintained only the reservation referred to under paragraph (i); see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

8/ For the reservation made by the United Republic of Tanzania on accession, see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

9/ This reservation has been maintained by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago upon succession to the Convention, see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

10/ Uganda acceded to the Convention on 15 April 1965 with the same reservation. See under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

6. CONVENTION CONCERNING CUSTOMS FACILITIES FOR TOURING

Done at New York on 4 June 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 September 1957, in accordance with article 16.
REGISTRATION: 11 September 1957, No. 3992.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 276, p. 191; and vol. 596, p. 542 (amendment to article 2).[1]

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 11 May to 4 June 1954. It also adopted the Additional Protocol to the said Convention, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, and the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 468 F (XV)[2] adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 15 April 1953.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina	4 Jun 1954	
Australia		6 Jan 1967 a
Austria	4 Jun 1954	30 Mar 1956
Barbados		5 Mar 1971 d
Belgium	4 Jun 1954	21 Feb 1955
Bulgaria		7 Oct 1959 a
Canada		1 Jun 1955 a
Central African Republic . . .		15 Oct 1962 a
Chile		15 Aug 1974 a
Costa Rica . . .	20 Jul 1954	4 Sep 1963
Cuba	4 Jun 1954	23 Oct 1963
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Democratic Kampuchea . . .	4 Jun 1954	29 Nov 1955
Denmark		13 Oct 1955 a
Dominican Republic . . .	4 Jun 1954	
Ecuador	4 Jun 1954	30 Aug 1962
Egypt	4 Jun 1954	4 Apr 1957
El Salvador . . .		18 Jun 1958 a
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 d
Finland		21 Jun 1962 a
France	4 Jun 1954	24 Apr 1959
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]. .	4 Jun 1954	16 Sep 1957
Ghana		16 Jun 1958 a
Greece[4]		15 Jan 1974 a
Guatemala	4 Jun 1954	
Haiti	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958
Holy See	4 Jun 1954	
Honduras	15 Jun 1954	
Hungary		29 Oct 1963 a
India	30 Dec 1954	5 May 1958
Iran		3 Apr 1968 a
Ireland		14 Aug 1967 a
Israel		1 Aug 1957 a
Italy	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d
Japan	2 Dec 1954	7 Sep 1955
Jordan		18 Dec 1957 a
Lebanon		16 Mar 1971 a
Luxembourg . . .	6 Dec 1954	21 Nov 1956
Malaysia		7 May 1958 d
Mali		1 Aug 1973 a
Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	4 Jun 1954	13 Jun 1957
Monaco	4 Jun 1954	
Morocco		25 Sep 1957 a
Nepal		21 Sep 1960 a
Netherlands . . .	4 Jun 1954	7 Mar 1958
New Zealand . . .		17 Aug 1962 a
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway		10 Oct 1961 a
Panama	4 Jun 1954	
Peru		16 Jan 1959 a
Philippines . . .	4 Jun 1954	9 Feb 1960
Poland		16 Mar 1960 a
Portugal	4 Jun 1954	18 Sep 1958
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][5]. . .		31 Jan 1956 a
Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Rwanda		1 Dec 1964 d
Senegal		19 Apr 1972 a
Sierra Leone . .		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		22 Nov 1966 d
Solomon Islands .		3 Sep 1981 d
Spain	4 Jun 1954	18 Aug 1958
Sri Lanka	4 Jun 1954	28 Nov 1955
Sweden	4 Jun 1954	11 Jun 1957
Switzerland . . .	4 Jun 1954	23 May 1956
Syrian Arab Republic . . .		26 Mar 1959[5]
Tonga		11 Nov 1977 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		20 Jun 1974 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		17 Aug 1959 a
United Kingdom .	4 Jun 1954	27 Feb 1956
United Republic of Tanzania . .		22 Jun 1964 a
United States of America . .	4 Jun 1954	25 Jul 1956
Uruguay	4 Jun 1954	8 Sep 1967
Yugoslavia . . .		10 Jul 1958 a

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria reserves the right, notwithstanding article 1 of the said Convention, not to regard as tourists persons who, in the course of their visit, accept any paid employment.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 21 of the said Convention concerning compulsory arbitration and declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required for the submission of each individual dispute to arbitration.

BULGARIA[7]

. . . The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 21 of the Convention.

DENMARK

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 of this Convention, the Scandinavian countries shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in those countries.

EGYPT

"The Delegation of Egypt reserves its Government's right to withhold the advantages provided for by the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Egypt as a tourist, takes up employment with or without pay."

FINLAND

"(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 the Government of Finland shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in the Scandinavian countries;

"(ii) Taking into account the relevant provisions in the Finnish legislation the Government of Finland apply the rule in article 10, paragraph 2 so far as subparagraph c is concerned to tourists under 21 years of age."

GHANA

"(1) That exemption on arms and ammunition included in article 2(3) of the Convention shall not be applicable to Ghana.

"(2) That the authorisation contained in article 4(b) of the Convention, to export travel souvenirs of a total value not exceeding 100 USA dollars, without the formalities applying to Exchange Control and without payment of export duties shall not apply to Ghana.

GUATEMALA

"The Guatemalan Government reserves the right:

"(1) Not to consider as tourists persons who enter the country for business as provided in article 1.

"(2) Not to accept the provisions of article 19 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the de facto administration of another State."

HAITI

The Delegation of Haiti reserves its Government's right to withhold the advantages provided for by the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Haiti as a tourist, accepts any paid employment or engages in any other form of gainful occupation.

HUNGARY

" . . . The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 21 of the Convention."

POLAND[8]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Poland reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 4 of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring.
2. Notwithstanding article 21 of the Convention, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.

ROMANIA[9]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

SENEGAL

1. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right to withhold the benefits of the provisions of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Senegal as a tourist takes any employment paid or not;
2. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right:

a) Not to consider as tourists persons who enter the country for business as provided in article 1.

b) Not to accept the provisions of article 19 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the de facto administration of another State.

SWEDEN

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, the Scandinavian countries shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in those countries."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Reserving "the right of the Government to deny the privileges and facilities provided in the said Convention, to any tourist who takes up any job--paid or unpaid--during his stay in the country".

TUNISIA

A dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute.

UGANDA

"Article 2

"The Government of Uganda shall be bound by Article 2 provided that a tourist's stay in the East African Territories does not exceed six months, but shall not be bound by Article 2 in so far as it refers to portable gramophones with records, portable sound recording apparatus, portable wireless receiving sets, tents and other camping equipment, fishing outfits, non-powered bicycles, skis, tennis racquets and other similar articles if the period of stay in the Territories does not exceed six months, but undertakes to allow the temporary importation of these articles in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure.

"Article 3

"The Government of Uganda shall not be bound by Article 3 but undertakes to grant reasonable concessions.

"Article 4

"The Government of Uganda shall not be bound by Article 4 and reserves the right to require that such goods shall be dealt with in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[10]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA[11]

"The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [Tanzania] shall not be bound by article 3 of the Convention, but undertakes to grant reasonable concessions in respect of the items referred to therein."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Belgium	21 Feb 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations.[12]
Netherlands . . .	7 Mar 1958	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand . . .	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
Portugal	18 Sep 1958	Overseas Provinces.
United Kingdom .	7 Aug 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta with reservation.[13]
	14 Jan 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, Dominica, Bermuda, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, St. Helena, Grenada, St. Vincent; and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with reservations.[14]
	16 Jun 1959	Barbados.
	12 Sep 1960	British Honduras.
	11 Nov 1960	Hong Kong.
	9 Jan 1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15 Sep 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
	5 Feb 1962	British Guiana.
United States of America . .	25 Jul 1956	Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

NOTES:

[1] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 9 August 1966, the Government of the Netherlands proposed an amendment to article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention to the effect that the words "one portable television set" be inserted after the words "one portable wireless receiving set". The text of the proposed amendment was circulated by the Secretary-General to all contracting States on 6 September 1966. No objection having been expressed to the proposed amendment within the period of six months from the date of the circulation of its text by any of the contracting States, the amendment is deemed to have been accepted, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 23 of the Convention. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the same article, the amendment entered into force for all contracting States three months after the expiration of the said period of six months, that is to say, on 6 June 1967.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/2419), p. 9.

[3] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that this Convention, the additional Protocol thereto and the Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles also apply to *Land Berlin.*

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3, in chapter III.3.

[4] In a notification received on 4 April 1974, the Government of Greece stated that it accepted the decisions, recommendations and declarations contained in the Final Act of the Conference.

[5] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

[6] Notification by the United Arab Republic. See note 3 in chapter I.1.

[7] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may, and hereby states that it will, apply the aforesaid reservation reciprocally with respect to Bulgaria".

[8] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to these reservations.

[9] The Governments of Switzerland and the Republic of Viet-Nam informed the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

[10] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union". The Government of Yugoslavia has informed the Secretary-General that it does not object to this reservation subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 of article 20 of the Convention.

[11] In a communication received on 2 August 1965, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 20 and paragraph 7 of article 14, respectively, of the Convention and Additional Protocol, Portugal reserves the right of not extending to the United Republic of Tanzania the benefit of those provisions of the Convention and the Additional Protocol to which apply the reservations made upon accession by the United Republic of Tanzania.

[12] This Convention is applicable to the Territory of the Belgian Congo and to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, subject to the following reservations:

(1) The temporary importation of firearms and their ammunition cannot be considered without a temporary importation document (article 2 of the Convention);

(2) The exemption in the case of wine, spirits, toilet water and perfume must continue to be limited to opened containers and subject, in the case of alcoholic beverages in particular, to the observance of the legal provisions in force (article 3 of the Convention);

(3) Worked ivory and objects of indigenous art must be excluded from the operation of the Convention (article 4).

The Government of Rwanda notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention on 1 December 1964. Subsequently, in a communication received on 10 February 1965, the Government of Rwanda informed the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain any of the above-mentioned reservations.

[13] "The definition of 'Personal effects' contained in paragraph 3 of article 2 of the Convention shall not include 'one portable wireless set'."

On 3 January 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention. In a communication received on 28 February 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain the said reservation, which had been made on its behalf by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of the notification of the extension of the Convention to Malta.

[14] "(i) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 2 of the Convention in so far as it refers to portable musical instruments, portable gramophones with records, portable sound-recording apparatus, non-powered bicycles and sporting firearms with cartridges, but undertake to allow the temporary importation of these articles in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure.

"(ii) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 3 of the Convention but undertake to grant reasonable concessions in respect of the items referred to therein.

"(iii) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 4 of the Convention and reserve the right to require a temporary importation permit in respect of the articles referred to therein."

For the reservations made on accession by the Governments of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

7. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION CONCERNING CUSTOMS FACILITIES FOR TOURING RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF TOURIST PUBLICITY DOCUMENTS AND MATERIAL

Done at New York on 4 June 1954[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 June 1956, in accordance with article 10.
REGISTRATION: 11 September 1957, No. 3992.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 276, p. 191.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina	4 Jun 1954	
Australia		6 Jan 1967 a
Austria	4 Jun 1954	30 Mar 1956
Barbados		5 Mar 1971 d
Belgium	4 Jun 1954	21 Feb 1955
Bulgaria		7 Oct 1959 a
Central African Republic		15 Oct 1962 a
Chile		15 Aug 1974 a
Costa Rica	20 Jul 1954	4 Sep 1963
Cuba	4 Jun 1954	29 Jun 1964
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Czechoslovakia		8 Mar 1967 a
Democratic Kampuchea	4 Jun 1954	
Denmark		13 Oct 1955 a
Ecuador	4 Jun 1954	30 Aug 1962
Egypt	4 Jun 1954	4 Apr 1957
El Salvador		18 Jun 1958 a
Fiji[2]		31 Oct 1972 a
Finland		21 Jun 1962 a
France	4 Jun 1954	24 Apr 1959
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	4 Jun 1954	16 Sep 1957
Ghana		16 Jun 1958 a
Greece[4]		15 Jan 1974 a
Haiti	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958
Holy See	4 Jun 1954	
Honduras	15 Jun 1954	
Hungary		29 Oct 1963 a
India		15 Feb 1957 a
Iran		3 Apr 1968 a
Ireland		14 Aug 1967 a
Israel		1 Aug 1957 a
Italy	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d
Japan	2 Dec 1954	7 Sep 1955
Jordan		18 Dec 1957 a
Lebanon		16 Mar 1971 a
Luxembourg	6 Dec 1954	21 Nov 1956
Malaysia		7 May 1958 d
Mali		11 Jun 1974 a
Malta		29 Jul 1968 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	4 Jun 1954	13 Jun 1957
Monaco	4 Jun 1954	
Morocco		25 Sep 1957 a
Nepal		21 Sep 1960 a
Netherlands	4 Jun 1954	7 Mar 1958
New Zealand		17 Aug 1962 a
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway		10 Oct 1961 a
Panama	4 Jun 1954	
Peru		16 Jan 1959 a
Philippines	4 Jun 1954	9 Feb 1960
Poland		16 Mar 1960 a
Portugal		18 Sep 1958 a
Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Rwanda		1 Dec 1964 d
Senegal		19 Apr 1972 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		22 Nov 1966 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Spain		5 Sep 1958 a
Sweden	4 Jun 1954	11 Jun 1957
Switzerland	4 Jun 1954	23 May 1956
Syrian Arab Republic[5]		26 Mar 1959
Tonga		11 Nov 1977 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		20 Jun 1974 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 Aug 1959 a
United Kingdom[6]	4 Jun 1954	27 Feb 1956
United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jun 1964 a
Uruguay	4 Jun 1954	
Yugoslavia		10 Jul 1958 a

Declarations and Reservations[7]

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15 of the Protocol concerning compulsory arbitration and declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required for the submission of each individual dispute to arbitration.

BULGARIA[8]

. . . The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15 of the Protocol.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

. . . The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic shall not be bound by any provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15.

FIJI

"Fiji shall not be bound by Article 2 of the Additional Protocol in so far as it refers to unframed photographs and unframed photographic enlargements; but undertakes to allow the temporary duty and tax free admission of these articles under the provisions applicable to Article 3 of the Protocol."

HUNGARY

". . . The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15 of the Protocol."

MALTA

"Notwithstanding article 3 of the Additional Protocol the duty-free temporary importation into Malta of display material (e.g., showcases, stands and similar articles), sound recordings and flags, shall be subject to the making of a deposit with the Comptroller of Customs equivalent to the amount of duty payable on the goods allowed to be temporarily imported or to the giving of a security for such duty."

POLAND[8]

Notwithstanding article 15 of the Protocol, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.

ROMANIA[9]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Additional Protocol. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Additional Protocol may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

TUNISIA

A dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute.

UGANDA

"Notwithstanding Articles 2, 3 and 4, the Government of Uganda reserves the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may be or become dutiable at any time."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA[10]

"Notwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Protocol, the Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [Tanzania] reserves the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Belgium	21 Feb 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
Netherlands . . .	7 Mar 1958	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand . . .	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
Portugal	18 Sep 1958	Overseas Provinces.
United Kingdom .	7 Aug 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Malta, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar. Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Helena and Dominica;

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom (continued) .	14 Jan 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, St. Vincent, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with reservations.[11]
	16 Jun 1959	Barbados.
	12 Sep 1960	British Honduras.
	11 Nov 1960	Hong Kong.
	9 Jan 1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15 Sep 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
	5 Feb 1962	British Guiana.

NOTES:

1/ See note after "Text" in chapter XI.A-6.

2/ With a reservation, the text of which is reproduced under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter. In this connexion, see article 14 (3) of the Protocol.

3/ See note 3 in chapter XI.A-6.

4/ See note 4 in chapter XI.A-6.

5/ Notification by the United Arab Republic. See note 3 in chapter I.1.

6/ In a notification received on 4 March 1959, the Government of the United Kingdom gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation to article 2 and informed the Secretary-General that ". . . the United Kingdom has been giving full effect to article 2 of the Additional Protocol since the 1st of January 1959 . . .". For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 276, p. 204.

7/ In a communication received on 16 September 1968, the Government of Japan notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 14 of the Protocol, it "reserves the right of not extending to the States making reservations the benefit of the provisions to which such reservations apply".

8/ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation.

9/ The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

10/ In a communication received on 2 August 1965, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 20 and paragraph 7 of article 14, respectively, of the Convention and Additional Protocol, Portugal reserves the right of not extending to the United Republic of Tanzania the benefit of those provisions of the Convention and the Additional Protocol to which apply the reservations made upon accession by the United Republic of Tanzania.

11/ With the following reservation: "Notwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additionnal Protocol, the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika reserve the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable."

For the reservations made by Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania upon accession, see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

8. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF PRIVATE ROAD VEHICLES

Done at New York on 4 June 1954[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 December 1957, in accordance with article 35.
REGISTRATION: 15 December 1957, No. 4101.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 282, p. 249.[2]

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina	4 Jun 1954	
Australia		6 Jan 1967 a
Austria	4 Jun 1954	30 Mar 1956
Barbados		5 Mar 1971 d
Belgium	4 Jun 1954	21 Feb 1955
Bulgaria		7 Oct 1959 a
Canada		1 Jun 1955 a
Central African Republic		15 Oct 1962 a
Chile		15 Aug 1974 a
Costa Rica	20 Jul 1954	4 Sep 1963
Cuba	4 Jun 1954	20 Nov 1963
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Democratic Kampuchea	4 Jun 1954	
Denmark		13 Oct 1955 a
Dominican Republic	4 Jun 1954	
Ecuador	4 Jun 1954	30 Aug 1962
Egypt	4 Jun 1954	4 Apr 1957
El Salvador		18 Jun 1958 a
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 a
Finland		21 Jun 1962 a
France	4 Jun 1954	24 Apr 1959
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	4 Jun 1954	16 Sep 1957
Ghana		16 Jun 1958 a
Guatemala	4 Jun 1954	
Haiti	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958
Holy See	4 Jun 1954	
Honduras	15 Jun 1954	
India	4 Jun 1954	5 May 1958
Iran		3 Apr 1968 a
Ireland		14 Aug 1967 a
Israel		1 Aug 1957 a
Italy	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d
Japan	2 Dec 1954	8 Jun 1964
Jordan		18 Dec 1957 a
Luxembourg	6 Dec 1954	21 Nov 1956
Malaysia		7 May 1958 d
Mali		12 Jun 1974 a
Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	4 Jun 1954	13 Jun 1957
Monaco	4 Jun 1954	
Morocco		25 Sep 1957 a
Nepal		21 Sep 1960 a
Netherlands	4 Jun 1954	7 Mar 1958
New Zealand		17 Aug 1962 a
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway		10 Oct 1961 a
Panama	4 Jun 1954	
Peru		16 Jan 1959 a
Philippines	4 Jun 1954	9 Feb 1960
Poland		16 Mar 1960 a
Portugal	4 Jun 1954	18 Sep 1958
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][4]		31 Jan 1956 a
Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Rwanda		1 Dec 1964 d
Senegal		19 Apr 1972 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		15 Aug 1966 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Spain	4 Jun 1954	18 Aug 1958
Sri Lanka	4 Jun 1954	28 Nov 1955
Sweden	4 Jun 1954	11 Jun 1957
Switzerland	4 Jun 1954	23 May 1956
Syrian Arab Republic[5]		26 Mar 1959
Tonga		11 Nov 1977 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		20 Jun 1974 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 Aug 1959 a
United Kingdom	4 Jun 1954	27 Feb 1956
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
United States of America	4 Jun 1954	25 Jul 1956
Uruguay	4 Jun 1954	
Yugoslavia		10 Jul 1958 a

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article 40 of the said Convention and declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties.

BULGARIA[6]

. . . The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 40 of the Convention. At the same time it states that, if this reservation is rejected by more than two-thirds of the Parties to the Convention, it will consider that the Convention has not been ratified by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 39.

EL SALVADOR

In connexion with article 4, El Salvador reserves its rights with respect to the temporary importation of component parts for the repair of motor vehicles in view of the fact that such component parts may be difficult to identify when taken out of the country; it therefore considers that payment of the taxes prescribed by the law should be made in such cases. The same reservation is made in connexion with other articles of the Convention which refer to component parts for repairs.

GUATEMALA

"The Guatemalan Government reserves its right:

"(1) To consider that the provisions of the Convention shall apply solely to natural persons and not to legal persons and bodies corporate as provided in chapter I, article 1;

"(2) To consider that article 4 shall not be applicable to Guatemala;

"(3) Not to accept the provisions of article 38 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the de facto administration of another State."

INDIA

With reference to article 1 (e):

"The Government of India reserves the right to exclude 'legal' persons from the categories of persons to whom concessions envisaged in this Convention are applicable."

With reference to article 2:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of this Convention, the Government of India reserves the right to exclude from the benefits of this article persons normally resident outside India who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to India, take up paid employment or any other form of gainful occupation."

ISRAEL

"Article 4, paragraph 1

"The Government of Israel shall not be bound to admit without payment of import duties and import taxes the importation of component parts of the repair of vehicles temporarily imported; likewise, import prohibitions and restrictions in force at the time being in Israel may be applied to the importation of such component parts."

"Article 24, paragraphs 1 and 2

"In view of the fact that land frontiers with neighbouring States are closed at the present time and that, consequently, private road vehicles may not be re-exported except through an Israel port, the Government of Israel shall not be bound to accept as evidence of re-exportation of vehicles or component parts thereof, any of the documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 24."

MEXICO

"The Delegation of Mexico, in accordance with the declaration duly made when the matter was under discussion in Working Party I, reserves its rights with regard to article 4, which authorizes the temporary importation of component parts for the repair of motor vehicles. The Delegation cannot agree to this article because the procedure in question is contrary to the legislation of its country, and because such spare parts do not usually have the specifications which would permit of their identification on exit. In the Delegation's opinion, this procedure would be prejudicial to the country's fiscal interests, because in this way it would be possible to import new spare parts without payment of duty by re-exporting old parts belonging to a vehicle not the tourist's own. It has therefore been considered more appropriate that in such cases the proper duty should be paid.

"The same reservation is made with regard to other articles of this Convention which refer to component parts for making repairs."

POLAND[7]

Notwithstanding article 40 of the Convention, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.

ROMANIA[8]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

SENEGAL

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves to itself the right to exclude from the benefits of the said article persons normally resident outside Senegal who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to Senegal take up paid employment or any form of gainful occupation;

2. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right:

a) To consider that the provisions of the Convention shall apply solely to natural persons and not to legal persons and bodies corporate as provided in chapter 1, article 1;

b) To consider that article 4 shall not be applicable to its territory;

c) Not to accept the provisions of article 38 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the de facto administration of another State.

SRI LANKA

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of this Convention, the Government of Ceylon reserves to itself the right to exclude from the benefits of this article persons normally resident outside Ceylon who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to Ceylon, take up paid employment or any other form of gainful occupation."

TUNISIA

A dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[9]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Belgium	21 Feb 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations.[10]
Netherlands . . .	7 Mar 1958	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand . . .	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
Portugal	18 Sep 1958	Overseas Provinces.
United Kingdom .	7 Aug 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta (with reservation).[11]
	14 Jan 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, Kenya, Dominica, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, St. Helena, Uganda, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tanganyika.
	16 Jun 1959	Barbados.
	12 Sep 1960	British Honduras.
	11 Nov 1960	Hong Kong.
	9 Jan 1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15 Sep 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
	5 Feb 1962	British Guiana.
United States of America . .	25 Jul 1956	Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

NOTES:

1/ See note after "Text" in chapter XI.A-6.

2/ The Secretary-General circulated on 6 April 1979 the text of an amendment proposed by Switzerland aiming at the addition of a new article 25 bis to chapter VII of the Convention. The said amendment was not accepted owing to objections notified to the Secretary-General on 2 October 1979 (India) and on 4 October 1979 (Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

3/ See note 3 in chapter XI.A-6.

4/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

5/ Nomination by the United Arab Republic. See note 3 in chapter I.3.

6/ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may, and hereby states that it will, apply the aforesaid reservation reciprocally with respect to Bulgaria".

7/ The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

[8] The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

[9] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union".

[10] With regard to the application to the Territory of the Belgian Congo and to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, concluded at New York on 4 June 1954, the Belgian Government considers that in present circumstances the system of free international circulation of motor vehicles should not be extended to legal persons. Temporary admittance without payment should not be granted in respect of component parts imported for the repair of a vehicle covered by free circulation papers.

The latter restriction does not, of course, apply to component parts accompanying vehicles when they are listed in the counterfoil of the international circulation document.

The Government of Rwanda notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention on 1 December 1964. Subsequently, in a communication received on 10 February 1965, the Government of Rwanda informed the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain any of the above-mentioned reservations.

[11] "Article 4 of the Convention shall not apply to Malta." On 3 January 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention. In a communication received on 28 February 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain the said reservation, which had been made on its behalf by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of the notification of the extension of the Convention to Malta.

9. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON CONTAINERS, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	4 August 1949, in accordance with article 13. (Note: Article 20(1) of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972 (see chapter XI.A-15), provides that, upon its entry into force, it shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Parties to the latter Convention, the present Convention. The said Convention of 1972 came into force on 6 December 1975.)
REGISTRATION:	4 August 1959, No. 4834.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 338, p. 103.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Australia		6 Jan 1967 a
Austria	18 May 1956	13 Nov 1957
Belgium	18 May 1956	27 May 1960
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1960 a
Canada		8 Sep 1972 a
Cuba		4 Aug 1965 a
Czechoslovakia		31 May 1962 a
Democratic Kampuchea		4 Aug 1959 a
Denmark		3 Sep 1965 a
Finland		15 Jun 1961 a
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]	18 May 1956	23 Oct 1961
Greece		12 Sep 1961 a
Hungary	18 May 1956	23 Jul 1957
Ireland		7 Jul 1967 a
Israel		14 Nov 1967 a
Italy	18 May 1956	29 Mar 1962
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d
Japan		14 May 1971 a
Liechtenstein[2]		7 Jul 1960
Luxembourg	18 May 1956	25 Oct 1960
Malawi		24 May 1969 a
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Netherlands	18 May 1956	27 Jul 1960
Norway		22 Nov 1961 a
Poland	18 May 1956	6 May 1959
Portugal		1 May 1964 a
Romania		1 Nov 1967 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Spain		21 Jan 1959 a
Sweden	18 May 1956	11 Aug 1959
Switzerland[2]	18 May 1956	7 Jul 1960
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
United Kingdom	18 May 1956	23 May 1958
United Republic of Cameroon		24 Sep 1963 a
United States of America		3 Dec 1968 a
Yugoslavia		9 Mar 1961 a

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17 of the said Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.

BULGARIA

. . . With respect to article 17, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention . . . the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound in the matter of compulsory arbitration.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 17 of this Convention.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . . In accordance with article 18, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 17 of the Convention."

DENMARK[3]

"Pursuant to article 5 in the prevailing Danish Customs Act, the Danish customs area does not comprise Faroe Islands and Greenland. The acceptance of the Convention by Denmark, therefore, applies only to the Danish customs area as defined in the said article."

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 17 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17; paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention.

The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all the parties in dispute.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 16 of the Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention, the said Convention shall extend to the customs territory of the United States [which at the present time includes the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico]."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	3 Jan 1968	The Territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.
Netherlands . . .	27 Jul 1960	Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea.
United Kingdom .	23 May 1958	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	19 Oct 1959	Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Monteserrat, North Borneo, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, State of Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Zanzibar.
	12 Dec 1974	Hong Kong.

NOTES:

1/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

2/ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a custom union treaty.

3/ The Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe included the following statement in the report on its Twenty-second session, adopted on 3 September 1965 (document TRANS/304-TRANS/WP30/98, paragraph 52): "With regard to the accession of Denmark to the Convention [Customs Convention on Containers, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956], the Working Party noted that its intention in preparing the Convention, had always been to allow Denmark to become a party to that instrument only in respect of the Danish Customs zone, which, under the Danish Customs laws, did not include the Faroe Islands and Greenland, and that in its opinion the matter was covered by the principles set forth in article 16 of the Convention."

10. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 April 1959, in accordance with article 34.
REGISTRATION: 8 April 1959, No. 4721.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 327, p. 123.[1]

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan . . .		19 Dec 1977 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Austria	18 May 1956	13 Nov 1957
Belgium	18 May 1956	18 Feb 1963
Bulgaria		7 Oct 1959 a
Cuba		16 Sep 1965 a
Democratic Kampuchea . . .		8 Apr 1959 a
Denmark		8 Jan 1959 a
Finland		23 May 1967 a
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]. .	18 May 1956	23 Oct 1961
Greece		12 Sep 1961 a
Hungary	18 May 1956	23 Jul 1957
Ireland		26 Jul 1967 a
Italy	18 May 1956	29 Mar 1962
Liechtenstein[3] .		7 Jul 1960
Luxembourg . . .	18 May 1956	28 Jan 1964
Netherlands[4] . .	18 May 1956	27 Jul 1960
Norway		11 Jul 1966 a
Poland	18 May 1956	6 May 1959
Portugal		8 May 1967 a
Romania		7 Jan 1966 a
Sierra Leone . .		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		15 Aug 1966 d
Spain		17 Nov 1958 a
Sweden	18 May 1956	16 Jan 1958
Switzerland[3] . .	18 May 1956	7 Jul 1960
United Kingdom .	18 May 1956	30 Jul 1959
Yugoslavia . . .		12 Jun 1961 a

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38 of the said Convention relating to the compulsory arbitration of the International Court of Justice.

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 38 of the Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 38 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, its position being that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	30 Jul 1959	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	6 Nov 1959	Gibraltar, Brunei, Somaliland, North Borneo, Seychelles and Singapore.
	29 Apr 1960	Cyprus, Gambia.
	12 Sep 1960	Sierra Leone.
	21 Sep 1960	Hong Kong.
	19 Jul 1962	Kenya, Uganda.

NOTES:

[1] The Secretary-General circulated on 6 April 1979 the text of an amendment proposed by Switzerland aiming at the addition of a new article 25 bis to chapter VII of the Convention. The said amendment was not accepted owing to objections notified to the Secretary-General on 4 October 1979 (Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

[2] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as of the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

[3] On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

[4] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

11. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION FOR PRIVATE USE OF AIRCRAFT AND PLEASURE BOATS, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	1 January 1959, in accordance with article 34.
REGISTRATION:	1 January 1959, No. 4630.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 319, p. 21.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria[1]		31 Oct 1963 a
Austria	18 May 1956	13 Nov 1957
Belgium	18 May 1956	18 Feb 1963
Denmark		8 Jan 1959 a
Finland		30 Sep 1965 a
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	18 May 1956	23 Oct 1961
Hungary	18 May 1956	23 Jul 1957
Italy	18 May 1956	29 Mar 1962
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d
Liechtenstein[3]		7 Jul 1960
Luxembourg	18 May 1956	13 Oct 1964
Malta		3 May 1966 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Netherlands[4]	18 May 1956	27 Jul 1960
Portugal		16 Feb 1965 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1965 a
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Spain[5]		2 Oct 1958 a
Sweden	18 May 1956	16 Jan 1958
Switzerland[3]	18 May 1956	7 Jul 1960
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
United Kingdom	18 May 1956	3 Oct 1958
Yugoslavia		29 Jan 1960 d

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
France	14 Dec 1959	Overseas Territories (St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Somaliland, Comoro Archipelago, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia).
France/United Kingdom	28 Dec 1959) 23 Dec 1959)	Condominium of the New Hebrides.
United Kingdom	3 Oct 1958	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	13 May 1959	Aden, British Guiana, Brunei, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat), North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar, British Solomon Islands Protectorate; and Cyprus.[6]
	15 Sep 1959	Jamaica.
	19 Oct 1959	Malta, Sierra Leone.
	12 May 1960	Hong Kong and Falkland Islands.
	10 Feb 1961	British Honduras.
	10 Feb 1961	Mauritius.
	8 May 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
Netherlands	27 Jul 1960	Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea, Surinam

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NOTES:

1/ With a reservation that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38 of the Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.

2/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as of the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications, are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

[3]/ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will also apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

[4]/ The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

[5]/ The Government of Spain had deposited an instrument of accession on 29 July 1958. On 2 October 1958, the Government of Spain withdrew the said instrument and deposited a new instrument of accession containing a declaration, made under paragraph 1 of article 39 of the Convention, that Spain does not consider itself bound by article 38 of the Convention.

[6]/ With the following note:

"It will involve amendment to Customs and Tariff Law which will be made at earliest opportunity. Facilities as provided by the Convention will be granted by administrative action in respect of any importation that may be made between the date of extension of the Convention to Cyprus and the amendment of the law."

12. CUSTOMS CONVENTION CONCERNING SPARE PARTS USED FOR REPAIRING EUROP WAGONS

Done at Geneva on 15 January 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1961, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1961, No. 5503.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 383, p. 119.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria	20 Feb 1958	3 Mar 1959
Belgium	5 Feb 1958	10 Sep 1959
Denmark[1]		5 Feb 1958 s
France	7 Feb 1958	19 Aug 1959
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	10 Feb 1958	21 Oct 1960
Italy	5 Feb 1958	8 Mar 1960
Liechtenstein[3]		7 Jul 1960
Luxembourg	12 Feb 1958	19 Feb 1969
Netherlands[4]	7 Feb 1958	7 May 1959
Switzerland[3]	20 Feb 1958	7 Jul 1960

NOTES:

[1] The signature by Denmark was affixed subject to ratification. In a communication received on 16 May 1958, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation as to ratification.

[2] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

[3] On depositing the instrument of ratification the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

[4] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

13. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS UNDER COVER OF TIR CARNETS (TIR CONVENTION), WITH ANNEXES[1] AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Done at Geneva on 15 January 1959

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 January 1960, in accordance with article 40. (*Note*: Article 56(1) of the TIR Convention of 1975 (see chapter XI.A-16) provides that the said Convention, upon its entry into force, shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties thereto, the present Convention. The said Convention of 1975 came into force on 20 March 1978.)

REGISTRATION: 7 January 1960, No. 4996.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, p. 13; vol. 481, p. 598 (Amendment 1),[1] and vol. 566, p. 356 (Amendment 2).[1]

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Afghanistan		11 Oct 1971 a
Albania		1 Oct 1969 a
Austria	15 Feb 1959	3 Feb 1960
Belgium	4 Mar 1959	14 Mar 1962
Bulgaria		15 Apr 1959 a
Canada		26 Nov 1974 a
Cyprus		3 Jun 1977 a
Czechoslovakia		31 Aug 1961 a
Denmark		15 Apr 1959 s
Finland		14 Jun 1960 a
France	14 Apr 1959	3 Jul 1959
German Democratic Republic		24 Oct 1975 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	13 Apr 1959	23 Oct 1961
Greece		2 May 1961 a
Hungary		6 Dec 1961 a
Iran		25 May 1971 a
Ireland		7 Jul 1967 a
Israel		31 Oct 1969 a
Italy	15 Apr 1959	11 Jan 1963
Japan		14 May 1971 a
Jordan		8 Nov 1973 a
Kuwait		26 May 1977 a
Liechtenstein[3]		
Luxembourg	14 Apr 1959	3 Jul 1962
Malta		31 Jan 1978 a
Morocco		10 Oct 1975 a
Netherlands	9 Apr 1959	27 Jul 1960
Norway		2 Mar 1960 a
Poland		3 Oct 1961 a
Portugal		6 Jun 1966 a
Romania		9 Apr 1964 a
Spain		12 May 1961 a
Sweden		14 Apr 1959 s
Switzerland[3]	12 Mar 1959	7 Jul 1960
Turkey		23 Feb 1966 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		20 Feb 1974 a
United Kingdom[4]	13 Apr 1959	9 Oct 1959
United States of America		3 Dec 1968 a
Yugoslavia		23 Aug 1960 a

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention which provide for compulsory arbitration to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. It declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each particular case for the submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

BULGARIA

Declaring that it is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . . The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation in respect of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention according to which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests.

On this matter the German Democratic Republic holds the view that in each individual case submission of a dispute to arbitration requires the consent of all Contracting Parties involved in the dispute.

Declaration in respect of article 43:

In its position on the provisions of article 43 insofar as they concern the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories, the German Democratic Republic is guided by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) which proclaim the need for a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

GREECE[5]

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider as obligatory paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention."

MALTA

"The Government of the Republic of Malta, having already become a party to the 1975 TIR Convention, now becomes a party to the 1959 TIR Convention only in relation to those States Parties that have not themselves become a party to the 1975 Convention."

POLAND

. . . Poland does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention with reference to the settlement by compulsory arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of one of the Contracting Parties.

TURKEY[6]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the provisions of article 39 of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, which restrict the participation of certain States in the Convention, are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state that the provisions of article 43 of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, to the effect that States may extend the Customs Convention to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and at variance with the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets and states that the submission to arbitration of any dispute between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Customs Convention must be subject, in each specific case, to the agreement of all the Parties in dispute and that only persons designated by agreement between the Parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 43 of the Convention, the said Convention shall extend to the customs territory of the United States [which at the present time includes the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico]."

NOTES:

1/ Annexes 3 and 6 to the Convention were modified by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties, in accordance with the procedure provided in article 47, paragraph 4 of the Convention. Amendment 1 (amendment to article 5 of annex 3) entered into force on 19 November 1963; for the text, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 481, p. 598. Amendment 2 (amendments to articles 2 and 5 of annex 3, and article 5 of annex 6) entered into force on 1 July 1966; for the text, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 566, p. 356. For the text of the Convention incorporating these amendments, see document E/ECE/332(E/ECE/TRANS/510)Rev.1.

In a communication received on 12 June 1974, the Government of Austria requested, in accordance with article 46(1) of the Convention, that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the latter. That request was notified by the Secretary-General to all States concerned on 28 June 1974, and the required number of States have expressed their concurrence with the said request within the four-month period provided for by article 46(1).

2/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 1 December 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

In this regard, the following declaration was made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic upon accession:

> As regards the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) the German Democratic Republic notes in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic of 3 September 1971 that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it. Accordingly, the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that this Convention also applies to the "Land Berlin" is incompatible with the Quadripartite Agreement.

3/ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

4/ On depositing the instrument of ratification the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Convention shall extend to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

5/ In a communication received on 16 August 1971, the Government of Greece notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation formulated on deposit of its instrument of accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 395, p. 276.

6/ In a communication received on 12 February 1974, the Government of Turkey notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservations that it had made in respect of chapter IV and articles 44(2) and 44(3) of the Convention. For the text of those reservations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 557, p. 278.

14. EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF PALLETS USED IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Done at Geneva on 9 December 1960

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 June 1962, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 12 June 1962, No. 6200.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, p. 211.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Australia		1 Oct 1969 a
Austria		7 Oct 1963 a
Belgium	21 Feb 1961	14 Mar 1962
Bulgaria		28 Feb 1961 s
Cuba		26 Sep 1963 a
Czechoslovakia		31 May 1962 a
Denmark		14 Mar 1961 s
Finland		19 Aug 1966 a
France	8 Mar 1961	12 Mar 1962
German Democratic Republic		15 Mar 1977 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]	20 Dec 1960	29 Sep 1964
Hungary		26 Jul 1963 a
Italy	15 Mar 1961	5 Jan 1967
Luxembourg	6 Feb 1961	31 Jul 1962
Netherlands	13 Mar 1961	22 Oct 1962
Norway		27 Oct 1964 a
Poland		4 Sep 1969 a
Portugal		15 Jan 1968 a
Romania		15 May 1964 a
Spain		2 Feb 1973 a
Sweden		1 Mar 1961 s
Switzerland	6 Mar 1961	24 Apr 1963
Turkey		10 Oct 1974 a
United Kingdom	7 Feb 1961	1 Oct 1962
Yugoslavia		19 Jun 1964 a

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Subject to the reservation that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . . In accordance with article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation in respect of article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3 (authorized under article 12):

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the aforesaid Convention, according to which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties concerned in the dispute so requests.

The German Democratic Republic takes the view that in every single case the consent of all parties to any dispute shall be required in order for such dispute to be referred to arbitrators for decision.

Declaration in respect of article 10:

The position of the German Democratic Republic in respect of article 10 of the Convention, as far as the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

HUNGARY

". . . The Hungarian People's Republic shall not be bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention."

POLAND

"The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention."

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, with reference to the settlement by compulsory arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of one of the Parties in dispute.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands . . .	22 Oct 1962	Netherlands Antilles.
United Kingdom .	1 Oct 1962	Aden Colony, Antigua, Bahama Islands, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Kenya, Montserrat, North Borneo, Sarawak, Uganda.

NOTES:

[1] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "shall also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, _mutatis mutandis_, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following declaration:

> With regard to the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) the German Democratic Republic states that according to the Quadripartite Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic of 3 September 1971 Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it. Consequently, the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany according to which this Convention was also applicable to the "Land Berlin" is in contradiction with the Quadripartite Agreement.

Concerning the declaration by the German Democratic Republic, the Secretary-General received on 22 February 1978 the following declaration from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that the declaration by the German Democratic Republic of 15 March 1977 concerning its accession to the European Convention of 9 December 1960 on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport cannot by itself have the effect of establishing contractual relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

15. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON CONTAINERS, 1972

Concluded at Geneva on 2 December 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 December 1975, in accordance with article 19.
REGISTRATION: 6 December 1975, No. 14449.
TEXT: E/CONF.59/44 and E/CONF.59/46, and circular letter of the Secretariat No. C.N.60.1974. TREATIES-1 dated 29 April 1974 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic English, French, Russian and Spanish texts established by the Secretary-General on 29 April 1974).

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations/IMCO Conference on Containers Traffic, held at Geneva from 13 November to 2 December 1972. The Conference was convened in pursuance of a decision taken by the Economic and Social Council on 22 May 1970[1] and Council resolutions 1568 (L)[2] and 1725 (LIII)[3]. The Conference adopted a Final Act containing, inter alia, the texts of eight resolutions (see doc. E/CONF.59/44).

The Convention is open for signature until 15 January 1973 at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and subsequently from 1 February 1973 until 31 December 1973 inclusive at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York.

State	Signature	Ratification, approval (A), acceptance (AA), accession (a)
Algeria		14 Dec 1978 a
Australia		10 Nov 1975 a
Austria	22 May 1973	17 Jun 1977
Bulgaria	12 Jan 1973	22 Feb 1977
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic . . .	22 Oct 1973	1 Sep 1976
Canada	5 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975
Czechoslovakia .	27 Dec 1973	4 Sep 1974 A
Finland	26 Dec 1973	
German Democratic Republic . . .		4 Oct 1974 a
Greece	11 Jan 1973	
Hungary	10 Jan 1973	12 Dec 1973
New Zealand[4] . .		20 Dec 1974 a
Poland	20 Dec 1972	
Republic of Korea	15 Jan 1973	
Romania	11 Dec 1973	6 Mar 1975
Spain		16 Apr 1975 a
Switzerland . . .	5 Dec 1972	12 Oct 1976
Turkey	15 Dec 1972	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic . . .	22 Oct 1973	1 Sep 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	18 Oct 1973	23 Aug 1976
United States of America . .	5 Dec 1972	

Declarations and Reservations

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Upon signature and upon ratification:

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, which bar certain States from participation in it, are contrary to the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

As to the provisions of article 25 regarding the settlement by arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Government of the Byelorussian SSR declares that the adoption of this provision should not be interpreted as changing the view of the Government of the Byelorussian SSR that a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for consideration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature, confirmed upon approval:

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, done at Geneva 1972, which bar certain States from participation in it, are contrary to the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic considers it necessary to point out that article 18 deprives some States of the possibility to become parties to this Convention.

The Convention regulates questions affecting the interests of all States; therefore it must be open for all States which are guided in their policies by the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter to become parties to it.

With regard to the provisions of article 25 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, dealing with the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention by arbitration, the German Democratic Republic declares that the acceptance of this provision should not be interpreted in such a way as if the view of the German Democratic Republic charged that a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for consideration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute.

The abbreviated state designation on the registration plates required by the Convention corresponds with the distinguishing sign used to indicate the state of registration of motor vehicles and reads "DDR". The competent authority in the German Democratic Republic for all questions in connexion with this Convention is the Customs Administration of the German Democratic Republic.

ROMANIA

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, concluded at Geneva on 2 December 1972, are not in accordance with the principle that multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

SPAIN

Reservation to article 9:

. . . Concerning containers granted temporary admission for the carriage of goods in internal traffic, . . . such admission will not be granted in Spain.

SWITZERLAND

(a) Switzerland shall grant temporary admission to containers, in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 6 of the Convention;

(b) The use of containers which have been admitted temporarily for internal traffic, as provided for in article 9 of the Convention shall be authorized subject to the two conditions laid down in annex 3 to the Convention;

(c) The Convention shall also apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein for as long as the latter is bound to the Swiss Confederation by a customs union treaty.

TURKEY

Upon signature:

With reservations to paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 19.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Upon signature and upon ratification:

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, which bar certain States from participation in it, are contrary to the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

As to the provisions of article 25 regarding the settlement by arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Government of the Ukrainian SSR declares that the adoption of this provision should not be interpreted as changing the view of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR that a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for consideration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Upon signature and upon ratification:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, which bar certain States from participation in it, are contrary to the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

As to the provisions of article 25 regarding the settlement by arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Government of the USSR declares that the adoption of this provision should not be interpreted as changing the view of the Government of the USSR that a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for consideration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1A, (E/4832/Add.1).

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/5044).

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 1, (E/5209).

4/ With the following declaration: ". . . Accession to the Convention shall not extend to the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands".

16. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS UNDER COVER OF TIR CARNETS (TIR CONVENTION) WITH ANNEXES

Concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 March 1978, in accordance with article 53 (1).
REGISTRATION: 20 March 1978.
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/17, circular letter of the Secretariat C.N.372.1977.TREATIES-7, dated 2 February 1978 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic English, French and Russian texts established by the Secretary-General on 29 November 1977), document ECE/TRANS/17/Amend.1 (amendments to annexes 2 and 6), document ECE/TRANS/17/Amend.2 (amendments to annexes 1 and 6) and document ECE/TRANS/17/Amend.3 (amendment to annex 6).[1]

The Convention was adopted by a revising Conference convened in accordance with article 46 of the TIR Convention of 15 January 1959 (see chapter XI.A-13). In accordance with its article 52(2), it was opened for signature from 1 January 1976 until 31 December 1976 inclusive at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession(a)
Austria	27 Apr 1976	13 May 1977
Belgium	22 Dec 1976	
Bulgaria		20 Oct 1977 a
Canada		21 Oct 1980 a
Czechoslovakia		25 Feb 1981 a
Cyprus		7 Aug 1981 a
Denmark	21 Dec 1976	
European Economic Community	30 Dec 1976	
Finland	28 Dec 1976	27 Feb 1978
France		30 Dec 1976 s
German Democratic Republic		21 Jul 1978 a
Germany, Federal Republic of	30 Dec 1976	
Greece	30 Dec 1976	15 May 1980
Hungary	23 Nov 1976	9 Mar 1978
Ireland	30 Dec 1976	
Italy	28 Dec 1976	
Luxembourg	23 Dec 1976	
Malta		18 Feb 1977 a
Morocco	15 Oct 1976	
Netherlands	28 Dec 1976	
Norway		11 Jan 1980 a
Poland		23 Dec 1980 a
Portugal		13 Feb 1979 a
Romania		14 Feb 1980 a
Sweden		17 Dec 1976 s
Switzerland	4 Aug 1976	3 Feb 1978
Tunisia	11 Jun 1976	13 Oct 1977
United Kingdom	22 Dec 1976	
United States of America		18 Sep 1981 a
Uruguay		24 Dec 1980 a
Yugoslavia	28 Apr 1976	20 Sep 1977

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

BULGARIA

Reservation

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by article 57, paragraphs 2 to 6, concerning arbitration. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that a dispute can be referred to a court of arbitration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute.

Declarations

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that article 52, paragraph 1, which restricts the participation by a certain number of States in the Convention, is in contradiction with the generally accepted principle of sovereign equality of States.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares also that the possibility envisaged in article 52, paragraph 3, for customs or economic unions to become Contracting Parties to the Convention, does not bind Bulgaria with any obligations whatsoever with respect to these unions.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reservation:

Acceding to this Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in conformity with article 58 of the Convention, does not feel itself bound by paragraphs 2 to 6 of article 57 of the Convention.

Declaration

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provision of paragraph 1 of article 52 of the Convention is at variance with the principle that no State should be deprived of the possibility to become a party to multilateral international treaties."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by article 57, paragraphs 2 to 6, of this Convention, which provide that a dispute concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention which could not be settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to an arbitration tribunal.

The German Democratic Republic takes the view that in every single case the consent of all Contracting Parties involved in a dispute shall be required to refer any particular dispute to an arbitration tribunal.

Declarations:

The German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of article 52, paragraph 1 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to Conventions affecting the interests of all States.

The German Democratic Republic declares that the possibilities for customs or economic unions to become Contracting Parties to this Convention, as provided for in article 52, paragraph 3 of the Convention, shall not impose upon it any obligations towards such unions.

HUNGARY

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions on compulsory arbitration contained in article 57 of the Convention."

Declaration:

"The Hungarian People's Republic draws attention to the fact that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 52 of the Convention are at variance with the fundamental principles of international law. It follows from the generally accepted principle of sovereign equality of States that the Convention should be open for adherence by all States without any discrimination and restriction."

POLAND

Declaration:

The Polish People's Republic declares that the provisions of article 52, paragraph 3, of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975, under which customs or economic unions may become Contracting Parties to that Convention, does not in any way alter the position of the Government of the Polish People's Republic with regard to the international organizations in question.

Reservation:

The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself to be bound by the provisions of article 57, paragraphs 2 to 6, of the Convention.

ROMANIA

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania brings to knowledge that according to the provisions of paragraph 1, article 58 of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), concluded at Geneva, on November 14, 1975, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2-6 of article 57 of this Convention.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the differences between two or more contracting parties on the interpretation or implementation of the Convention, which had not been settled by negotiations or in any other way, could be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all parties in dispute, in each individual case.

Declaration:

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 52, paragraph 1 of the Convention do not concur with the principles according to which the international multilateral treaties, whose object and aim interest the international community in its entirety, should be opened to the universal participation.

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, IRELAND, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

In respect of the declaration made by Bulgaria:

16 August 1978

I should like to inform you, on behalf of the Member States of the European Economic Community and of the Community itself, of the reaction on the Community side to this statement by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It should be recalled that the conference which took place in Geneva, from 8 to 14 November 1975 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe for the purpose of revising the TIR Convention decided that customs or economic unions might become contracting parties to the Convention at the same time as all their Member States or at any time after all their Member States had become contracting parties to the Convention.

In accordance with this provision as contained in article 52(3) of the Convention the European Economic Community, which participated in the above-mentioned conference, signed the Convention on 30 December 1976.

It shall also be recalled that the TIR Convention prohibits any reservation on the Convention, with the exception of reservations to the provisions contained in article 57 paragraphs (2) to (6) thereof on the compulsory settlement of disputes arising from the interpretation or application of the Convention. The statement made by Bulgaria concerning article 52(3) has the appearance of a reservation to that provision, although such reservation is expressly prohibited by the Convention.

The Community and the Member States therefore consider that under no circumstances can this statement be invoked against them and they regard it as entirely void.

In respect of the declaration made by the German Democratic Republic:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the European Economic Community with respect of the declaration made by Bulgaria.]

NOTE:

1/ Amendments to the annexes were adopted as follows:

Annexes	Proposing State	Date of circulation	Date of Entry into force
2,6	Sweden	22 Dec 1978	1 Aug 1979
1,6	Germany, Federal Republic of	7 Jan 1980	1 Oct 1980
6	France	8 Dec 1980	1 Oct 1981

B. ROAD TRAFFIC

1. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC, WITH ANNEXES

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 March 1952, in accordance with article 29 (Note: Article 48 of the Convention on Road Traffic, 1968 (see chapter XI.B-19), provides that the latter Convention, upon its entry into force, shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties thereto, the present Convention. The said Convention of 1968 came into force on 21 May 1977.).

REGISTRATION: 26 March 1952, No. 1671.

TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 125, p. 3.[1]

The Convention was prepared and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport held at Geneva from 23 August to 19 September 1949. It was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 147 B (VII)[2] of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, adopted on 28 August 1948. The Conference also prepared and opened for signature the Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals and reached certain other decisions which are recorded in the Final Act of the Conference. For the text of the said Final Act see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 125, p. 3.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Albania		1 Oct 1969 a
Algeria		16 May 1963 a
Argentina		25 Nov 1960 a
Australia		7 Dec 1954 a
Austria	19 Sep 1949	2 Nov 1955
Bangladesh		6 Dec 1978 a
Barbados		5 Mar 1971 d
Belgium	19 Sep 1949	23 Apr 1954
Benin		5 Dec 1961 d
Botswana		3 Jan 1967 a
Bulgaria		13 Feb 1963 a
Canada		23 Dec 1965 a
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile		10 Aug 1960 a
China[3]		
Congo		15 May 1962 d
Cuba		1 Oct 1952 a
Cyprus		6 Jul 1962 d
Czechoslovakia	28 Dec 1949	3 Nov 1950
Democratic Kampuchea		14 Mar 1956 a
Denmark	19 Sep 1949	3 Feb 1956
Dominican Republic	19 Sep 1949	15 Aug 1957
Ecuador		26 Sep 1962 a
Egypt	19 Sep 1949	28 May 1957
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 d
Finland		24 Sep 1958 a
France	19 Sep 1949	15 Sep 1950
Ghana		6 Jan 1959 a
Greece		1 Jul 1952 a
Guatemala		10 Jan 1962 a
Haiti		12 Feb 1958 a
Holy See		5 Oct 1953 a
Hungary		30 Jul 1962 a
India	19 Sep 1949	9 Mar 1962
Ireland		31 May 1962 a
Israel	19 Sep 1949	6 Jan 1955
Italy	19 Sep 1949	15 Dec 1952
Ivory Coast		8 Dec 1961 d
Jamaica		9 Aug 1963 d
Japan		7 Aug 1964 a
Jordan		14 Jan 1960 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		6 Mar 1959 a
Lebanon	19 Sep 1949	2 Aug 1963
Lesotho		27 Sep 1973 a
Luxembourg	19 Sep 1949	17 Oct 1952
Madagascar		27 Jun 1962 d
Malawi		17 Feb 1965 d
Malaysia		10 Sep 1958 a
Mali		19 Nov 1962 d
Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Monaco		3 Aug 1951 a
Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Netherlands	19 Sep 1949	19 Sep 1952
New Zealand		12 Feb 1958 a
Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Norway	19 Sep 1949	11 Apr 1957
Papua New Guinea		12 Feb 1981 a
Paraguay		18 Oct 1965 a
Peru		9 Jul 1957 a
Philippines	19 Sep 1949	15 Sep 1952
Poland		29 Oct 1958 a
Portugal		28 Dec 1955 a
Republic of Korea[4]		14 Jun 1971 a
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][5]		2 Nov 1953 a
Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Rwanda		5 Aug 1964 d
San Marino		19 Mar 1962 a
Senegal		13 Jul 1962 d
Singapore		29 Nov 1972 d
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
South Africa	19 Sep 1949	9 Jul 1952
Spain		13 Feb 1958 a
Sri Lanka		26 Jul 1957 a
Sweden	19 Sep 1949	25 Feb 1952

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Switzerland . . .	19 Sep 1949	
Syrian Arab Republic . . .		11 Dec 1953 a
Thailand		15 Aug 1962 a
Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
Trinidad and Tobago		8 Jul 1964 a
Tunisia		8 Nov 1957 a
Turkey		17 Jan 1956 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		17 Aug 1959 a
United Kingdom .	19 Sep 1949	8 Jul 1957
United States of America . .	19 Sep 1949	30 Aug 1950
Venezuela		11 May 1962 a
Yugoslavia . . .	19 Sep 1949	8 Oct 1956
Zaire		6 Mar 1961 d

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice by application from one of the parties to the dispute. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares, as it has done hitherto, that in each separate case the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is required for the submission of any dispute for arbitration.

AUSTRALIA

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

AUSTRIA[6]

". . . Austria will not in future apply annex 1 to the Convention."

BARBADOS

In the notification of succession, the Government of Barbados declared that it wished to maintain the declarations and reservations subject to which the Convention was extended to Barbados by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and which were the same as those made by that Government in its own instrument of ratification.[7]

BOTSWANA

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2 as allowed by article 2 of the Convention."

BULGARIA

(a) Article 33 of the Convention on Road Traffic, which provides that any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.[8]

(b) Annex 1 to the Convention on Road Traffic, which provides that cycles fitted with an auxiliary internal combustion engine having a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cm^3 (3.05 cu.in.) shall not be considered as motor vehicles, provided that they retain all the normal characteristics of cycles with respect to their structure.

(c) Section II, paragraph (c) second sentence, of annex 6 to the Convention on Road Traffic, which stipulates: "However, motor cycles with an engine of a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cm^3 (3.05 cu.in.) may be excluded from this obligation."

CHILE

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

CYPRUS

Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Cyprus reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Cyprus, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Cyprus be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to Cyprus shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and to show to the rear a red light or a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Cyprus."

and with the following declarations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Cyprus excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the Convention, the Government of Cyprus will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passengers for hire or reward."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 2 from the application of the Convention.

DENMARK

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention and renewing the reservation concerning paragraph 2 of article 1 of the Convention already made in plenary meeting.

FIJI

In its notification of succession, the Government of Fiji declared that it wished to maintain the declarations and reservations made on behalf of Fiji when the Convention was extended to Fiji by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 December 1965.[7]

FINLAND

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the Government of Finland declare that they will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that they will not permit an articulate vehicle to draw a trailer.

FRANCE

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the French Government declares that it will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer.

GHANA

"Subject to the following reservations:

"(i) Cycles in international traffic admitted to Ghana shall from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red light, a reflex reflector and a white surface with regard to article 26 of the Convention.

"(ii) In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 should be excluded."

GUATEMALA

Article 33 of the Convention shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of article 149, item 3, of the Constitution of the Republic. Notification received on 26 September 1962.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 and paragraph IV (b) of Annex 6 of the Convention, respectively, the Government of Guatemala:

1. Excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention.
2. Will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle and will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.

HUNGARY[8]

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention."

INDIA

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

IRELAND

"1. Annexes 1 and 2 are excluded from Ireland's application of the Convention.

"2. In relation to annex 6, the number of trailers drawn by a mechanically propelled vehicle may not exceed that permitted under Irish legislation."

ISRAEL

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention."

JAMAICA

"(a) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Jamaica reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Jamaica, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Jamaica, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(b) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the said Convention, annexes 1 and 2 shall be excluded from Jamaica's application of the Convention.

"(c) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section IV of annex 6 to the said Convention, the Jamaica Government will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle, will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward."

JAPAN

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

MALAWI

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

MALAYSIA

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

MALTA

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Malta excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

MONACO

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the Government of the Principality of Monaco indicates that it will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer.

NETHERLANDS

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 2 from the application of the Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

NORWAY

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

"1) Excluding, in accordance with article 2 paragraph 1 of the Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention.

2) In connection with article 24 of the Convention, the Government of Papua New Guinea reserves the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily, in Papua New Guinea if:

(i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward, and

(ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Papua New Guinea, be required to have a special vocational licence.

3) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 of the Convention, the Government of Papua New Guinea will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle. It will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passengers for hire or reward."

PHILIPPINES

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

PORTUGAL

In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6, the Government of Portugal has indicated that it will only permit one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer, and that it will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.

ROMANIA[8, 9]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33, under which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

SAN MARINO

Excluding, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

SENEGAL

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of the Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

SINGAPORE

In its notification of succession the Government of Singapore declared that it did not wish to maintain the reservation made by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of notification of territorial application of the Convention to Singapore.

SIERRA LEONE

Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Sierra Leone if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward, and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Sierra Leone, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to Sierra Leone shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red light in accordance with the domestic legislation of the territory."

and with the following declarations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passenger for hire or reward."

SOUTH AFRICA

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

SWEDEN

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"Subject to the exclusion of annexes 1 and 2."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[8, 10]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention on Road Traffic, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned, and declares that the agreement of all the States in dispute is required in each separate case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.[11]

"(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right, in applying the said Convention to any of the other territories for whose international relations they are responsible, to apply it subject to reservations similar to those set out above.

"Furthermore, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare:

"(1) That, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the said Convention, they exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the said Convention, they will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, that they will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and that they will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward."

VENEZUELA[8, 12]

Article 31 (System of amendments to the Convention)

Amendments to the Convention shall not enter into force with respect to the Republic of Venezuela until the relevant constitutional requirements have been complied with.

Article 33 (Settlement of disputes)

The Republic shall be bound by the terms of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. That is to say, no case may be submitted to the International Court of Justice except by agreement between the Parties.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	3 May 1961	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
Belgium	23 Apr 1954	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
France	29 Oct 1952	French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, all French Overseas Territories and Togoland and the Cameroons under French Mandate.
	19 Jan 1953	Principality of Andorra.
Japan	12 Jun 1972	Okinawa.[13]
Netherlands . . .	14 Jan 1955	Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea with declaration.
	9 May 1957	The Netherlands Antilles with declaration.
New Zealand . . .	29 Nov 1961	Trust Territory of Western Samoa with declaration.
Portugal	19 Jan 1956	All Overseas Provinces--excluding Macau--with declaration.
South Africa . .	9 Jul 1952	South West Africa.
Spain	13 Feb 1958	African localities and provinces.
United Kingdom .	22 Jan 1958	The Isle of Man with declarations and reservations.
	28 May 1958	Bailiwick of Guernsey and the States of Jersey with declarations and reservations.
	27 Aug 1958	Aden Colony, British Guiana, Seychelles, Cyprus, Gibraltar, British Honduras and Uganda with declarations and reservations.
	5 Mar 1959	Jamaica[14], St. Lucia and Trinidad with declarations and reservations.
	25 Mar 1959	Gambia.
	13 May 1959	Mauritius and Singapore with declarations and reservations.
	23 Nov 1959	Malta with a declaration.
	8 Feb 1960	Zanzibar.
	25 Mar 1960	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[15] with declaration.
	22 Apr 1960	St. Vincent, North Borneo and Sierra Leone with declarations and reservations.
	27 Sep 1960	Barbados with declarations and reservations.
	12 Jan 1961	Hong Kong with declarations and reservations.
	3 Aug 1961	Bahamas with declaration.
	14 Jul 1965	Swaziland and Grenada with reservations.
	16 Dec 1965	Fiji with declarations and reservations.
United States of America . .	30 Aug 1950	All the territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible.

Declarations and reservations made on notification of territorial application

Netherlands New Guinea

Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention to Netherlands New Guinea.

Netherlands Antilles

Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention to Netherlands Antilles.

Trust Territory of Western Samoa

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

Portuguese Overseas Provinces (excluding Macau)

Subject to the declaration made on accession by the Government of Portugal.[16]

Isle of Man

The Convention is applied to the Isle of Man subject to declarations and reservations the terms of which are identical to those of the United Kingdom set out under Nos. 1 and 2 above.

Bailiwick of Guernsey

The declarations made by the Insular Authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) The provisions of the said Convention concerning motor vehicles shall not apply in the Island of Sark, in which Island the use of motor vehicles, except motor tractors for use for certain limited purposes, is prohibited.

"(2) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Insular Authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in the Bailiwick if (i) the vehicle is used for the carrriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by domestic legislation of the Bailiwick, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(3) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the Bailiwick of Guernsey shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red reflex reflector, in accordance with the domestic legislation of the Bailiwick."

States of Jersey

The declarations made by the States of Jersey are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is applied to the States of Jersey subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the States of Jersey reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle other than one brought into and only temporarily in the Island if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of the Island, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the Island shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions rendered it necessary, show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of the Island."

Aden Colony, British Guiana, and Seychelles

The declarations made by the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles."

Cyprus[17]

[With the same declarations and reservations as those made on behalf of the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana, and Seychelles; see above.]

Gibraltar

The declarations made by the Government of Gibraltar are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to Gibraltar subject to the following reservation:

"In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention the Government of Gibraltar reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Gibraltar, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Gibraltar be required to have a special vocational licence."

British Honduras

"The Convention is extended to British Honduras subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of British Honduras reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in British Honduras, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of British Honduras be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to British Honduras shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of British Honduras."

Uganda

"The Convention is extended to Uganda subject to the following reservation:

"In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Uganda reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Uganda, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Uganda be required to have a special vocational licence."

Jamaica[17]

"The Convention is extended to Jamaica subject to the following reservation:

"In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Jamaica reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Jamaica, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Jamaica, be required to have a special vocational licence."

St. Lucia and Trinidad[17]

The declarations made by the Governments of St. Lucia and Trinidad are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to St. Lucia and Trinidad subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Governments of St. Lucia and Trinidad reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in St. Lucia and Trinidad, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of St. Lucia and Trinidad, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of St. Lucia and Trinidad."

Mauritius

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Mauritius excludes annex 2 from its application of the Convention.

"The Convention is extended to Mauritius subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section IV of annex 6, the Government of Mauritius will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer or that articulated vehicles shall be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward.

"(2) The Government of Mauritius reserves the right not to apply the provisions of paragraph 1 of annex 8 of the said Convention whereby the minimum age for driving a motor vehicle under the conditions set out in article 24 of the Convention shall be eighteen years."

Singapore[17]

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Singapore excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

Malta[17]

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Malta excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[15]

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention."

St. Vincent

The declarations made by the Government of St. Vincent are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to St. Vincent subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of St. Vincent reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle other than one brought into and only temporarily in St. Vincent if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of St. Vincent, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of St. Vincent."

North Borneo

"The Convention is extended to North Borneo subject to the following reservation:

"In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of North Borneo reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and temporarily in North Borneo, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of North Borneo, be required to have a special vocational licence."

Sierra Leone[17]

[With the same declarations and reservations as those made on behalf of the Government of St. Vincent; see above.]

Barbados[17]

"The declarations and reservations relating to

Barbados are the same as those made by the United Kingdom in its instrument of ratification."

Hong Kong

The declarations made by the Government of Hong Kong are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

"The Convention is extended to Hong Kong subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Hong Kong.

"(2) In connexion with paragraph (b) of Section II of Annex 6--Lighting, Hong Kong legislation stipulates that every motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle with or without a sidecar, shall be equipped with direction indicators of one of the types described in that paragraph."

Bahamas

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Bahamas exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention."

Swaziland and Grenada

"Subject to the reservations contained in the United Kingdom instrument of ratification."

Fiji[17]

"Subject to the same reservations and declarations made in respect of the United Kingdom on ratification."

Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic

(Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General)

Albania	AL
Algeria	DZ
Argentina	RA
Australia	AUS
Austria	A
Bangladesh	BD
Barbados	BDS[18]
Belgium	B
Benin	DY
Botswana	RB
Brazil	BR
Bulgaria	BG
Burma	BUR
Canada	CDN
Central African Republic	RCA
Chile	RCH
China[3]	RC
Congo	RCB
Costa Rica	CR
Cyprus	CY
Czechoslovakia	CS
Democratic Kampuchea	K
Denmark	DK
Faroe Islands	FR
Dominican Republic	DOM
Ecuador	EC
Egypt	ET
Fiji	FJI
Finland	SF
France (including French overseas territories)	F
Andorra	AND
Gambia	WAG[18]
Ghana	GH
Greece	GR
Guatemala	GCA
Haiti	RH
Holy See	V
Hungary	H
Iceland	IS
India	IND
Indonesia	RI
Iran	IR
Ireland	IRL
Isle of Man	GBM
Israel	IL
Italy	I
Ivory Coast	CI
Jamaica	JA
Japan	J
Jordan	HKJ
Kenya	EAK[18]
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO
Lebanon	RL
Lesotho	LS[18]
Luxembourg	L
Madagascar	RM
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	MAL
Mali	RMM
Malta	M
Mauritius	MS[18]
Mexico	MEX
Monaco	MC
Morocco	MA
Netherlands	NL
Surinam	SME

Netherlands Antilles	NA
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NIC
Niger	NIG
Nigeria	WAN[18]
Norway	N
Pakistan	PAK
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
Philippines	PI
Poland	PL
Portugal	P
Republic of Korea	ROK
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][5]	VN
Romania	R
Rwanda	RWA
Samoa	WS[18]
San Marino	RSM
Senegal	SN
Sierra Leone	WAL
Singapore	SGP
South Africa	ZA
Spain (including African localities and provinces	E
Sri Lanka	CL
Swaziland	SD[18]
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR
Thailand	T
Togo	TG
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Uganda	EAU
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	SU
United Kingdom	GB
Aden	ADN
Alderney	GBA
Bahamas	BS
British Honduras	BH
Brunei	BRU
Guernsey	GBG
Gibraltar	GBZ
Isle of Man	GBM
Jersey	GBJ
Hong Kong	HK
Seychelles	SY
Southern Rhodesia	RSR
Windward Islands	
Grenada	WG
St. Lucia	WL
St. Vincent	WV
United Republic of Tanzania	
Tanganyika	EAT[18]
Zanzibar	EAZ[18]
United States of America	USA
Uruguay	U
Venezuela	YV
Yugoslavia	YU
Zaire	CGO
Zambia	RNR[18]

NOTES:

1/ Amendments to the Convention were proposed by the Governments of Austria (communicated by circular letter C.N.221.1962.TREATIES-16 of 8 October 1962) and France (communicated by circular letter C.N.25.1964.TREATIES-2 of 11 March 1964). The proposed amendments were not put into effect since the conditions set forth in article 31 of the Convention were not met.

2/ Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, during its seventh session (E/1065), p. 8.

3/ Accession on behalf of the Republic of China on 27 June 1957. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned accession, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see note 2 in chapter VI.14.

4/ In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned accession, the Permanent Representatives of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Mongolia and Romania stated that their Governments considered the said accession as null and void since the authorities of South Korea had no right or competence whatsoever to speak on behalf of Korea.

5/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

6/ Communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 October 1971.

7/ See under "Declarations and reservations made on notifications of territorial application" in this chapter.

8/ The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

9/ The Government of the United States of America has informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

10/ The Government of the United States of America has informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union".

The Governments of Greece and of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions to which the reservation is made, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

11/ At the 1949 United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, the Conference placed on record that there would be no objection to a reservation by the United Kingdom in respect of article 26 of the Convention. In the letter transmitting the instrument of ratification of the Convention, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that ". . . the reservation made in respect of article 26 of the Convention omits the phrase 'and a white surface' between the words 'a red reflex reflector' and the words 'in accordance with the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom,' which were included in the text of the reservation set out in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 7 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, 1949. This omission is occasioned by the fact that the white surface requirement has since been repealed by United Kingdom legislation."

12/ The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservation made to article 33 of the Convention. (See also note 7 in chapter III.3 on this subject.)

13/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 June 1972, the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, upon instructions from his Government, made the following statement:

> "Japan has assumed as of May 15, 1972 full responsibility and authority for the exercise of all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over "Okinawa" in accordance with the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands signed on June 17, 1971. Under the United States administration, all vehicles were required to keep to the right side of the road in Okinawa. Upon reversion of Okinawa to Japan, the Government of Japan began to take the measures, in conformity with Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention on Road Traffic, necessary for shifting the side to which vehicles are required to keep in Okinawa from the right to the left so that there shall be uniformity with the rest of Japan. It is estimated that it will take at least three years before the changes may be smoothly carried out."

Subsequently, in a communication received on 21 August 1978, the Government of Japan informed the Secretary-General that "the said change was completed as of July 30, 1978, there being now the uniformity in Okinawa with the rest of Japan in conformity with article 9, paragraph 1 of the said Convention".

14/ In a communication received on 11 May 1971, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General of the following:

> "At the time of the notification of the extension of this Convention to Jamaica in 1959, the Cayman Islands were a dependency of Jamaica, and the extension of the Convention to Jamaica therefore extended it automatically to the Cayman Islands.
>
> "The Convention continued to apply and still applies to the Cayman Islands, which, when Jamaica became independent remained a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible."

15/ See note 19 in chapter V.2.

16/ See under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

17/ For declarations and reservations made by these territories upon accession or notification of succession after attaining statehood, see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

18/ Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General, prior to the independence of that country, by the Government responsible for its international relations.

2. PROTOCOL CONCERNING COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES AT PRESENT OCCUPIED

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949[1]

REGISTRATION: 26 March 1952, No. 1671.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 125, p. 3.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Belgium	19 Sep 1949	23 Apr 1954
Botswana		3 Jan 1967 a
Chile		10 Aug 1960 a
Cuba		1 Oct 1952 a
Democratic Kampuchea		14 Mar 1956 a
Denmark	19 Sep 1949	
Dominican Republic	19 Sep 1949	15 Aug 1957
Egypt	19 Sep 1949	28 May 1957
France	19 Sep 1949	15 Sep 1950
Guatemala		10 Jan 1962 a
Haiti		12 Feb 1958 a
India	19 Sep 1949	
Italy	19 Sep 1949	15 Dec 1952
Lebanon	19 Sep 1949	
Luxembourg	19 Sep 1949	17 Oct 1952
Netherlands	19 Sep 1949	
Norway	19 Sep 1949	
Philippines	19 Sep 1949	
Portugal		28 Dec 1955 a
South Africa	19 Sep 1949	9 Jul 1952
Sweden	19 Sep 1949	
Switzerland	19 Sep 1949	
Tunisia		8 Nov 1957 a
Turkey		17 Jan 1956 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
United Kingdom	19 Sep 1949	8 Jul 1957
United States of America	19 Sep 1949	30 Aug 1950

NOTES:

[1] See note after "TEXT" in chapter XI.B-1.

3. PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	20 December 1953, in accordance with article 58.
REGISTRATION:	20 December 1953, No. 1671.
TEXT:	United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 229, and vol. 514, p. 254 (amendments to the Protocol[2]).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Austria	19 Sep 1949	2 Nov 1955
Belgium	19 Sep 1949	23 Apr 1954
Bulgaria		13 Feb 1963 a
Cuba		1 Oct 1952 a
Czechoslovakia	28 Dec 1949	3 Nov 1950
Democratic Kampuchea		14 Mar 1956 a
Denmark	19 Sep 1949	1 Jul 1959
Dominican Republic		15 Aug 1957 a
Ecuador		26 Sep 1962 a
Egypt	19 Sep 1949	28 May 1957
Finland		24 Sep 1958 a
France	19 Sep 1949	18 Aug 1954
Greece		1 Jul 1952 a
Haiti		12 Feb 1958 a
Holy See		1 Oct 1956 a
Hungary		30 Jul 1962 a
India	29 Dec 1949	
Israel	19 Sep 1949	
Italy	19 Sep 1949	15 Dec 1952
Lebanon	19 Sep 1949	
Luxembourg	19 Sep 1949	17 Oct 1952
Monaco		25 Sep 1951 a
Netherlands	19 Sep 1949	19 Sep 1952
Niger		5 Mar 1968 a
Norway	19 Sep 1949	
Poland		29 Oct 1958 a
Portugal		15 Feb 1957 a
Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Rwanda		5 Aug 1964 d
San Marino		19 Mar 1962 a
Senegal		13 Jul 1962 a
Spain		13 Feb 1958 a
Sweden	19 Sep 1949	25 Feb 1952
Switzerland	19 Sep 1949	
Thailand		15 Aug 1962 a
Tunisia		8 Nov 1957 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 Aug 1959 a
United Kingdom		16 May 1966 a
Yugoslavia	19 Sep 1949	8 Oct 1956

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 1 of article 45 contained in paragraph 7 (f) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.[3]

BULGARIA

Article 62 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, which provides that any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

FINLAND

"With reference to article 15, paragraph 5 of this Protocol, the Government of Finland reserve the right to use the Saint Andrew's Cross at level-crossings with gates."

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of paragraph 5, article 15 of the Protocol which stipulates that level-crossings with gates shall not be provided with a sign in the form of a Saint Andrew's cross, as well as by the provisions of article 62 of the said Protocol."

NORWAY

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 5 of article 15 contained in paragraph 7 (e) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.[4]

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 62, under which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Protocol may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

SWEDEN

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 5 of article 15 contained in paragraph 7 (e) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.[4]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[5]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 62 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned, and declares that the agreement of all the States in dispute is required in each separate case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands . . .	14 Jan 1955	Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea.
	9 May 1957	The Netherlands Antilles.
Portugal	15 Feb 1957	Portuguese Overseas Provinces of Angola and Mozambique.
Spain	13 Feb 1958	African localities and provinces.

NOTES:

[1] See note after "TEXT" in chapter XI.B-1.

[2] Registration: 22 October 1964, No. 1671. The proposal for these amendments was communicated to the Secretary-General by the Government of France on 3 February 1964 pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 60 of the Protocol. In accordance with paragraph 5 of the same article, they entered into force on 22 October 1964 as regards all the Contracting Parties, with the exception that the Government of Portugal, having notified the Secretary-General of its objection to the amendment adding new paragraph 3 *bis* to article 35, is not bound by that amendment. For the text of the Protocol incorporating the said amendments, see *United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, Final Act and Related Documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1967.VIII.1).

[3] The said reservation reads as follows: "That the signs for the special identification of routes in Austria may be either rectangular or circular in shape."

[4] The said reservation reads as follows: "That the use of the Saint Andrew's Cross at level-crossings with gates shall be permitted in Sweden and Norway."

[5] The Government of Greece has informed the Secretary-General that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions to which the reservation is made, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

4. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE 1949 CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND THE 1949 PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

Done at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 December 1953, in accordance with article 4.
REGISTRATION: 20 December 1953, No. 1671.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 286.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria[1]	28 Jun 1951	2 Nov 1955
Belgium[2]	16 Sep 1959	23 Apr 1954
France		16 Sep 1950 s
Greece		1 Jul 1952 a
Holy See		1 Oct 1956 a
Hungary[3]		30 Jul 1962 a
Italy		30 Mar 1957 a
Luxembourg	16 Sep 1950	17 Oct 1952
Netherlands[4]	16 Sep 1950	4 Dec 1952 s
Poland		29 Oct 1958 a
Spain		9 Jun 1960 a
United Kingdom		16 May 1966 a
Yugoslavia		16 Sep 1950 s

NOTES:

1/ In a communication received on 15 October 1971, the Government of Austria denounced, in accordance with article 3 of the Agreement, the addendum, in article 1 of that Agreement, to annex 1 of the 1949 Convention.

2/ The signature was affixed without reservation as to the ratification, but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Agreement subject to ratification.

3/ With the declaration that "the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 5 of the Agreement".

4/ In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf on the signature of the Agreement, is to be considered as having been withdrawn. Consequently, the date of 4 December 1952 should be considered as the date of the definitive signature.

5. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 3 OF ANNEX 7 OF THE 1949 CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC CONCERNING THE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF VEHICLES PERMITTED TO TRAVEL ON CERTAIN ROADS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, WITH ANNEX

Signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	Came into force on 23 April 1954, and terminated on 27 November 1954, in accordance with article 5, the denunciation by France of the Agreement having reduced the number of Contracting Parties to less than three.
REGISTRATION:	23 April 1954, No. 1671.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, p. 366.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification	State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification
Belgium	16 Sep 1950[1]	23 Apr 1954	Luxembourg . . .	16 Sep 1950[1]	17 Oct 1952
France		[16 Sep 1950 s][2]			

NOTES:

[1] The signature was affixed without reservation as to ratification but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Agreement subject to ratification.

[2] Notice of denunciation of the Agreement was given by the Government of France on 26 May 1954.

6. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 23 OF THE 1949 CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC CONCERNING THE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF VEHICLES PERMITTED TO TRAVEL ON CERTAIN ROADS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, WITH ANNEX

Signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	1 July 1952, in accordance with article 5.
REGISTRATION:	1 July 1952, No. 1671.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 133, p. 368, and vol. 251, p. 378 (addendum to the annex).

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Belgium	16 Sep 1950[1]	23 Apr 1954
France		[16 Sep 1950 s][2]
Greece		1 Jul 1952 a
Italy		30 Mar 1957 a
Luxembourg . . .	16 Sep 1950	17 Oct 1952
Netherlands[3] . .	16 Sep 1950	4 Dec 1952 s
Yugoslavia . . .		16 Sep 1950 s

NOTES:

1/ The signature was affixed without reservation as to ratification but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Agreement subject to ratification.

2/ In a communication received on 27 March 1961, the Government of France gave notice of the denunciation of the Agreement, which took effect on 27 September 1961.

3/ In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as having been withdrawn. Consequently, the date of 4 December 1952 should be considered as the date of the definitive signature.

7. DECLARATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES, WITH ANNEXES

Signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 16 September 1950, in accordance with paragraph 6.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1951, No. 1264.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 92, p. 91.[1]

State	Signature	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)	State	Signature	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria		1 Oct 1951 a	Italy		30 Mar 1957 a
Belgium[2].	16 Sep 1950	23 Apr 1954	Luxembourg . . .		16 Sep 1950 s
Bulgaria		8 May 1962 a	Netherlands[3]. . .	16 Sep 1950	4 Dec 1952 s
Czechoslovakia .		6 Mar 1973 a	Norway		15 Dec 1953 a
Denmark		8 Jun 1966 a	Poland		26 Sep 1960 a
Finland		9 Sep 1965 a	Portugal		1 Apr 1954 a
France		16 Sep 1950 s	Romania		7 Apr 1965 a
Germany, Federal Republic of . .		13 Nov 1957 a	Spain		25 Mar 1960 a
Greece		1 Jul 1952 a	Sweden		31 Mar 1952 a
Hungary		5 Dec 1962 a	Turkey		10 Jun 1954 a
Ireland		20 May 1968 a	United Kingdom .		16 Sep 1950 s
			Yugoslavia . . .		18 Nov 1960 a

NOTES:

1/ For additions and amendments to annexes I and II to the Declaration, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 92, p. 122; vol. 108, p. 321; vol. 133, p. 365; vol. 184, p. 344; vol. 203, p. 336; vol. 451, p. 326; vol. 645, p. 348 and p. 350; vol. 651, p. 350, and vol. 764, p. 337 (corrigendum to vol. 645, p. 350).

2/ The signature was affixed without reservation as to the ratification but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Declaration subject to ratification.

3/ In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as having been withdrawn. Consequently, the date of 4 December 1952 should be considered as the date of the definitive signature.

8. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC REGULATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT, WITH SET OF RULES AND ANNEXES

(*a*) Additional Protocol
(*b*) Protocol of Signature

Concluded at Geneva on 17 March 1954

Not yet in force, with the exception of the Additional Protocol[1] (see article 10 of the Agreement and the penultimate paragraph of the Protocol of Signature).

TEXT: E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), 22 March 1954.

State	Signature	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)	State	Signature	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)
Belgium	17 Mar 1954		Netherlands	17 Mar 1954	
Denmark	17 Mar 1954		Norway		17 Jan 1956 a
France		17 Mar 1954 s	Sweden	17 Mar 1954	
Greece	17 Mar 1954	11 Dec 1956	Switzerland	17 Mar 1954	
Italy	17 Mar 1954	18 Oct 1957	United Kingdom	17 Mar 1954	
Luxembourg	17 Mar 1954		Yugoslavia	17 Mar 1954	

(*c*) Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C. 1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport

Concluded at Geneva on 1 July 1954

Not yet in force (see preamble).
TEXT: E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), Add.1, 21 September 1954.

State	Signature	State	Signature
Belgium	1 Jul 1954	Luxembourg	1 Jul 1954
France	1 Jul 1954[2]	Netherlands	1 Jul 1954

NOTES:

[1] Paragraph 3 of the Additional Protocol provides that it "shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall be considered as an integral part of the General Agreement on the date of entry into force of the Agreement".

[2] Signature without reservation as to ratification.

9. AGREEMENT ON SIGNS FOR ROAD WORKS, AMENDING THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT OF 16 SEPTEMBER 1950 SUPPLEMENTING THE 1949 CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND THE 1949 PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS[1]

Concluded at Geneva on 16 December 1955

Not yet in force (see article 2).
TEXT: E/ECE/223 (E/ECE/TRANS/481), 1956.

State	Signature	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)	State	Signature	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria	16 Dec 1955		Luxembourg . . .	16 Dec 1955	3 Jun 1957
Belgium	16 Dec 1955	28 May 1956	Netherlands[2] . . .	16 Dec 1955	31 Jan 1958
France		16 Dec 1955 s	Poland		29 Oct 1958 a
Greece	16 Dec 1955		Spain		9 Jun 1960 a
Holy See		1 Oct 1956 a	United Kingdom .		16 May 1966 a
Hungary		30 Jul 1962 a	Yugoslavia . . .	16 Dec 1955	19 Mar 1957
Italy		12 Feb 1958 a			

NOTES:

1/ For the Agreement of 16 September 1950, see chapter XI.B-4.

2/ The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Agreement is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe.

10. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES FOR PRIVATE USE IN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 August 1959, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 18 August 1959, No. 4844.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 339, p. 3.

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)
Australia		3 May 1961 a
Austria	18 May 1956	12 Nov 1958
Belgium	18 May 1956	
Czechoslovakia .		2 Jul 1962 a
Democratic Kampuchea . . .		22 Sep 1959 a
Denmark		9 Feb 1968 a
Finland		18 May 1956 s
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]. .		7 Jul 1961 a
Ghana		18 Aug 1959 a
Ireland		31 May 1962 a
Luxembourg . . .	18 May 1956	28 May 1965
Malta		22 Nov 1966 a
Netherlands . . .	18 May 1956	20 Apr 1959
Norway		9 Jul 1965 a
Poland	18 May 1956	4 Sep 1969
Romania		10 Jul 1967 a
Sweden	18 May 1956	16 Jan 1958
United Kingdom .	18 May 1956	15 Jan 1963
Yugoslavia . . .	18 May 1956	8 Apr 1960

Declarations and Reservations

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . . in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2 of theConvention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 10 of the Convention".

POLAND

"The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 10 of the Convention."

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 10, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, its position being that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention cannot be submitted to arbitration without the consent of all the parties in dispute.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania believes that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the regulations of article 9 of the Convention refer is not in harmony with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), in which the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is proclaimed.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	3 May 1961	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
Netherlands	20 Apr 1959	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea.
United Kingdom . .	15 Jan 1963	Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and the Isle of Man.
	6 Jun 1963	Falkland Islands and Gilbraltar.
	18 Jul 1963	Seychelles and Virgin Islands.
	26 Jul 1963	St. Lucia and Montserrat.
	8 Nov 1963	St. Vincent, Brunei, Zanzibar and British Guiana.
	6 May 1964	Mauritius.

NOTE:

1/ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

11. CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY ROAD (CMR), AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Done at Geneva on 19 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	2 July 1961, in accordance with article 43.
REGISTRATION:	2 July 1961, No. 5742.
TEXT:	United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 399, p. 189 and circular letter of the Secretariat Nos. C.N.26.1979.TREATIES-1 and C.N.101.1979.TREATIES-2 (amendments to article 1(i) and (iii)).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	19 May 1956	18 Jul 1960
Belgium	19 May 1956	18 Sep 1962
Bulgaria		20 Oct 1977 a
Czechoslovakia		4 Sep 1974 a
Denmark		28 Jun 1965 a
Finland		27 Jun 1973 a
France	19 May 1956	20 May 1959
German Democratic Republic		27 Dec 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]	19 May 1956	7 Nov 1961
Greece		24 May 1977 a
Hungary		29 Apr 1970 a
Italy		3 Apr 1961 a
Luxembourg	19 May 1956	20 Apr 1964
Netherlands[2]	19 May 1956	27 Sep 1960
Norway		1 Jul 1969 a
Poland	19 May 1956	13 Jun 1962
Portugal		22 Sep 1969 a
Romania		23 Jan 1973 a
Spain		12 Feb 1974 a
Sweden	19 May 1956	2 Apr 1969
Switzerland	19 May 1956	27 Feb 1970
United Kingdom		21 Jul 1967 a
Yugoslavia	19 May 1956	22 Oct 1958

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself as bound by article 47 which envisages obligatory jurisdiction by the International Court of Justice.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . . The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provision of article 47."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by article 47 of the Convention.

HUNGARY

Reservation:

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 47 of the Convention".

Declaration:

"1. The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to call attention to the discriminative character of article 42 of the Convention by which a number of States are debarred from accession to the Convention. The matters regulated by the Convention concern the interests of all States, and therefore, in conformity with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no State should be prevented from becoming a Party to such a Convention.

"2. The Hungarian People's Republic points out that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention are contrary to the principle of international law recording the self-determination of peoples as well as to United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

POLAND

The Government of the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 47 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

Reservation contained in the instrument of accession:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, pursuant to article 48 of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), done at Geneva on 19 May 1956, that it does not consider itself as bound by article 47 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or other means may, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

Declaration contained in a communication accompanying the instrument of accession:

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 42, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Convention are not in keeping with the principle that multilateral international treaties must be open for participation by all States for which the aim and purpose of such treaties are of concern.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the maintenance of the dependent status of certain territories to which reference is made in article 46 of the Convention is not in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the documents adopted by the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unanimously adopted in 1970 by the General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV), which solennly proclaims the duty of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

Territorial application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	31 Oct 1968	Gibraltar[3].
	12 Nov 1969	Isle of Man.
	3 Mar 1972	Bailiwick of Guernsey.

NOTES:

[1] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 7 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications were received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The communications in question are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession to the Convention, on 27 December 1973, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made on the same subject a declaration identical in essence to that reproduced in the fourth paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3.

The latter declaration gave rise to communications from the Governments of the following States: France, United Kingdom and United States of America (received on 17 June 1974), Federal Republic of Germany (received on 15 July 1974). The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to those reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

[2] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

[3] The Government of Spain declared in its instrument of accession to the Convention that Spain did not consider itself bound by the United Kingdom communication notifying the extension of the Convention to Gibraltar, since it would not apply the Convention to Gibraltar by reason of the fact that article X of the Treaty of Utrecht signed on 13 July 1713 did not grant Gibraltar communication by land with Spain. In a subsequent communication, received on 12 February 1974, the Government of Spain stated that in making the above-quoted declaration its intention was not to formulate a reservation that might be covered by article 48(3) of the Convention, but to place on record the fact that Spain did not consider itself bound by the communication from the Government of the United Kingdom, a communication which had no legal force whatever inasmuch as it was contrary to article X of the Treaty of Utrecht.

Subsequently, on 11 September 1974, a communication was received from the Government of the United Kingdom to the effect that that Government did not accept the statements made by the Government of Spain in its instrument of accession and in the letter received by the Secretary-General on 12 February 1974, concerning the effect of article X of the Treaty of Utrecht and the legal force of the notification by the Government of the United Kingdom of the extension of the Convention to Gibraltar.

11. (a) PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY ROAD (CMR)

Concluded at Geneva on 5 July 1978

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 December 1980.
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/34.

The Protocol was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-eight (special) session held at Geneva on 5 July 1978. The Protocol is open for signature at Geneva from 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1979.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria		19 Feb 1981 a
Denmark	23 Aug 1979	20 May 1980
Finland	17 Aug 1979	15 May 1980
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	1 Nov 1978	29 Sep 1980
Luxembourg	30 Mar 1979	1 Aug 1980
Romania	28 Aug 1979	4 May 1981
United Kingdom[1]. .	25 Sep 1978	5 Oct 1979

Declarations and Reservations

ROMANIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, pursuant to article 9 of the Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), done at Geneva on 19 May 1956, that it does not consider itself bound by article 8 of the Protocol, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Protocol which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means may, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Socialist Republic of Romania further declares that the provisions of article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Protocol are not in keeping with the principle that multilateral international treaties must be open for participation by all States for which the aim and purpose of such treaties are of concern.

The Socialist Republic of Romania likewise declares that the maintenance of the dependent status of certain territories, to which reference is made in article 7 of the Protocol, is not in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations unanimously adopted in 1970 by the General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV), which solennly proclaims the duty of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

NOTES:

[1] In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

[2] The instrument of ratification specifies that the said Protocol is ratified in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Gilbraltar.

12. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL GOODS TRANSPORT

Done at Geneva on 14 December 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 August 1962, in accordance with article 5.
REGISTRATION: 29 August 1962, No. 6292.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 436, p. 115.

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria	14 Dec 1956	7 Apr 1960
Cuba		14 Feb 1966 a
Czechoslovakia .		2 Jul 1962 a
Denmark		9 Feb 1968 a
Finland		11 Jan 1967 a
Ghana		29 Aug 1962 a
Ireland		31 May 1962 a
Luxembourg . . .	20 Feb 1957	28 May 1965
Morocco		29 Aug 1962 a
Netherlands[1]. .	15 May 1957	
Norway		17 May 1957 s
Poland	14 Dec 1956	4 Sep 1969
Sweden	14 Dec 1956	16 Jan 1958
United Kingdom .		6 Aug 1969 a
Yugoslavia . . .		29 May 1959 a

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

In accordance with article 10 of this Convention, the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself as bound by the provisions of article 9; instead, it will at all times be prepared to settle any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of one or more operative parts of this Convention by diplomatic negotiation with the dissenting party or parties.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . . In accordance with article 10, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Convention."

MOROCCO

. . . If the point of departure and the destination of vehicles engaged in transport are both in Moroccan territory, those vehicles shall not enjoy the privileges granted under the said Convention. [See paragraph 2 of article 3 of the Convention.]

POLAND

"The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 9 of the Convention."

Territorial application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extended to:
United Kingdom	24 Feb 1970	Isle of Man.

NOTES:

[1] The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

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13. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Done at Geneva on 14 December 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 August 1962, in accordance with article 5.
REGISTRATION: 29 August 1962, No. 6293.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 436, p. 131.

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature(*), ratification, accession (a)
Austria	14 Dec 1956	7 Apr 1960
Cuba		16 Sep 1965 a
Czechoslovakia		2 Jul 1962 a
Denmark		9 Feb 1968 a
Finland		11 Jan 1976 a
Ghana		29 Aug 1962 a
Ireland		31 May 1962 a
Luxembourg	20 Feb 1957	28 May 1965
Netherlands[1]	15 May 1957	
Norway		17 May 1957*
Poland	14 Dec 1956	4 Sep 1969
Romania		19 Feb 1968 a
Sweden	14 Dec 1956	16 Jan 1958
United Kingdom	17 May 1957	15 Jan 1963
Yugoslavia		29 May 1959 a

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

In accordance with article 10 of this Convention, the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself as bound by the provisions of article 9; instead, it will at all times be prepared to settle any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of one or more operative parts of this Convention by diplomatic negotiation with the dissenting party or parties.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . . In accordance with article 10 paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Convention".

POLAND

"The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 9 of the Convention."

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all parties in dispute.

Furthermore, the Government of Romania made the following declaration: The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 8 of the Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	15 Jan 1963	Jersey, Isle of Man.
	6 Jun 1963	Gibraltar.

NOTES:

1/ The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

14. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR), WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Done at Geneva on 30 September 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 January 1968, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 29 January 1968, No. 8940.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 619, p. 77; vol. 774, p. 368, and vol. 828, p. 518 (amendments to annexes A and B)[1].

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	13 Dec 1957	20 Sep 1973
Belgium	18 Oct 1957	25 Aug 1960
Denmark		1 Jul 1981 a
Finland		28 Feb 1979 a
France	13 Dec 1957	2 Feb 1960
German Democratic Republic		27 Dec 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	13 Dec 1957	1 Dec 1969
Hungary		19 Jul 1979 a
Italy	13 Dec 1957	3 Jun 1963
Luxembourg	13 Dec 1957	21 Jul 1970
Netherlands[3]	13 Dec 1957	1 Nov 1963
Norway		5 Feb 1976 a
Poland		6 May 1975 a
Portugal		29 Dec 1967 a
Spain		22 Nov 1972 a
Sweden		1 Mar 1974 a
Switzerland	6 Nov 1957	20 Jun 1972
United Kingdom	1 Oct 1957	29 Jun 1968
Yugoslavia		28 May 1971 a

Declarations and Reservations

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by article 11 of the Agreement.

HUNGARY

Reservation:

The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11 of the Agreement concerning compulsory arbitration.

NOTES:

[1] Amendments proposed by the Government of France to annexes A and B to the Agreement and circulated by the Secretary-General on 29 January 1968 entered into force on 29 July 1968, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 14 of the Agreement. That date coincided with the date on which the said annexes in their original form were to become applicable pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 7 of the Agreement, which provides that annexes shall not apply until six months after the entry into force of the Agreement. Accordingly, annexes A and B as amended became applicable on 29 July 1968. For the French authentic text of annexes A and B, incorporating the said amendments, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 641.

Further amendments to annexes A and B of the Agreement entered into force subsequently but have not yet been published in United Nations Treaty Series. For each group of such amendments the indication of the State which formulated the corresponding proposals, the date on which the proposals were communicated by a circular letter from the Secretary-General and the date of entry into force will be found hereafter:

State	Date of circulation	Date of entry into force
France	1 Jan 1973	1 Jul 1973
id.	1 Jul 1973	1 Jan 1974
id.	15 Sep 1973	15 Mar 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Sep 1973	18 Mar 1974
United Kingdom	1 Oct 1973	1 Apr 1974
Spain	15 Apr 1974*	15 Oct 1974
France	9 May 1975	1 Oct 1975**
United Kingdom	19 May 1975	19 Nov 1975
France	21 Oct 1975	21 Apr 1976
United Kingdom	21 Oct 1975***	21 Apr 1976
id.	29 Mar 1976	29 Sep 1976
Secretary-General	29 Mar 1976	29 Sep 1976
United Kingdom	17 Aug 1976	17 Feb 1977
France	3 Aug 1977	3 Feb 1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 Apr 1978	1 Oct 1978
Netherlands	18 Sep 1979	18 Mar 1980
Netherlands	9 Oct 1979	1 Mar 1980
Switzerland	1 Jul 1981	1 Jan 1982
France	2 Dec 1981	

*In a communication received on 25 June and 17 July 1974, respectively, the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland informed the Secretary-General that they objected to the proposed amendment circulated on 15 April 1974, relating to marginal 2021.12°(a) of annex A.

**Date retained in accordance with article 14 (3) of the Agreement for the purpose of ensuring concordance with the International Regulations concerning carriage of dangerous goods by rail (RID).

***In a notification received on 26 January 1976, the Government of Sweden informed the Secretary-General that it objected to the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and circulated on 21 October 1975, relating to marginals 3620 (d) (iii), 3659(8) (b), and 3680 (h) (i).

Amendments proposed by France with respect to Annex B were circulated by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1976. However, those were subsequently withdrawn by the French Government (on 28 July 1976).

2/ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Bulgaria (on 13 May 1970) and Mongolia (on 22 June 1970). The communications in question are identical in essence, _mutatis mutandis_, to the corresponding declarations reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

Furthermore, the Government of the German Democratic Republic, upon accession to the Agreement made on the same subject a declaration which is identical in essence, _mutatis mutandis_, to that reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3. The latter declaration in turn gave rise to communications by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received on 17 June 1974 and 8 July 1975), the Federal Republic of Germany (received on 15 July 1974 and 19 September 1975) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received on 12 September 1974 and 8 December 1975), which are identical in essence, _mutatis mutandis_, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, the Government of Hungary, in a note accompanying its instrument of accession, made a declaration identical in essence, _mutatis mutandis_, to the above-mentioned declaration made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

3/ The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

14. (a) PROTOCOL AMENDING ARTICLE 14 (3) OF THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1957 CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR)

Concluded at New York on 21 August 1975

Not yet in force (see article 3).
TEXT: Circular letter C.N.229.1975.TREATIES.1975

The text of the Protocol was drawn up by the Group of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods at its special session held in Geneva on 20 January 1975. The Protocol has been adopted for the purpose of acceptance on 21 August 1975 by the Contracting Parties to the Agreement and will enter into force when the instruments of acceptance of all States Parties have been deposited with the Secretary-General.

State	Acceptance	State	Acceptance
Austria	10 Aug 1976	Norway	8 Feb 1977
Belgium	8 Jun 1977	Poland	14 Jun 1977
Finland	31 Aug 1979	Portugal	20 Apr 1979
France	20 Dec 1977	Spain	5 Dec 1975
German Democratic Republic	10 Aug 1976	Sweden	23 Feb 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]	4 Mar 1980	Switzerland	19 Feb 1976
Italy	23 Dec 1981	United Kingdom	13 Feb 1976
Luxembourg	23 Feb 1977	Yugoslavia	1 Oct 1976
Netherlands	8 Sep 1977		

NOTES:

1/ In a communication accompanying the instrument of acceptance, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

15. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON ROAD MARKINGS

Done at Geneva on 13 December 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	10 August 1960, in accordance with article 10.
REGISTRATION:	10 August 1960, No. 5296.
TEXT:	United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 372, p. 159.

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Belgium	14 Jan 1958	28 Aug 1958
Bulgaria		14 Mar 1963 a
Cyprus		30 Jul 1973 a
Czechoslovakia		12 May 1960 a
France		4 Feb 1958 s
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]	13 Dec 1957	3 Jan 1963
Ghana		10 Aug 1960 a
Hungary		30 Jul 1962 a
Italy	13 Feb 1958	
Luxembourg	13 Dec 1957	28 Jun 1961
Netherlands[2]	13 Dec 1957	
Portugal	13 Dec 1957	26 Mar 1959
Romania		20 Dec 1963 a
Spain		3 Jan 1961 a
Switzerland	17 Feb 1958	
Turkey	28 Feb 1958	25 May 1961
United Kingdom	25 Feb 1958	
Yugoslavia		29 May 1959 a

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

Belgium does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Agreement.

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 as they stand.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

". . .The Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Agreement".

HUNGARY

". . .The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 of the said Agreement".

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the stipulations of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 of this Agreement.

NOTES:

1/ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement "will also apply to Land Berlin, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

2/ The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe.

16. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF UNIFORM CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF APPROVAL FOR MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND PARTS

Done at Geneva on 20 March 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 June 1959, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 20 June 1959, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 335, p. 211; vol. 516, p. 378 (Procès-verbal of Rectification of the authentic English and French texts of paragraph 8 of article 1 of the Agreement); vol. 609, p. 290 (amendment to article 1, paragraph 1), and circular letter of the Secretariat No. C.N.387.1977.TREATIES-33 dated 2 February 1978 (procès-verbal of Rectification of the authentic French text of article 12 established by the Secretary-General on 29 November 1977).

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria		12 Mar 1971 a
Belgium		7 Jul 1959 a
Czechoslovakia		12 May 1960 a
Denmark[1]		21 Oct 1976 a
Finland		19 Jul 1976 a
France		26 Jun 1958 s
German Democratic Republic		4 Oct 1974 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	19 Jun 1958	29 Nov 1965
Hungary	30 Jun 1958	3 May 1960
Italy	28 Mar 1958	25 Feb 1963
Luxembourg		13 Oct 1971 a
Netherlands	30 Mar 1958	30 Jun 1960
Norway		3 Feb 1975 a
Poland		12 Jan 1979 a
Portugal		29 Jan 1980 a
Romania		23 Dec 1976 a
Spain		11 Aug 1961 a
Sweden		21 Apr 1959 a
Switzerland		29 Jun 1973 a
United Kingdom		15 Jan 1963 a
Yugoslavia		14 Feb 1962 a

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

"The accession of the Republic of Austria covers only the Agreement itself. The Republic of Austria is therefore not bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement."

BELGIUM

(a) In accordance with article 1, paragraph 6, Belgium declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement;

(b) In accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, Belgium declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 10 of the Agreement."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In regard to article 9:

The German Democratic Republic, in its attitude towards the provisions of the Agreement, in so far as they concern the application of this Agreement to colonial and other dependent territories, is guided by the stipulations of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which set forth the need for an early and unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

In regard to article 10:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 10 of the Agreement according to which a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests.

In this regard the German Democratic Republic holds the view that in every single case the consent of all the Contracting Parties to the Dispute shall be necessary to settle a particular dispute by arbitration.

HUNGARY

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic hereby ratifies the Agreement . . . with the reservation that it does not recognize article 10 of the Agreement as binding upon it."

ITALY

Italy does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

POLAND

Reservation:

The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 10 of the said Agreement.

Declaration:

In accordance with paragraph 6 of article 1 of the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958, the Polish People's Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the above-mentioned Agreement.

ROMANIA

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, under paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958, that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

Declarations:

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the dependent status of certain territories to which reference is made in article 9 of the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval of Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958, is not in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the documents adopted by the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unanimously adopted in 1970 by the General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV), which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

SPAIN

Subject to reservations provided for in article 11 of the Agreement.

REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE AGREEMENT OF 20 MARCH 1958 CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF UNIFORM CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF APPROVAL FOR MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND PARTS

Regulation No. 1: Uniform Regulations for the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both

Regulation No. 2: Uniform Regulations concerning approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium, France and Sweden

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	8 August 1960, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION:	8 August 1960, No. 4789.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol 372, p. 370; vol. 462, p. 354 (amendments proposed by France); vol. 552, p. 370 (consolidated text of Regulations Nos. 1 and 2, incorporating all amendments, including those proposed by the Netherlands), and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Add.1/Rev.1/Amend.1 (amendments series 02).

Contracting Parties applying Regulations Nos. 1 and 2

State	Effective date of application Regulation No.1	Effective date of application Regulation No.2
Austria	30 Apr 1972	30 Apr 1972
Belgium	8 Aug 1960	8 Aug 1960
Czechoslovakia	8 May 1961	8 May 1961
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1976
Finland	17 Sep 1976	17 Sep 1976
France	8 Aug 1960	8 Aug 1960
German Democratic Republic	3 Jan 1976	3 Jan 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	2 May 1966	2 May 1966
Hungary	9 May 1965	8 Aug 1960
Italy	26 Jul 1963	26 Jul 1963
Netherlands (For the territory of the Kingdom situated in Europe)	9 Mar 1962	9 Mar 1962
Romania	21 Feb 1977	21 Feb 1977
Spain	10 Oct 1961	10 Oct 1961
Sweden	8 Aug 1960	8 Aug 1960
United Kingdom	30 Jun 1963	30 Jun 1963
Yugoslavia	15 Apr 1962	15 Apr 1962

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
--	France	28 Apr 1963
--	Netherlands	30 Jan 1966
02 (Regulation No. 2 only)	Netherlands	26 Sep 1978

Regulation No. 3: Uniform provisions for the approval of reflex reflecting devices for motor vehicles

Proposed by the Governments of France and the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1963, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1963, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, p. 376; and vol. 557, p. 274 (Procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic text), and document TRANS/SC1/WP29/28 and Corr.1 (amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 3

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 Apr 1972	Hungary	9 May 1965
Belgium	20 Sep 1969	Italy	21 Jun 1964
Czechoslovakia	16 Feb 1964	Netherlands (with respect to its European territory)	11 Mar 1966
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Finland	17 Sep 1976	Spain	30 Aug 1966
France	1 Nov 1963	United Kingdom	1 Nov 1963
German Democratic Republic	3 Jan 1976	Yugoslavia	25 Jul 1969
Germany, Federal Republic of	28 Jan 1966		

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Germany, Federal Republic of	20 Mar 1982

Regulation No. 4: Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and Italy

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 April 1964, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 15 April 1964, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 493, p. 308, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Add.3/Amend.1 (amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 4

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 Apr 1972	Hungary	9 May 1965
Belgium	15 Apr 1964	Italy	15 Apr 1964
Czechoslovakia	17 Jun 1969	Netherlands	10 Jan 1971
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Finland	14 May 1977	Spain	26 Feb 1966
France	6 Jul 1964	Sweden	6 Jul 1971
German Democratic Republic	3 Jan 1976	United Kingdom	25 Sep 1967
Germany, Federal Republic of	28 Jan 1966	Yugoslavia	25 Jul 1969

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	6 May 1974

Regulation No. 5: Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both

Proposed by the Governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1967, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 30 September 1967, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 606, p. 324.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 5

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 Apr 1972	Netherlands . . . (For its territory in Europe)	30 Sep 1967
Belgium	19 Mar 1972	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Czechoslovakia .	15 Apr 1968	Spain	20 Oct 1969
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Sweden	30 Sep 1967
Finland	17 Sep 1976	United Kingdom .	30 Sep 1967
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	30 Sep 1967	Yugoslavia . . .	25 Jul 1969
Hungary	18 Oct 1976		
Italy	8 Feb 1969		

Regulation No. 6: Uniform provisions for the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1967, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1967, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 607, p. 282.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 6

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 Apr 1972	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Belgium	15 Oct 1967	Italy	12 Apr 1968
Czechoslovakia .	17 Jun 1969	Netherlands . . . (For its territory in Europe)	15 Oct 1967
Denmark	18 Nov 1979	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Finland	14 May 1977	Spain	20 Feb 1971
France	15 Oct 1967	Sweden	6 Jul 1971
German Democratic Republic. . . .	3 Jan 1976	United Kingdom .	15 Oct 1967
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	15 Oct 1967	Yugoslavia . . .	25 Jul 1969

Regulation No. 7: Uniform provisions for the approval of position (side) lights, red rear lights and stop lights for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1967, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1967, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 607, p. 308; and vol. 754, p. 344 (Procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic text).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 7

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 Apr 1972	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Belgium	15 Oct 1967	Italy	12 Apr 1968
Czechoslovakia	17 Jun 1969	Netherlands (For its territory in Europe)	15 Oct 1967
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Finland	14 May 1977	Spain	20 Feb 1971
France	15 Oct 1967	Sweden	6 Jul 1971
German Democratic Republic	3 Jan 1976	United Kingdom	15 Oct 1967
Germany, Federal Republic of	15 Oct 1967	Yugoslavia	25 Jul 1969

Regulation No. 8: Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen lamps (H_1, H_2 and H_3 lamps), and of the lamps themselves

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 November 1967, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 15 November 1967, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 609, p. 292; vol. 764, p. 388 (amendments, series 01); document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Add.7/Rev.2 and Corr.1, 2 and 3 (revised text incorporating amendments series 02 and 03).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 8

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 Apr 1972	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Belgium	15 Nov 1967	Italy	26 Mar 1976
Czechoslovakia	17 Jun 1969	Netherlands (For its territory in Europe)	15 Nov 1967
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Finland	17 Sep 1976	Spain	15 Nov 1967
France	15 Nov 1967	Sweden	15 Nov 1967
German Democratic Republic	3 Jan 1976	United Kingdom	30 Mar 1969
Germany, Federal Republic of	15 Nov 1967	Yugoslavia	25 Jul 1969

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	25 Jan 1971
02	France	6 May 1974
03	France	12 Mar 1978

Regulation No. 9: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to noise

Proposed by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1969, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1969, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 659, p. 342, document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Add.8/Rev.1 (amendments series 01) and Rev.1/Amend.1 (amendments series 02).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 9

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	11 Oct 1976	Italy	1 Mar 1969
Czechoslovakia .	1 Mar 1969	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Spain	20 Feb 1971
Hungary	18 Oct 1976	Yugoslavia . . .	1 Mar 1969

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Italy	17 Feb 1974
02	Czechoslovakia	1 Jun 1980

Regulation No. 10: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to ratio interference suppression

Proposed by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1969, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1969, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 667, p. 316 and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Add.9/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 10

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	7 Mar 1976	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Czechoslovakia .	15 Jul 1969	Italy	27 Dec 1975
Denmark	24 Mar 1978	Netherlands . . .	22 Jan 1974
Finland	19 Aug 1977	Romania	21 Feb 1977
France	1 Apr 1969	Spain	20 Feb 1971
German Democratic Republic . . .	26 Sep 1977	Sweden	5 Sep 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	24 May 1970	United Kingdom .	1 Apr 1969
		Yugoslavia . . .	23 Apr 1973

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Federal Republic of Germany	19 Mar 1978

Regulation No. 11: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of door latches and hinges

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1969, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1969, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 673, p. 354, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Add.10,/Rev.1 (incorporating the 02 series of amendments).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 11

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	1 Jun 1969	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Czechoslovakia .	14 Apr 1972	Italy	17 Sep 1975
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Netherlands . . . (For its territory in Europe)	1 Jun 1969
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Romania	21 Feb 1977
France	1 Jun 1969	Spain	28 Dec 1975
German Democratic Republic . . .	26 Sep 1977	Sweden	6 Jul 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	24 May 1970	United Kingdom .	1 Jun 1969

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Belgium	6 May 1974
02	United Kingdom	15 Mar 1981

Regulation No. 12: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact

Proposed by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1969, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1969, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 680, p. 338, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Add.11/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 12

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	19 Mar 1972	Italy	17 Sep 1975
Czechoslovakia .	14 Apr 1972	Netherlands . . . (For its territory in Europe)	1 Jul 1969
Denmark	20 Dec 1976		
Finland	13 Feb 1978		
France	1 Jul 1969	Romania	21 Feb 1977
German Democratic Republic . . .	28 Jun 1981	Sweden	26 Dec 1969
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	16 Sep 1972	United Kingdom .	1 Jul 1969

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	20 Oct 1974

Regulation No. 13: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to braking

Proposed by the Governments of Italy and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1970, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 730, p. 342; document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.12/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01), document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.12/Rev.2 and Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 to 04).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 13

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	11 Oct 1976	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
France	21 Jul 1980	Italy	1 Jun 1970
German Democratic Republic	28 Jun 1981	Netherlands	1 Jun 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	29 Nov 1980	Romania	5 Jun 1981
		United Kingdom	30 Nov 1979

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Italy	29 Aug 1973
02	Netherlands	11 Jul 1974
03	Netherlands	4 Jan 1979
04	Belgium	11 Aug 1981

Regulation No. 14: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on private cars

Proposed by the Governments of France and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1970, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 723, p. 302; vol. 778, p. 372 (amendments series 01), document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.13/Rev.1, Corr.1, Corr.2 and Corr.3.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 14

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	11 Dec 1970	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Czechoslovakia	14 Apr 1972	Italy	15 Jun 1976
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Netherlands	1 Apr 1970
Finland	17 Sep 1976	Romania	31 Aug 1979
France	1 Apr 1970	Spain	20 Jul 1973
German Democratic Republic	26 Sep 1977	Sweden	11 Mar 1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	27 Mar 1973	United Kingdom	8 Nov 1977

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	21 May 1971
02	Netherlands	28 Apr 1976

Regulation No. 15: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine

Proposed by the Governments of France and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1970, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 740, p. 364; document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505; Rev.1/Add.14/Rev.3 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01, 02, 03 and 04).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 15

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	10 Dec 1979	Italy	14 Apr 1973
Belgium	11 Dec 1970	Netherlands	29 May 1971
Czechoslovakia	14 Apr 1972	Norway	4 Apr 1975
Finland	19 Aug 1977	Romania	1 Jul 1979
France	1 Aug 1970	Spain	1 Aug 1970
German Democratic Republic	26 Sep 1977	Switzerland	[28 Aug 1973][3]
Germany, Federal Republic of	16 Sep 1972	United Kingdom	17 Jul 1972
Hungary	18 Oct 1976	Yugoslavia	27 Aug 1976

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	United Kingdom	11 Dec 1974
02	United Kingdom	1 Mar 1977[4]
03	France	6 Mar 1978
04	France	20 Oct 1981

Regulation No. 16: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety belts and restraint systems for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles

Proposed by the Governments of France and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1970, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 756, p. 232; vol. 820, p. 420 (amendments series 01), document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.15/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 and 02), document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.15/Rev.2, (revised text incorporating amendments series 03), and Corr.1 (rectification to paras. 7.7.1.1 of the English and French texts).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 16

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	23 Nov 1980	Italy	15 Jun 1976
Belgium	1 Dec 1970	Netherlands	1 Dec 1970
Czechoslovakia	14 Apr 1972	Romania	31 Aug 1979
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Spain	6 May 1973
Finland	17 Sep 1976	Sweden	12 Oct 1980
France	1 Dec 1970	United Kingdom	1 Apr 1980
German Democratic Republic	28 Jun 1981	Yugoslavia	27 Aug 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	14 May 1973		

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Belgium, France and Netherlands	18 Feb 1972[5]
02	Netherlands	3 Oct 1973
03	France	9 Dec 1979

Regulation No. 17: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with regard to the strength of the seats and of their anchorages

Proposed by the Governments of France and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	1 December 1970, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION:	1 December 1970, No. 4789.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 756, p. 286, document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.16/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01), and E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.16/Rev.1/Amend.1 (amendment series 02).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 17

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	23 Mar 1976	Italy	17 Sep 1975
Czechoslovakia	14 Apr 1972	Netherlands	1 Dec 1970
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Romania	31 Aug 1979
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Spain	7 Jun 1977
France	1 Dec 1970	Sweden	6 Jul 1971
German Democratic Republic	26 Sep 1977	United Kingdom	12 Feb 1972
Germany, Federal Republic of	27 Mar 1973	Yugoslavia	27 Aug 1976

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	11 Sep 1973
02	United Kingdom	9 Mar 1981

Regulation No. 18: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	1 March 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION:	1 March 1971, No. 4789.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 768, p. 300, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.17/Rev.1 (amendment series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 18

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	1 Mar 1971	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Czechoslovakia	14 Apr 1972	Italy	17 Sep 1975
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Netherlands	1 Mar 1971
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Romania	21 Feb 1977
France	1 Mar 1971	Spain	27 Jul 1971
German Democratic Republic	26 Sep 1977	Sweden	15 Aug 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	27 Mar 1973	United Kingdom	3 Apr 1972

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Czechoslovakia	24 Nov 1980

Regulation No. 19: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lights

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1971, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 768, p. 315, document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.18/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 and 02).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 19

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 Apr 1972	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Belgium	1 Mar 1971	Italy	4 Jul 1971
Czechoslovakia	14 Apr 1972	Netherlands	1 Mar 1971
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Norway	4 Apr 1975
Finland	17 Sep 1976	Romania	21 Feb 1977
France	13 Sep 1971	Spain	7 Apr 1974
German Democratic Republic	3 Jan 1976	Sweden	28 May 1972
Germany, Federal Republic of	27 Mar 1973	United Kingdom	30 Nov 1971
		Yugoslavia	27 Aug 1976

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Spain[6]	7 Apr 1974
02	Netherlands	18 Dec 1974

Regulation No. 20: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with Halogen lamps (H_4 lamps) and of the lamps themselves

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 May 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 May 1971, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 774, p. 174, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.19/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 20

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 Apr 1972	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Belgium	1 May 1971	Italy	4 Jul 1971
Czechoslovakia	14 Apr 1972	Netherlands	1 May 1971
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Finland	17 Sep 1976	Spain	19 Nov 1973
France	1 May 1971	Sweden	1 May 1971
German Democratic Republic	3 Jan 1976	United Kingdom	30 Nov 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	16 Sep 1972	Yugoslavia	27 Aug 1976

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Sweden	15 Aug 1976

Regulation No. 21: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1972, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 801, p. 394, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/404, Rev.1/Add.20/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 21

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	1 Dec 1971	Germany, Federal Republic of . . .	13 Nov 1973
Czechoslovakia .	30 Jul 1972	Italy	17 Sep 1975
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Netherlands . . .	16 Jun 1981
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Romania	21 Feb 1977
France	1 Dec 1971	Spain	12 Sep 1978
German Democratic Republic . . .	26 Sep 1977	Sweden	1 Dec 1971
		United Kingdom .	11 Feb 1973

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	8 Oct 1980

Regulation No. 22: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motor cycles

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1972, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1972, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 826, p. 300, document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.21/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01), and document TRANS/SCI/WP29/R.217 and Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amend- ments series 01 and 02).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 22

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	1 Jun 1972	Hungary	23 Nov 1979
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Italy	3 Jun 1977
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Netherlands . . .	1 Jun 1972
German Democratic Republic . . .	18 May 1980	Spain	3 Dec 1976
		Sweden	15 Jun 1973

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Belgium	7 Mar 1975
02	Belgium	24 Mar 1982

Regulation No. 23: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1971, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1971, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 801, p. 432, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.22 and Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 23

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	1 Dec 1971	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Czechoslovakia	30 Jul 1972	Italy	5 May 1972
Denmark	22 Mar 1977	Netherlands	21 Jan 1973
Finland	14 May 1977	Romania	1 Jul 1977
France	28 Oct 1972	Spain	1 Dec 1971
German Democratic Republic	3 Jan 1976	Sweden	1 Dec 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	13 Nov 1973	United Kingdom	11 Feb 1973

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Czechoslovakia[7]	22 Mar 1977

Regulation No. 24: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with diesel engines with regard to the emission of pollutants by the engine

Proposed by the Governments of France and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 September 1972, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 15 September 1972, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 835, p. 226, document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.23/Amend.1 (amendments series 01), circular letter by the Secretariat C.N.183.1979.TREATIES-13 (amendments series 02) and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.23/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 and 02).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 24

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	11 Oct 1976	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Czechoslovakia	9 Dec 1975	Italy	6 Apr 1974
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Netherlands	20 May 1975
France	15 Sep 1972	Romania	21 Feb 1977
German Democratic Republic	18 May 1980	Spain	15 Sep 1972
Germany, Federal Republic of	13 Nov 1973	United Kingdom	13 Dec 1975

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	11 Sep 1973
02	France	11 Feb 1980

Regulation No. 25: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats

Proposed by the Governments of France and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1972, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1972, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 814, p. 416 and document E/ECE/324-ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.24/Amend.1, (amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 25

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	29 Jun 1979	Germany, Federal Republic of . .	13 Nov 1973
Czechoslovakia .	9 Dec 1975	Italy	22 Sep 1978
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Netherlands . . .	1 Mar 1972
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Romania	21 Feb 1977
France	1 Mar 1972	United Kingdom .	11 Feb 1973
German Democratic Republic . . .	26 Sep 1977		

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Czechoslovakia	11 Aug 1981

Regulation No. 26: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1972, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1972, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 829, p. 348, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.25/Amend.1 (amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 26

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	1 Jul 1972	Germany, Federal Republic of . .	25 Oct 1975
Czechoslovakia .	9 Dec 1975	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Italy	17 Sep 1975
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Netherlands . . .	16 Jun 1981
France	1 Jul 1972	Romania	21 Feb 1977
German Democratic Republic . . .	26 Sep 1977	Sweden	1 Jul 1972
		United Kingdom .	11 Feb 1973

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	11 Sep 1973

Regulation No. 27: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of advance-warning triangles

Proposed by the Governments of France and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 September 1972, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 15 September 1972, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 835, p. 262, and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.26/Amend.1 and Amend.2 (amendments series 01 and 02).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 27

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	19 Nov 1978	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Belgium	8 Jul 1973	Italy	6 Apr 1974
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Netherlands . . .	15 Sep 1972
Finland	17 Sep 1976	Romania	1 Jul 1977
France	15 Sep 1972	Spain	21 Oct 1974
German Democratic Republic . . .	23 Jun 1979	Sweden	15 Sep 1972
		United Kingdom .	13 Jan 1974

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	France	11 Sep 1973
02	Spain	1 Jul 1977

Regulation No. 28: Uniform provisions for the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals

Proposed by the Governments of France and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 January 1973, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 15 January 1973, No. 4789.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 854, p. 194.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 28

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	30 May 1981	Hungary	18 Oct 1976
Belgium	11 Oct 1976	Italy	26 Aug 1973
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Romania	21 Feb 1977
France	15 Jan 1973	Spain	15 Jan 1973
German Democratic Republic . . .	23 Jun 1979	Sweden	8 Jun 1973
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	25 Oct 1975	United Kingdom .	1 Jun 1975

Regulation No. 29: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	15 June 1974, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION:	15 June 1974, No. 4789.
TEXT:	E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.28 Corr.1; and document E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.28, Amend.1 (amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 29

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	15 Jun 1974	Finland	13 Feb 1978
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Netherlands . . .	15 Sep 1974

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Netherlands	1 Aug 1977

Regulation No. 30: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Sweden

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	1 April 1975, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION:	1 April 1975, No. 4789.
TEXT:	E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.29, and Amend.1, Amend.1/Corr.1 (amendments series 01) and Amend.2 (amendments series 02).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 30

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	25 Dec 1979	Italy	5 Apr 1977
Czechoslovakia .	26 Sep 1977	Luxembourg . . .	25 Sep 1977
Denmark	24 Mar 1981	Netherlands . . .	1 Apr 1975
Finland	25 Sep 1977	Norway	2 Apr 1978
France	22 May 1977	Portugal	28 Mar 1980
German Democratic Republic . . .	18 May 1980	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	3 Jun 1977	Sweden	1 Apr 1975
		United Kingdom .	1 Apr 1975
		Yugoslavia	17 Aug 1979

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	United Kingdom	25 Sep 1977
02	United Kingdom	15 Mar 1981

Regulation No. 31: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Halogen Sealed-Beam (H_4SB) Motor Vehicle Headlights emitting an Asymmetrical Passing Beam or a Driving Beam or Both

Proposed by the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland and Sweden

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 May 1975, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 May 1975, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.30.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 31

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Denmark	20 Dec 1976	Romania	21 Feb 1977
Finland	17 Sep 1976	Sweden	1 May 1975
Hungary	23 Nov 1979	United Kingdom .	1 May 1975
Netherlands . . .	6 Jul 1975		

Regulation No. 32: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision

Proposed by the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland and Sweden

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1975, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1975, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/, Rev.1/Add.31, and Corr.1. (English and Russian only) and Corr.2 (French only).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 32

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Czechoslovakia .	17 Sep 1976	Italy	1 Nov 1976
Denmark	18 Nov 1979	Romania	5 Jun 1981
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Sweden	1 Jul 1975
France	10 Sep 1978	United Kingdom .	1 Jul 1975
German Democratic Republic . . .	28 Jun 1981		

Regulation No. 33: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision

Proposed by the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland and Sweden

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1975, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1975, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.32, and Corr.1. (English only), Corr.2 (French only) and Corr. 3 (Russian only).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 33

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Czechoslovakia .	17 Sep 1976	Italy	1 Nov 1976
Denmark	18 Nov 1979	Romania	5 Jun 1981
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Sweden	1 Jul 1975
France	10 Sep 1978	United Kingdom .	1 Jul 1975
German Democratic Republic . . .	28 Jun 1981		

Regulation No. 34: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks

Proposed by the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland and Sweden

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1975, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1975, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.33, and Amend.1 (amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 34

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Denmark	18 Nov 1979	Italy	1 Nov 1976
Finland	13 Feb 1978	Romania	5 Jun 1981
France	10 Sep 1978	Sweden	1 Jul 1975
German Democratic Republic	28 Jun 1981	United Kingdom . .	1 Jul 1975

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	United Kingdom	18 Jan 1979

Regulation No. 35: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls

Proposed by the Governments of Belgium and the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 November 1975, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 10 November 1975, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.34.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 35

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	10 Nov 1975	German Democratic Republic . . .	23 Jun 1979
Denmark	24 Mar 1981	Romania	5 Jun 1981
Finland	13 Feb 1978	United Kingdom .	10 Nov 1975
France	10 Sep 1978		

Regulation No. 36: Uniform provisions concerning the Construction of Public Service Vehicles[7]

Proposed by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1976, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1976, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.35 and document TRANS/SC1/WP29/49/Rev.1 (amendments series 01).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 36

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
France	1 Mar 1976	Spain	16 Oct 1977
Hungary	23 Nov 1979	United Kingdom[8].	1 Mar 1976
Romania	21 Feb 1977		

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	United Kingdom	8 Feb 1982

Regulation No. 37: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric filament lamps to be used in approved lights of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of the Netherlands and the
Federal Republic of Germany

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 February 1978, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 February 1978, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.36 and Corr.1 and 2.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 37

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	8 Jan 1982	Hungary	23 Nov 1979
Belgium	6 Oct 1978	Italy	15 Aug 1978
Czechoslovakia .	11 Nov 1980	Netherlands . . .	1 Feb 1978
Denmark	24 Mar 1978	Romania	31 Aug 1979
Finland	1 Feb 1978	Spain	26 Jan 1980
France	3 Jul 1978	Sweden	2 Nov 1980
German Democratic Republic . . .	23 Jun 1979	United Kingdom .	2 Apr 1978
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	1 Feb 1978		

Amendments

Series	Proposed by	Date of entry into force
01	Italy	29 Oct 1981

Regulation No. 38: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of France and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1978, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1978, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.37.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 38

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Austria	20 Sep 1980	Hungary	23 Nov 1979
Belgium	29 Jun 1979	Italy	15 Jan 1979
Czechoslovakia .	20 Jul 1981	Netherlands . . .	1 Aug 1978
Denmark	1 Aug 1978	Romania	5 Jun 1981
France	1 Aug 1978	Spain	1 Aug 1978
German Democratic Republic . . .	18 May 1980	Sweden	2 Nov 1980
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	31 Dec 1978	United Kingdom .	3 Apr 1979

Regulation No. 39: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation

Proposed by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 November 1978, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 20 November 1978, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.38.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 39

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	29 Jun 1979	Hungary	23 Nov 1979
Czechoslovakia .	29 Dec 1981	Romania	31 Aug 1979
Denmark	18 Nov 1979	Sweden	20 Jan 1979
France	20 Nov 1978	United Kingdom .	20 Nov 1978
German Democratic Republic . . .	18 May 1980		

Regulation No. 40: Uniform provisions conerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine

Proposed by the Governments of France and Italy

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 September 1979, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 September 1979, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.39 and Corr.1, Corr.2 and Corr.2/Rev.1.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 40

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
France	1 Sep 1979	Italy	1 Sep 1979

Regulation No. 41: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise

Proposed by the Governments of Italy and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1980, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1980, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.40 and Corr.1 (English only).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 41

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Czechoslovakia . .	1 Aug 1980	Italy	1 Jun 1980
German Democratic Republic . . .	28 Jun 1981	Spain	1 Jun 1980

Regulation No. 42: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc.)

Proposed by the Governments of Italy and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1980, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1980, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.41 and Corr.1.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 42

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Denmark	24 Mar 1981	Italy	1 Jun 1980
German Democratic Republic . . .	28 Jun 1981	Spain	1 Jun 1980
		Sweden	28 Oct 1980

Regulation No. 43: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials for installation on power-driven vehicles and their trailers

Proposed by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 February 1981, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 15 February 1981, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.42.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 43

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Belgium	8 Mar 1981	Italy	13 Nov 1981
Czechoslovakia .	12 Sep 1981	Sweden	18 Aug 1981
Finland	25 Sep 1981[9]	United Kingdom .	15 Feb 1981
France	15 Feb 1981		
Germany, Federal Republic of .	15 Feb 1981		

Regulation No. 44: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles (child restraints)

Proposed by the Governments of the Netherlands and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 February 1981, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 1 February 1981, No. 4789.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.43.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 44

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Denmark	24 May 1981	Sweden	13 Jun 1981
Netherlands	1 Feb 1981	United Kingdom . . .	1 Feb 1981

Regulation No. 45: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlight cleaners for power-driven vehicles and the approval of vehicles with regard to headlight cleaners

Proposed by the Governments of the Finland and Sweden

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1981, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.44.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 45

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Finland	1 Jul 1981	Sweden	1 Jul 1981

Regulation No. 46: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors.

Proposed by the Government of France and Italy

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 September 1981, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.45

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 46

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
France	1 Sep 1981	Italie	1 Sep 1981

Regulation No. 47: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine

Proposed by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1981, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.46.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 47

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Germany, Federal Republic of . . .	1 Nov 1981	Netherlands	1 Nov 1981

Regulation No. 48: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

Proposed by the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and Spain

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1982, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 1 of the Agreement.
TEXT: E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505, Rev.1/Add.47.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 48

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
German Democratic Republic	1 Jan 1982	Spain	1 Jan 1982

Regulation No. 49: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of diesel engines with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants

Proposed by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and France

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 April 1982, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement.
TEXT: TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.195 and Amend.1.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 49

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Czechoslovakia . .	15 Apr 1982	France	15 Apr 1982

Regulation No. 50: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lights, rear position lights, stop lights, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such

Proposed by the Governments of Italy and the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1982, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement.
TEXT: TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.211 and Amend.1.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 50

State	Effective date of application	State	Effective date of application
Italy	1 Jun 1982	Netherlands	1 Jun 1982

NOTES:

1/ With a declaration that the Agreement does not apply to the Faeroe Islands.

2/ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement "shall apply to Land Berlin as from the date on which the Agreement enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, the Secretary-General received communications from the Governments of Czechoslovakia (1 February 1966 and 13 September 1967), Hungary (10 February 1966), Poland (4 March 1966), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 April 1966 and 2 June 1967), the Byelorussian SSR (6 June 1966 and 10 November 1967), Albania (14 June 1966), France (23 November 1966 and 21 August 1968), the United Kingdom (23 November 1966 and 21 August 1968), the Federal Republic of Germany (25 November 1966 and 21 August 1968) and the United States of America (21 August 1968). The communications in question are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession to the Agreement on 4 October 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made on the same subject a declaration identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one reproduced in the fifth paragraph of note III.3.

In reference to the latter declaration, the Secretary-General received communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (8 July 1975) and from the Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975) identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding declarations cited in note 3 in chapter III.3.

3/ On 30 September 1981, the Government of Switzerland, pursuant to the provisions of article 1(7) of the Agreement, notified the Secretary-General that it intends to cease to apply Regulation No. 15 as from 1 October 1982.

The notification in question contained the following declaration:

> The Federal Council [of Switzerland] expresses the hope that progress made within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe as regards the regulation of the emission of gaseous pollutants will lead it to reapply the said Regulation No. 15 in the near future.

4/ The amendments entered into force on 1 March 1977 (instead of 15 March 1977), in accordance with a proposal by the United Kingdom received on 22 October 1976.

5/ Amendments to Regulation No. 16 proposed by the Governments of Belgium, France and the Netherlands were circulated by the Secretary-General among the Contracting Parties to the Agreement on 18 February 1972. The proposed amendments having thus been communicated jointly by all Governments applying Regulation No. 16, it was not necessary to wait for the expiration of the three-month period provided for by article 12(1) of the Agreement for the possible formulation of objections, and the amendments consequently entered into force on 18 April 1972, i.e., within a period of two months from their circulation in accordance with the other provisions of article 12 of the Agreement.

6/ Amendments to Regulation No. 19, proposed by the Government of Spain, were circulated by the Secretary-General among the Contracting Parties to the Agreement on 7 November 1973. The Government of Spain had made its acceptance of Regulation No. 19 subject to the acceptance to the aforesaid amendments.

7/ Amendments to Regulation No. 23, proposed by the Government of Czechoslovakia, were circulated by the Secretary-General among the Contracting Parties to the Agreement on 28 March 1975. The amendments in question were not accepted, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany having objected thereto by a notification received on 26 June 1975.

Having been informed, in a communication received on 7 June 1976, of the withdrawal of that objection, the Secretary-General again circulated the text of the amendments proposed by the Government of Czechoslovakia among the Contracting Parties on 22 October 1976. The amendments then were accepted and entered into force on 22 March 1977.

8/ On 4 March 1976, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a communication stating in part:

> ". . .Public Service Vehicles approved under Regulation 36 which enter the United Kingdom will continue to have to comply with certain provisions of the "Public Service Vehicle (condisions of Fitness, Equipment and Use) Regulations 1972" of the United Kingdom which regulate matters not covered by Regulation 36."

9/ With the following statement:

> "A provision concerning new automobiles, which is in force in Finland since 1 January 1981, prohibits the mounting of tempered windshields on automobiles."

17. AGREEMENT ON SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS AND ON THE USE OF SUCH EQUIPMENT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF SOME OF THOSE FOODSTUFFS, WITH ANNEXES

Concluded at Geneva on 15 January 1962[1]

Not yet in force (see article 8).
TEXT: E/ECE/456 (E/ECE/TRANS/526), 1962.

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature (*), ratification, accession (a)
Belgium	29 Jun 1962	
Bulgaria	19 Jan 1962	
France		13 Feb 1962*
Germany, Federal Republic of	10 Apr 1962	
Luxembourg	22 Jun 1962	
Poland[2]	19 Jun 1962	
Spain		7 Jan 1964 a
Switzerland	19 Jan 1962	
Yugoslavia		25 Sep 1963 a

NOTES:

[1] Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, this Agreement is not limited to transport by road.

[2] With the declaration that the Polish People's Republic is not bound by paragraph 2 and 3 of article 12 of the Agreement.

18. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE WORK OF CREWS OF VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT (AETR), WITH ANNEX AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Concluded at Geneva on 19 January 1962

Not yet in force (see article 18).[1]
TEXT: E/ECE/457-E/ECE/TRANS/527.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Belgium	29 May 1962	
France	13 Feb 1962	
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	16 Mar 1962	
Luxembourg . . .	1 Mar 1962	
Netherlands . . .	12 Apr 1962	
Poland[2]	17 May 1962	
Sweden	19 Jun 1962	
United Kingdom .	31 Jan 1962	

NOTES:

[1] Instruments of ratification or accession (a) have been transmitted to the Secretary-General, pending their deposit in the manner provided in article 18, paragraph 4 of the Agreement, by the Governments of France, the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe), Spain (a) and Yugoslavia (a).

[2] With a declaration that the Polish People's Republic is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22 of the Agreement.

19. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC, WITH ANNEXES

Concluded at Vienna on 8 November 1968

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 May 1977, in accordance with article 47 (1).
REGISTRATION: 21 May 1977.
TEXT: United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, Final Act and Related Documents (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.69.VIII.1 and Corr.1), p. 11.

The Convention was prepared and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, held at Vienna from 7 October to 8 November 1968. It was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolutions 1129 (XLI) and 1203 (XLII)[1] adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 27 July 1966 and 26 May 1967, respectively. The Conference also prepared and opened for signature the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (see chapter XI.B-20) and adopted the Final Act. In addition, the Conference adopted by acclamation a resolution in which it expressed "its profound gratitude to the people and Government of Austria and to the City of Vienna for the kind and generous hospitality granted to all delegates at the Conference." For the texts of the Final Act and the said resolution, see p. 3 of the publication referred to in note 1.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	8 Nov 1968	11 Aug 1981
Bahrain		4 May 1973 a
Belgium	8 Nov 1968	
Brazil	8 Nov 1968	29 Oct 1980
Bulgaria	8 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978
Byelorussian SSR	8 Nov 1968	18 Jun 1974
Chile	8 Nov 1968	
China[2]		
Costa Rica	8 Nov 1968	
Cuba		30 Sep 1977 a
Czechoslovakia	8 Nov 1968	7 Jun 1978
Denmark	8 Nov 1968	
Ecuador	8 Nov 1968	
Finland	16 Dec 1969	
France	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1971
German Democratic Republic		11 Oct 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	8 Nov 1968	3 Aug 1978
Ghana	22 Aug 1969	
Guyana		31 Jan 1973 a
Holy See	8 Nov 1968	
Hungary	8 Nov 1968	16 Mar 1976
Indonesia	8 Nov 1968	
Iran	8 Nov 1968	21 May 1976
Israel	8 Nov 1968	11 May 1971
Italy	8 Nov 1968	
Kuwait		14 Mar 1980 a
Luxembourg	8 Nov 1968	25 Nov 1975
Mexico	8 Nov 1968	
Monaco		6 Jun 1978 a
Niger		11 Jul 1975 a
Norway	23 Dec 1969	
Philippines	8 Nov 1968	27 Dec 1973
Poland	8 Nov 1968	
Portugal	8 Nov 1968	
Republic of Korea[4]	29 Dec 1969	
Romania	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1980
San Marino	8 Nov 1968	20 Jul 1970
Senegal		16 Aug 1972 a
Seychelles		11 Apr 1977 a
South Africa		1 Nov 1977 a
Spain	8 Nov 1968	
Sweden	8 Nov 1968	
Switzerland	8 Nov 1968	
Thailand	8 Nov 1968	
Ukrainian SSR	8 Nov 1968	12 Jul 1974
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8 Nov 1968	7 Jun 1974
United Kingdom	8 Nov 1968	
Uruguay		8 Apr 1981 a
Venezuela	8 Nov 1968	
Yugoslavia	8 Nov 1968	1 Oct 1976
Zaire		25 Jul 1977 a
Zimbabwe		31 Jul 1981 a

Declarations and Reservations

BRAZIL

Upon ratification:

Reservations with respect to the following articles and annex:

- -Article 20, paragraph 2 (a) and (b);
- -Article 23, paragraph 2 (a);
- -Article 40;
- -Article 41, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) (partial reservation);
- --Annex 5, paragraph 5 (c); and
- --Annex 5, paragraphs 28, 39 and 41 (partial reservations).

Declarations as regards the above-mentioned partial reservations:

(a) Brazil's partial reservation to chapter IV (Drivers of Motor Vehicles), article 41 (Validity of Driving Permits), paragraphs 1 (a), (b), and (c), refers to the fact that drivers issued permits in left-hand drive countries cannot drive in Brazil before taking a road test for right-hand driving.

(b) The partial reservation to Annex 5 (Technical Conditions Concerning Motor Vehicles and Trailers), chapter II (Lights and reflecting devices), paragraph 28, is against the triangular form of the reflex reflectors required for every trailer, inconvenient for Brazil since the triangular shape is used for emergency signal devices to alert drivers ahead on the road.

(c) In Annex 5, chapter II, paragraph 39, Brazil's reservation refers solely to the amber colour of the direction-indicators, since only red lights should be used at the rear of vehicles.

(d) The partial reservation made to Annex 5, paragraph 41, refers to the fact that in Brazil reversing lights fitted on motor vehicles shall emit only white light.

Declarations:

-Pursuant to the provisions of chapter IV, article 41, paragraph 2 (b), Brazil refuses to recognize the validity in its territory of driving permits held by persons under eighteen years of age.

-Pursuant to the provisions of chapter IV, article 41, paragraph (c), Brazil, referring to annexes 6 and 7 covering models of domestic driving permits, refuses to recognize the validity in its territory for the driving of motor vehicles or combinations or vehicles in Categories C, D, and E of driving permits held by persons under twenty-one years of age.

-Pursuant to the provisions of article 54, paragraph 2, Brazil hereby declares that for the purposes of the application of this Convention, it treats mopeds as motor cycles (article 1 (n)).

BULGARIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention on Road Traffic stating that disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties, to the International Court of Justice.

Declaration made upon signature:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 45 of the Convention on Road Traffic, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Traffic should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restrictions.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention on Road Traffic are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Declaration made upon ratification:

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria mopeds are treated as motor cycles for the purposes of the application of the Convention on Road Traffic (art. 54, para. 2).

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservations and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention on Road Traffic stating the disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties, to the International Court of Justice.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 45 of the Convention on Road Traffic, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Traffic should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restrictions.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention on Road Traffic are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

CUBA

The Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of article 45, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, are of a discriminatory nature in that they preclude the right of a number of States to become signatories and parties to the Convention, contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of States.

The Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention, are not applicable as they are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention on Road Traffic regarding the referral to the International Court of Justice of any dispute with another Contracting Party.

The Republic of Cuba declares that it treats mopeds as motor cycles, in accordance with article 54 (2) of the Convention.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature:

With a reservation in regard to article 52.

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not feel bound by the provision of article 52 of the Convention stipulating that any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Declaration:

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares in respect of article 45 of the Convention that no State should be deprived of the opportunity to become a party to multilateral international treaties and further declares in respect of article 46 of the Convention that the said article is in contradiction with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)).

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic shall treat mopeds as motorcycles."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

. . . The Government of the German Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 52 of the Convention. . . .

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon ratification:

Reservations:

Ad article 18, paragraph 3

Article 18, paragraph 3, applies in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic.

Ad article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (c), No. (v)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (c), No. (v).

Ad article 31, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (d)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by article 31, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (d).

Ad article 42, paragraph 1

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right of continuing to make entries of the kind mentioned in article 42, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c) also in foreign domestic driving permits.

Ad annex 1, paragraph 1

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right in international transport

(a) of requiring of foreign lorries the same minimum engine performance as of German vehicles,

(b) of not admitting to traffic motor vehicles

--equipped with studded tyres,

--exceeding the maximum permissible weight and the maximum axle load permitted in the Federal Republic of Germany

or

not complying with the provisions on the placement on the vehicles of these figures,

--not equipped with a tachograph (control device) of the prescribed type.

Ad annex 5, paragraph 11

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the first half-sentence of paragraph 11 of annex 5.

Ad annex 5, paragraph 58

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 58 of annex 5.

Declarations:

With reference to the notification, made upon signature of the Convention on Road Traffic done at Vienna on 8 November 1968, according to which the distinguishing sign of the Federal Republic of Germany would be the letter "D", the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that the said notification was made for the whole area which through the ratification of the Convention by the Federal Republic of Germany fell within the purview of the said Convention.

Pursuant to the provisions of articles 3(5) and 54(2) of the Convention on Road Traffic, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall treat mopeds as motor cycles for the purpose of the application of the Convention.

HUNGARY

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification

1. The wording of article 45, paragraph 1, of the Convention is at variance with the purposes and principles expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. All States, without any restriction, should be given the possibility of participating in the Convention.

2. The provisions of article 46 of the Convention, as such, are anachronistic and are not in conformity with the principles of contemporary international law or the present state of international relations, and they are at variance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

Upon ratification:

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic considers itself bound by article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention subject to its tenor as defined in the European Agreement supplementary thereto.

It does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention, in pursuance of article 54, paragraph 1, thereof.

INDONESIA

"Indonesia does not consider itself bound by article 52.

"In conformity with article 1, moped will be deemed as motor-cycle."

KUWAIT[5]

"It is the understanding of the State of Kuwait that its accession to the said Convention does not imply recognition of Israel, or accepting any obligation towards it emanating from the provisions of the said Convention."

MONACO

In accordance with the provisions of article 54 (2) of the Convention, the Government of His Excellency the Prince of Monaco has decided, within the framework of its national regulations, to treat mopeds as motorcycles.

POLAND

With the reservation, as provided for in article 54, paragraph 1 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by article 52.

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of this Convention.

Upon ratification:

Declarations

"1. The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 45 of the Convention on Road Traffic and of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are not in keeping with the principle according to which the international treaties whose object and purpose are of interest to the international community as a whole, should be opened to universal participation.

2. The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that maintaining the state of dependence of some territories to which reference is made in article 46 of the Convention of Road Traffic, article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention of Road Traffic and article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are not in keeping with the United Nations Charter and with the documents adopted by the U.N. concerning the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on the principles of international law concerning the friendly relations and the co-operation between States according to the United Nations Charter, and which has unanimously been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution No. 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and which solemnly proclaims the States' obligation to further the implementation of the principle of equal rights for the peoples and their right to dispose of themselves, in order to put a speedy end to colonialism."

Reservations:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention according to which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of the Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means may be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the interested Contracting Parties.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision only with the consent of all Parties in dispute, for each case individually.

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Republic of South Africa does not consider itself bound by article 52 of the aforesaid Convention".

SPAIN

I declare, in accordance with article 54, that Spain does not consider itself bound by article 52 and enters a reservation with respect to article 46.

THAILAND

"Thailand will not be bound by article 52 of this Convention.

"Thailand will consider mopeds as motor-cycles."

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis], as those reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

ZAIRE

With reference to the pertinent provisions of the Convention Zaire shall not treat mopeds as motor cycles.

Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic

(Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General)[6]

Austria	A
Bahrain	BRN
Brazil	BR
Bulgaria	BG
Byelorussian SSR	SU
Czechoslovakia	CS
France	F[7]
German Democratic Republic .	DDR
Germany, Federal Republic of	D[8]
Guyana	GUY
Hungary	H
Iran	IR
Israel	IL
Kuwait	KWT
Luxembourg	L
Monaco	MC
Niger	RN
Philippines	RP
Romania	RO
San Marino	RSM
Senegal	SN
Seychelles	SY
South Africa	ZA
Ukrainian SSR	SU
Uruguay	ROU
USSR	SU
Yugoslavia	YU
Zaire	ZRE
Zimbabwe	ZW

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/4264), p. 36, and ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/4393), p. 22.

[2] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 19 December 1969. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China, preface, page iii.

With reference to the above-mentioned signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania and the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Mongolia, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that their Governments did not recognize the said signature as valid since the only Government authorized to represent China and to assume obligations on its behalf was the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic 1968, and contributed to the formulation of, and signed the Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, and that "any statements or reservations relating to these two Conventions that are incompatible or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China as a signatory of the said two Conventions."

[3] In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

[4] With reference to the signature by the Republic of Korea, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania and the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Mongolia, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that their Governments considered the said signature as illegal, inasmuch as the authorities of South Korea could not act on behalf of Korea.

[5] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 June 1980 the Government of Israel declared the following:

> "The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Kuwait. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions. Insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, the Government of Israel will adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

[6] See also list under the 1949 Convention (chapter XI.B-1).

[7] Also applicable to the overseas territories.

[8] See the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany above.

20. CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS, WITH ANNEXES

Concluded at Vienna on 8 November 1968[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1978, in accordance with article 39(1).
REGISTRATION: 6 June 1978.
TEXT: United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, Final Act and Related Documents (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.69.VIII.1 and Corr.1), p. 79.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	8 Nov 1968	11 Aug 1981
Bahrain		4 May 1973 a
Belgium	8 Nov 1968	
Brazil	8 Nov 1968	
Bulgaria	8 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978
Byelorussian SSR	8 Nov 1968	18 Jun 1974
Chile	8 Nov 1968	27 Dec 1974
China[2]		
Costa Rica	8 Nov 1968	
Cuba		30 Sep 1977 a
Czechoslovakia	8 Nov 1968	7 Jun 1978
Denmark	8 Nov 1968	
Ecuador	8 Nov 1968	
Finland	16 Dec 1969	
France	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1971
German Democratic Republic		11 Oct 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	8 Nov 1968	3 Aug 1978
Ghana	22 Aug 1969	
Holy See	8 Nov 1968	
Hungary	8 Nov 1968	16 Mar 1976
India		10 Mar 1980 a
Indonesia	8 Nov 1968	
Iran	8 Nov 1968	21 May 1976
Italy	8 Nov 1968	
Kuwait		13 May 1980 a
Luxembourg	8 Nov 1968	25 Nov 1975
Mexico	8 Nov 1968	
Norway	23 Dec 1969	
Pakistan		14 Jan 1980 a
Philippines	8 Nov 1968	27 Dec 1973
Poland	8 Nov 1968	
Portugal	8 Nov 1968	
Republic of Korea[4]	29 Dec 1969	
Romania	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1980
San Marino	8 Nov 1968	20 Jul 1970
Senegal		19 Apr 1972 a
Seychelles		11 Apr 1977 a
Spain	8 Nov 1968	
Sweden	8 Nov 1968	
Switzerland	8 Nov 1968	
Thailand	8 Nov 1968	
Ukrainian SSR	8 Nov 1968	12 Jul 1974
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8 Nov 1968	7 Jun 1974
United Kingdom	8 Nov 1968	
Venezuela	8 Nov 1968	
Yugoslavia	8 Nov 1968	6 Jun 1977
Zaire		25 Jul 1977 a

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

Reservations

"1. Article 10 (6) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals is applied with the exception that the sign B, 2^a is announced in advance by the sign B, 1 supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the symbol "STOP" and a figure indicating the distance to sign B, 2^a.

2. Article 23 (1) (a) (i), article 23 (2) and article 23 (3) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are applied with the exception that the green light may also be flashing. The flashing of the green light signifies that the green phase will end immediately.

3. Paragraph 6 (signs E, 19 and E, 20) of Annex 5, section F of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals is not applied."

BULGARIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals stating that disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Declaration made upon signature:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, as discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Signs and Signals should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Reservation made upon ratification:

The inscription of words on informative signs

(i) to (v) inclusive of article 5, paragraph 1(c), shall be duplicated in the People's Republic of Bulgaria by a transliteration into Latin characters solely to indicate the terminal points of international routes passing through the People's Republic of Bulgaria and places of interest to international tourism.

Declaration made upon ratification:

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria mopeds are treated as motorcycles for the purposes of the application of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals [art. 46, para. 2(b)].

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation and declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals stating that disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, under which a number of States may not become parties to the Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Signs and Signals should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960).

CUBA

The Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention, although concerned with matters which affect the interests of all States, are discriminatory in nature since they deny a number of States the right to sign or become a party to the Convention and this is contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

The Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention are no longer applicable because they are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514(XV)), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention, under which the International Court of Justice is to have compulsory jurisdiction in any dispute which may arise regarding the interpetation or application of the Convention. With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice, Cuba maintains that, in order for a dispute to be submitted for settlement by the Court, the consent of all the parties concerned in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case.

The Republic of Cuba delcares that it treats mopeds as motor cycles, in accordance with article 46(2.b) of the Convention.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature:

With a reservation in regard to article 44.

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not feel bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention stipulating that any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Declaration:

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares in respect of its article 37 that no State should be deprived of the opportunity to become a party to multilateral international treaties and further declares in respect of article 38 that the said article is in contradiction with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514(XV))."

FRANCE

The French Government enters a reservation with regard to the application of article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals in respect of metropolitan France and French overseas territories:

Decisions adopted under the Economic Commission for Europe provide for advance warning of sign B,2a (Stop) by means of sign B,1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the "Stop" symbol and a figure indicating the distance to sign B,2a. This rule conflicts with the provisions of article 10 of the Convention.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

. . . The Government of the German Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 44 of the Convention.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon ratification:

Reservations:

Ad article 10, paragraph 6

Article 10, paragraph 6, applies in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with paragraph 9 of the annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

Ad article 23, paragraph 7

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by article 23, paragraph 7, of this Convention.

Ad annex 5, section F, No. 6

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound regarding the design of signs E 19 and E 20.

HUNGARY

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

1. The wording of article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention is at variance with the purposes and principles expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. All States, without any restriction, should be given the possibility of participating in the Convention.

2. The provisions of article 38 of the Convention, as such, are anachronistic and are not in conformity with the principles of contemporary international law or the present state of international relations, and they are at variance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

Upon ratification:

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic considers itself bound by the provisions of article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention, relative to the [advance warning signs for sign B,2], subject to its tenor as defined in the European Agreement supplementary thereto.

It does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention, in pursuance of article 46, paragraph 1, thereof.

INDIA

Upon accession:

"The Government of the Republic of India does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention.

"India shall treat mopeds as motor cycles."

INDONESIA

"Indonesia does not consider itself bound by article 44.

"In conformity with article 1 moped will be deemed as motor-cycle."

LUXEMBOURG

With regard to the provisions of article 10, paragraph 6:

The advance warning sign for sign B,2a shall be sign B,1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the word "Stop" and a figure indicating the distance to sign B,2a.

With regard to the provisions of article 23, paragraph 7:

Red or yellow arrows shall be used on a black circular background.

POLAND

With reservation, as provided for in article 46, paragraph 1 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by article 44.

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of this Convention.

Upon ratification:

Declaration and reservation:

[For the text see the declarations and the reservation made in respect of the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Vienna on 8 November 1968 (chapter XI.B-19).]

SEYCHELLES

"In compliance with article 46 (2) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals the Government of the Republic of Seychelles declares that [it] treats mopeds as motor cycles."

SPAIN

I declare, in accordance with article 46, that Spain does not consider itself bound by article 44 and enters a reservation with respect to article 38.

THAILAND

"Thailand will not be bound by article 44 of the Convention.

"Thailand will consider mopeds as motor-cycles."

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".]

ZAIRE

With reference to the pertinent provisions of the Convention Zaire shall not treat mopeds as motor cycles.

Designations under article 46(2)

State	Model Danger Warning Sign	Model Stop Signal
Austria	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Bahrain	A^{a}	$B,2^{b}$
Bulgaria	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Chile	A^{b}	$B,2^{a}$
Cuba	A^{a}	$B,2^{b}$
Czechoslovakia	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
France	(see reservation)	(see reservation)
German Democratic Republic	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Germany, Federal Republic of	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Hungary	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
India	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Iran	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Kuwait	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Luxembourg	A^{a}	$B,2^{b}$
Pakistan	A^{a}	$B,2^{b}$
Philippines	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Romania	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
San Marino	A^{a}	$B,2^{b}$
Senegal	A^{a}	$B,2^{b}$
Seychelles	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Yugoslavia	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$
Zaire	A^{a}	$B,2^{a}$

NOTES:

1/ See note in title section of chapter XI.B-19.

2/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 19 December 1969. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

3/ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

4/ See note 4 in chapter XI.B-19.

21. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE WORK OF CREWS OF VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT (AETR), WITH ANNEX AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Concluded at Geneva on 1 July 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 5 January 1976, in accordance with article 16 (4).
REGISTRATION: 5 January 1976, No. 14533.
TEXT: E/ECE/811 (E/ECE/TRANS/564) of 1971, and circular letter of the Secretariat No. C.N.118.1975.TREATIES-1 dated 29 May 1975 (procès-verbal of rectification of the Agreement, established on 29 May 1975).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	31 Jan 1971[1]	11 Jun 1975
Belgium	15 Jan 1971	30 Dec 1977
Czechoslovakia .		5 Dec 1975 a
Denmark		30 Dec 1977 a
France	20 Jan 1971	9 Jan 1978
German Democratic Republic . . .		10 Aug 1976 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2] .	23 Dec 1970	9 Jul 1975
Greece		11 Jan 1974 a
Ireland		28 Aug 1979 a
Italy	29 Mar 1971	28 Dec 1978
Luxembourg . . .	2 Feb 1971	30 Dec 1977
Netherlands . . .	26 Mar 1971	30 Dec 1977
Norway	16 Mar 1971	28 Oct 1971
Poland	24 Mar 1971	
Portugal	30 Mar 1971	20 Sep 1973
Spain		3 Jan 1973 a
Sweden	19 Jan 1971	24 Aug 1973
Switzerland . . .	24 Mar 1971	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		31 Jul 1978 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[3]. . . .	25 Mar 1971	4 Jan 1978
Yugoslavia . . .		17 Dec 1974 a

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

Upon ratification:

Transport operations between member States of the European Economic Community shall be regarded as national transport operations within the meaning of the AETR in so far as such operations do not pass in transit through the territory of a third State which is a contracting party to the AETR.[4]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reservation:

Upon acceding to the Agreement the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares, in accordance with its article 21, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.

Declaration:

The Government of Czechoslovakia considers article 19 of the Agreement to be in contradiction to the generally recognized right of nations to self-determination.

DENMARK

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".][4]

FRANCE

Upon ratification:

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".][4]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation in respect of article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3:

The German Democratic Republic declares, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, that it does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.

Declaration in respect of article 19:

The position of the German Democratic Republic on the provisions of article 19 of the Agreement, as far as the application of the Agreement to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestions.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

9 August 1979

[Same declaration, in essence, as the one reproduced under "Belgium".][4]

IRELAND

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".][4]

LUXEMBOURG

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".][4]

NETHERLANDS

Upon signature:

The Government of the Netherlands [will] ratify the Agreement only when the law of the European Economic Community conforms with the provisions of the latter.

Upon ratification:

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".][4]

POLAND

The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement:

"The Polish People's Republic considers that the Agreement . . . should be open for participation to all European countries without discrimination."

SPAIN

(a) The Government of Spain avails itself of the first of the options provided for in article 5, paragraph 1 (b)(ii) of the Agreement whereby persons whose age is less than 21 years may be prohibited from driving in the territory vehicles of a permissible maximum weight exceeding 7.5 tons.

(b) The Government of Spain enters the reservation provided for in article 21, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and accordingly does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.

(c) The Government of Spain selects variant (a) of the procedures set forth in paragraph 6 of the annex entitled "Individual Control Book".

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation with respect of article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), and states that, for the submission to arbitration of any dispute among the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the European Agreement (AETR), the agreement of all of the Parties in dispute shall be required in each individual case, and the arbitrators shall only be persons appointed by general agreement between the Parties in dispute.

Declaration with respect of article 19:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to declare that the provisions of article 19 of the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), on the extension by States of the validity of the European Agreement (AETR) to the territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outdated and contradict the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) dated 14 December 1960), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon ratification:

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".][4]

NOTES:

1/ The Protocol of signature was signed on 31 March 1971 on behalf of Austria.

2/ With a declaration that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

3/ In a notification under article 19(1), dated on 25 March 1971, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that the validity of the Agreement would extend to the Isle of Man.

4/ None of the States Parties having objected to these reservations by the end of six months after the respective dates of their circulation by the Secretary-General, they are deemed to have been accepted, in accordance with article 21(2).

22. AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS AND ON THE SPECIAL EQUIPMENT TO BE USED FOR SUCH CARRIAGE (ATP), WITH ANNEXES[1]

Concluded at Geneva on 1 September 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 November 1976, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 1.
REGISTRATION: 21 November 1976.
TEXT: E/ECE/810 (E/ECE/TRANS/563), 1971, circular letter of the Secretariat C.N.155.1979. TREATIES-3 (amendments to annex 1), and C.N.149.1979.TREATIES-1 (amendments to annex 3).[2]

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria	28 May 1971	1 Mar 1977
Belgium		1 Oct 1979 a
Bulgaria		26 Jan 1978 a
Denmark		22 Nov 1976 a
Finland		15 May 1980 a
France[3]		1 Mar 1971 s
German Democratic Republic		14 Apr 1981 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]	4 Feb 1971	8 Oct 1974
Italy	28 May 1971	30 Sep 1977
Luxembourg	25 May 1971	9 May 1978
Morocco		5 Mar 1981 a
Netherlands	28 May 1971[5]	30 Nov 1978[6]
Norway		14 Jul 1979 a
Portugal	28 May 1971	
Spain		24 Apr 1972 a
Sweden		13 Dec 1978 a
Switzerland	28 May 1971	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		10 Sep 1971 a
United Kingdom		5 Oct 1979 a
Yugoslavia		21 Nov 1975 a

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Reservation:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Agreement, concerning recourse to arbitration for the settlement of disputes between Contracting Parties.

Declarations:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that article 9, which entitles only States members of the Economic Commission for Europe to become Parties to the Agreement, is discriminatory.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria also declares that article 14, pursuant to which a State may declare that the Agreement will also be applicable to territories for the international relations of which that State is responsible, is contrary to the General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation

The German Democratic Republic declares in accordance with article 16, paragraph 1, of the Agreement that it does not consider itself bound by article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.

Declaration

The position of the German Democratic Republic with regard to the provisions of articles 10 and 14 of the Agreement, as far as the application of the Agreement to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. No. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement relating to the mandatory submission to arbitration, at the request of one of the Parties, of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement.

Declarations:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state that the provisions of article 9 of the Agreement, which limit the circle of possible participants to this Agreement, are of a discriminatory character, and states that, in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality among States, the Agreement should be opened for participation by all European States without any discrimination or restriction;

The provisions of article 14 of the Agreement under which Contracting Parties may extend its applicability to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

NOTES:

1/ Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, this agreement is not limited to transport by road.

2/ An amendment to Annex 3 of the Agreement was proposed on 17 May 1977 by the Government of Denmark and circulated by the Secretary-General on 1 June 1977. However, that amendment was not accepted, an objection thereto having been made on 28 November 1977 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with article 18 (4).

Amendments to Annex 2 of the Agreement were proposed on 10 April 1980 by the Government of the United Kingdom and were circulated by the Secretary-General among the Contracting Parties on 30 April 1980. However, those amendments were not accepted, an objection thereto having been made on 31 October 1980 by the Government of Belgium in accordance with article 18 (4).

Amendments to annex 1 of the Agreement were proposed on 28 January 1981 by the Government of the United Kingdom and were circulated by the Secretary-General on 12 May 1981. In this regard, a notification from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made under article 18 (2)(b) was received on 23 July 1981.

Amendments to Annex 3 to the Agreement were proposed on 4 September 1981 by the Government of Denmark, and were circulated by the Secretary-General on 29 September 1981.

3/ The Agreement was first signed without reservation as to ratification by the French Plenipotentiary on 20 January 1971. The signature affixed on 1 March 1971 signifies the approval of the text of the Agreement as corrected in accordance with the decision taken by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirtieth session (1 to 4 February 1971).

4/ Upon ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement would also apply to Berlin (West) from the date upon which it would enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

5/ The signature was affixed without reservation as to ratification but the full powers of the plenipotentiary provided for the signature of the Agreement subject to ratification.

6/ For the Kingdom in Europe.

23. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT (WITH ANNEX) SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968

Concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 June 1979, in accordance with article 4 (1).
REGISTRATION: 7 June 1979.
TEXT: E/ECE/813 (E/ECE/TRANS/567).

The text of the Agreement was approved by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe on 1 May 1971, at its thirtieth session held at Geneva. In accordance with a decision of the Committee at its thirty-first session, held at Geneva from 1 to 4 February 1971, the period during which the Agreement was open for signature (originally from 1 May 1971 to 30 April 1972) was extended to 31 December 1972 (Doc. E/ECE/TRANS/568, paragraph 132).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	15 Dec 1972	11 Aug 1981
Belgium	28 Oct 1971	
Bulgaria		28 Dec 1978 a
Byelorussian SSR		17 Dec 1974 a
Czechoslovakia .		7 Jun 1978 a
Denmark	2 May 1972	
Finland	22 Dec 1972	
France	29 Dec 1972	16 Jan 1974
German Democratic Republic . . .		18 Aug 1975 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]. .	3 Aug 1978	28 May 1971
Hungary	29 Dec 1972	16 Mar 1976
Luxembourg . . .	25 May 1971	25 Nov 1975
Monaco		6 Jun 1978 a
Romania	6 Oct 1972	9 Dec 1980
Sweden	1 Feb 1972	
Switzerland . . .	31 Oct 1972	
Ukrainian SSR . .		30 Dec 1974 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		27 Sep 1974 a
United Kingdom .	27 Oct 1971	
Yugoslavia . . .		1 Oct 1976 a

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

Reservation
European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic

"Paragraph 18 of the Annex to the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic (referring to article 23 of the Convention) is applied with the exception of the provision under paragraph 3 (a) (i), according to which any halting or parking of a vehicle on the road is prohibited within a distance of less than 5 m before a pedestrian crossing."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to state that the provisions of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 and of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which States may extend the applicability of the Agreements to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are anachronistic and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 or by article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Agreements shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Parties in dispute so requests.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reservation:

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 1 of the Agreement [Protocol], that it does not consider itself bound by article 9 of the Agreement [Protocol].

Declaration:

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares in respect of article 3 of the Agreement [Protocol] that the said article is in contradiction with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV))."

FRANCE

. . .[2]

Moreover, with regard to article 23, paragraph

3 (a) (i) and 3 (a) (iii), France does not intend to specify metric distances in connexion with the prohibition of standing and parking mentioned in those provisions.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation:

In accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, of the Agreement the German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Agreement according to which a dispute which relates to the interpretation or application of the Agreement and which has not been settled by negotiation shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests. The German Democratic Republic holds the view that in each case the consent of all Parties to the dispute is needed to settle a specific dispute by arbitration.

Declarations:

The German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of article 2 of the Agreement are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

The position of the German Democratic Republic with regard to the provisions of article 3 of the Agreement, as far as the application of the Agreement to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. No. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon ratification:

Reservations:

Ad paragraph 3 of the annex

(Article 1, sub-paragraph (n), of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 3 of the annex (article 1, sub-paragraph (n) of the Convention).

Ad paragraph 18 of the annex

(Article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (a), new No. (iii) of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 18 of the annex (article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (a), new No. (iii) of the Convention).

Ad paragraph 18 of the annex

(Article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (b), new No. (iv) of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 18 of the annex (article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (b), new No. (iv) of the Convention).

HUNGARY

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Agreement, in pursuance of article 11, paragraph 1, thereof.

Declarations:

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions . . . of article 2 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, are at variance with the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States and it considers that these international instruments should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic further declares that the provisions of . . . article 3 of the European Agreement, supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, are at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960].

ROMANIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

a. The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, and with article 11, paragraph 1, of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, it does not consider itself bound by article 9 of the two Agreements, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of the Agreements and which is not settled by negotiation is to be referred to arbitration if any of the Parties so requests.

It is the position of the Socialist Republic of Romania that such disputes may be referred to arbitration only with the consent of all the Parties in dispute in each individual case.

Declaration made upon signature:

b. The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 2 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, and article 2 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, are not in keeping with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose aim and purpose affect the international community as a whole should be opened to universal participation.

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

c. The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania feels that the maintenance of a dependent status for certain territories to which reference is made by the provisions of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, is not in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations or with the documents adopted by the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which was unanimously adopted in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to state that the provisions of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 and of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which States may extend the applicability of the Agreements to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are anachronistic and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 or of article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Agreements shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Parties in dispute so requests.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declaration:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state that the provisions of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 and of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which States may extend the applicability of the Agreements to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are anachronistic and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 or of article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968 under which disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Agreements shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Parties in dispute so requests.

NOTES:

1/ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

2/ In a communication received on 30 October 1980, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that it withdrew its reservation with regard to article 20, paragraph 5 of the Agreement. The said reservation reads as follows:

"With regard to article 20, paragraph 5, of the Agreement of Road Traffic, France does not intend to make it obligatory for pedestrians to keep to the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.

24. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT (WITH ANNEX) SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968

Concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 August 1979, in accordance with article 4 (1).
REGISTRATION: 3 August 1979.
TEXT: E/ECE/812(E/ECE/TRANS/566) and Corr.1.

The text of the Agreement was approved by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe on 1 May 1971, at its thirtieth session held at Geneva. In accordance with a decision of the Committee at its thirty-first session, held at Geneva from 1 to 4 February 1971, the period during which the Agreement was open for signature (originally from 1 May 1971 to 30 April 1972) was extended to 31 December 1972 (Doc. E/ECE/TRANS/568, paragraph 132).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	15 Dec 1972	11 Aug 1981
Belgium	28 Oct 1971	
Bulgaria		28 Dec 1978 a
Byelorussian SSR		17 Dec 1974 a
Czechoslovakia		7 Jun 1978 a
Denmark	2 May 1972	
Finland	22 Dec 1972	
France	29 Dec 1972	16 Jan 1974
German Democratic Republic		18 Aug 1975 a
Germany, Federal Republic of [1]	28 May 1971	3 Aug 1978
Hungary	29 Dec 1972	16 Mar 1976
Luxembourg	25 May 1971	25 Nov 1975
Romania	6 Oct 1971	9 Dec 1980
Sweden	1 Feb 1972	
Switzerland	31 Oct 1972	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic		30 Dec 1974 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		27 Sep 1974 a
United Kingdom	27 Oct 1971	
Yugoslavia		6 Jun 1977 a

Declarations and Reservations

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Declaration and reservation:

[For the text see the declaration and reservation made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 in chapter XI.B-23.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Same reservation and declaration, mutatis mutandis, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

FRANCE

With regard to article 23, paragraph 3 bis (b), of the Agreement on Road Signs and Signals, France intends to retain the possibility of using lights placed on the side opposite to the direction of traffic, so as to be in a position to convey meanings different from those conveyed by the lights placed on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon ratification:
Reservations:

Ad paragraph 3 of the annex

(Article 1, sub-paragraph (1) of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 3 of the annex (article 1, sub-paragraph (1) of the Convention).

Ad paragraph 15 of the annex

Article 33, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), No. (i) of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 15 of the annex (article 33, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) No. (i) of the Convention).

HUNGARY

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

ROMANIA

Declarations:

[For the text see the declarations made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 in chapter XI.B-23.]

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Declaration and reservation:

[For the text see the declaration and reservation made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 in chapter XI.B-23.]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declarations and reservation:

[For the text see the declarations and reservation made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 in chapter XI.B-23.]

NOTES:

1/ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

25. PROTOCOL ON ROAD MARKINGS, ADDITIONAL TO THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968

Concluded at Geneva on 1 March 1973

Not yet in force (see article 4).
Text: ECE/TRANS/4 and ECE/TRANS/4 Corr.1.

Drawn up by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-second session held at Geneva from 2 January to 2 February 1973 on the basis of a text prepared by the Working Party on Road Transport on its forty-sixth and fiftieth extraordinary sessions (Doc. W/TRANS/SCI/450 and Add.1).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	27 Feb 1974	11 Aug 1981
Belgium	13 Aug 1973	
Bulgaria		28 Dec 1978 a
Czechoslovakia .		7 Jun 1978 a
German Democratic Republic . . .		18 Aug 1975 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[1] . .	15 Nov 1973	3 Aug 1978
Hungary	18 Dec 1973	16 Mar 1976
Luxembourg . . .	4 Jul 1973	25 Nov 1975
Switzerland . . .	20 Mar 1973	
Yugoslavia . . .		6 Jun 1977 a

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

Upon ratification:
Reservation

"Paragraph 6 of the Annex to the Protocol on Road Markings Additional to the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (referring to article 29 of the Convention) is applied with the exception of the provision under paragraph 2 according to which road markings have to be white."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Same reservation and declaration, mutatis mutandis, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Same reservation and declaration, mutatis mutandis, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon ratification:
Reservation:
Ad paragraph 6 of the annex
(Article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the provision that the zigzag lines showing places where parking is prohibited shall be yellow.

HUNGARY

Upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declaration, mutatis mutandis, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

NOTES:

[1] In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Protocol will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

26. CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE BY ROAD (CVR)

Concluded at Geneva on 1 March 1973

Not yet in force (see article 25).
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/2 and ECE/TRANS/2/Corr.1.

Drawn up by the Working Party on Road Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its forty-fifth, forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth extraordinary sessions (Doc. W/TRANS/SCI/455/Rev.1) and approved by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Czechoslovakia[1].		26 Jan 1976 a
Germany, Federal Republic of .	1 Mar 1974	
Luxembourg . . .	4 Jul 1973	
Yugoslavia . . .		1 Apr 1976 a

Declarations and Reservations

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

" . . . The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provision of article 29 of the Convention."

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as a Contracting Party to the Agreement on General Conditions for International Carriage of Passengers by Bus, signed at Berlin on 5 December 1970, will, in the event of conflict between the Convention and the said Agreement, apply provisions of the said Agreement to an operation for which, according to the contract carriage:

-The places of departure and destination are situated in the territory of a State which has made the declaration, or

-Carriage is to take place in the territory of at least one State which has made the said declaration and will not be undertaken in the territory of any Contracting Party to the Convention which has not made the declaration."

(a) PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE BY ROAD (CVR)

Concluded at Geneva on 5 July 1978

Not yet in force (see article 4).
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/35.

The Protocol was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-eighth (special) session held at Geneva on 5 July 1978. The Protocol is open for signature at Geneva from 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1979.

State accession (a)	Signature	Ratification,
Germany, Federal Republic of		1 Nov 1978

27. AGREEMENT ON MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUE AND VALIDITY OF DRIVING PERMITS (APC)

Concluded at Geneva on 1 April 1975

Not yet in force (see article 7).
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/13.

The Agreement was drawn up under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and was open for signature until 1 April 1976, at Geneva.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)	State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Bulgaria		28 Dec 1978 a	Yugoslavia		23 Jun 1978 a
Luxembourg	9 Dec 1975				

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Reservation:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by article 11 of the Agreement, which provides for compulsory arbitration.

Declaration:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that article 6 of the Agreement is at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960.

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of the Interior are the bodies competent to consent to the amendments envisaged in article 8, paragraph 7, of the Agreement.

28. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES (AGR)

Concluded at Geneva on 15 November 1975

Not yet in force (see article 6, paragraph 1).
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/16 and ECE/TRANS/16/Corr.1.

The Agreement was drawn up by the Working Party on Road Transports of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe in the course of its fifty-fourth (special), fifty-sixth (special) and fifty-seventh sessions, and approved by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe. The Agreement was opened for signature at Geneva on 15 November 1975.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, approval (A), acceptance (AA), accession (a)
Austria	29 Dec 1976	
Bulgaria	14 Dec 1976	17 Nov 1977
German Democratic Republic . . .	29 Dec 1976	14 Apr 1981
Germany, Federal Republic of[1] .	19 Nov 1976	3 Aug 1978
Hungary		1 Sep 1978 a
Italy		2 Jul 1981 a
Luxembourg . . .	16 Jun 1976	20 Nov 1981
Netherlands[2] . .		12 Dec 1979 a
Poland	31 Dec 1976	
Switzerland . . .	30 Jan 1976	
United Kingdom .	22 Dec 1976	
Yugoslavia . . .		19 Dec 1980 a

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Upon signature:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains its position with regard to the provisions of article 13 of the European Agreement on main international traffic arteries, namely that before a dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Agreement may be referred to arbitration, in each particular case the consent of all the parties to the dispute must be obtained.

Upon ratification:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13 relating to compulsory arbitration."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The German Democratic Republic declares in accordance with article 15 of the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries of 15 November 1975 that it does not consider itself bound by article 13 of the Agreement relating to the settlement of disputes by arbitration."

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic declares that, in view of article 15 of the Agreement, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, under which any dispute which relates to the interpretation or application of the Agreement and which the parties in dispute are unable to settle by negotiations or by other means of settlement shall be referred to compulsory arbitration.

NOTES:

1/ Upon ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that with effect from the day on which the Agreement enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany it will also apply to Berlin (West) subject to the rights and responsibilities of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

2/ For the Kingdom in Europe.

29. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTER-AFRICAN MOTOR VEHICLE THIRD PARTY LIABILITY INSURANCE CARD

Opened for signature at New York on 1 October 1978

Not yet in force (see article 9).
TEXT: UNCTAD/INS/18.

The Agreement was prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in accordance with a resolution taken at a Round-Table Meeting held by African countries under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Africa in Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon, from 22 to 26 November 1976. The Agreement remained open for signature at New York from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Togo	18 June 1979	

C. TRANSPORT BY RAIL

1. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO FACILITATE THE CROSSING OF FRONTIERS FOR PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE CARRIED BY RAIL, WITH ANNEX

Signed at Geneva on 10 January 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1953, in accordance with article 14.
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1953, No. 2138.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 163, p. 3; and vol. 328, p. 319 (Modified International Customs Declaration form annexed to the Convention, which entered into force on 24 May 1959).

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)	State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria		8 Jun 1956 a	Netherlands[1] . . .		10 Jan 1952 s
Belgium	10 Jan 1952	22 Jul 1953	Norway	10 Jan 1952	28 Oct 1952
France	10 Jan 1952	1 Apr 1953	Portugal		24 Sep 1956 a
Italy	10 Jan 1952	22 Jun 1955	Sweden	10 Jan 1952	
Luxembourg . . .	10 Jan 1952	26 Jan 1954	Switzerland . . .	10 Jan 1952	5 Jun 1957

NOTES:

1/ In a communication received on 25 May 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation as to ratification made on its behalf upon signature of the Convention.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO FACILITATE THE CROSSING OF FRONTIERS FOR GOODS CARRIED BY RAIL, WITH ANNEX

Signed at Geneva on 10 January 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	1 April 1953, in accordance with article 14.
REGISTRATION:	1 April 1953, No. 2139.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 163, p. 27; and vol. 328, p. 319 (Modified International Customs Declaration form annexed to the Convention, which came into force on 24 May 1959).

State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)	State	Signature subject to ratification	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a)
Austria		8 Jun 1956 a	Norway	10 Jan 1952	28 Oct 1952
Belgium	10 Jan 1952	22 Jul 1953	Portugal		24 Sep 1956 a
France	10 Jan 1952	1 Apr 1953	Spain		17 Apr 1962 a
Italy	10 Jan 1952	22 Jun 1955	Sweden	10 Jan 1952	
Luxembourg . . .	10 Jan 1952	26 Jan 1954	Switzerland . . .	10 Jan 1952	5 Jun 1957
Netherlands[1]. . .		10 Jan 1952 s			

NOTES:

[1] In a communication received on 25 May 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation as to ratification made on its behalf upon signature of the Convention.

D. WATER TRANSPORT

1. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE LIMITATION OF THE LIABILITY OF OWNERS OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS (CLN)

Concluded at Geneva on 1 March 1973

Not yet in force (see article 12).
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/3.

The Convention was drawn up within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and opened for signature at Geneva from 1 March 1973 to 1 March 1974.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	1 Mar 1974	
Switzerland . . .	1 Mar 1974	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		19 Feb 1981 a

Declarations and Reservations

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon signature:

1. In the event of an occurrence in its territory, the Federal Republic of Germany will not apply the provisions of the Convention to cost and compensation due under article 4, paragraph 1 (e), for damage caused by water pollution (article 10, para. 1 (b)).

2. The Federal Republic of Germany will not apply the provision of article 4, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention with respect to passengers carried on journeys for which the place of embarkation on board the vessel and the place of disembarkation therefrom are situated either both in its territory or in the territory of a State which has likewise made use of this reservation. In this case the Federal Republic of Germany will provide for the limitation fund established according to article 5, paragraph 1 (a), an amount higher than that foreseen by the Convention (article 10, para. 1 (c)).

UNION OF SOVIET SOCILAIST REPUBLICS

Reservation

In accordance with article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels of 1973, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17 of this Convention, to the effect that any dispute between two or more of the Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other settlement procedures may, at the request of either of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred for settlement to the International Court of Justice, and declares that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute in each individual case;

Declarations

In accordance with article 10, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels of 1973, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to inland waterways of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that are open to navigation only for vessels flying the flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations notes that article 16 of this Convention, which provides for the possibility of its application by States Parties to the Convention to territories for whose external relations they are responsible, conflicts with the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960.

(a) PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE LIMITATION OF THE LIABILITY OF OWNERS OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS (CLN)

Concluded at Geneva on 5 July 1978

Not yet in force (see article 4).
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/32.

The Protocol was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-eighth (special) session held at Geneva on 5 July 1978. The Protocol is open for signature at Geneva from 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1979.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	1 Nov 1978	

2. CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE BY INLAND WATERWAY (CVN)

Concluded at Geneva on 6 February 1976

Not yet in force (see article 20).
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/20.

The Convention was drawn up within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and opened for signature at Geneva from 1 May 1976 until 30 April 1977.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	2 Sep 1979	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic		19 Feb 1981 a

Declarations and Reservations

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation:

In accordance with article 25, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway of 1976, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24 of that Convention, to the effect that any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of the Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other settlement procedures may be referred for settlement to the International Court of Justice if any of the Parties so requests, and hereby declares that such a dispute may only be referred to the International Court of Justice with the consent of all the parties to the disputes in each individual case;

Declaration

In accordance with article 23, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway of 1976 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to inland waterways of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that are open to navigation only for vessels flying the flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(a) PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE BY INLAND WATERWAY (CVN)

Concluded at Geneva on 5 July 1978

Not yet in force (see article 4).
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/33.

The Protocol was adopted by the Inland Trans- port Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-eighth (special) session held at Geneva on 5 July 1978. The Protocol is open for signature at Geneva from 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1979.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)

3. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA, 1978

Concluded at Hamburg on 31 March 1978

Not yet in force (see article 30).
TEXT: A/CONF.89/5.

The Convention was adopted on 30 March 1978 by the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, held in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, from 6 to 31 March 1978. The Conference had been convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 31/100[1] adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976. The Convention was opened for signature at Hamburg on 31 March 1978 and remain open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, until 30 April 1979.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)
Austria	30 Apr 1979	
Barbados		2 Feb 1981 a
Brazil	31 Mar 1978	
Chile	31 Mar 1978	
Czechoslovakia	6 Mar 1979	
Denmark	18 Apr 1979	
Ecuador	31 Mar 1978	
Egypt	31 Mar 1978	23 Apr 1979
Finland	18 Apr 1979	
France	18 Apr 1979	
Germany, Federal Republic of	31 Mar 1978	
Ghana	31 Mar 1978	
Holy See	31 Mar 1978	
Hungary	23 Apr 1979	
Madagascar	31 Mar 1978	
Mexico	31 Mar 1978	
Morocco		12 Jun 1981 a
Norway	18 Apr 1979	
Pakistan	8 Mar 1979	
Panama	31 Mar 1978	
Philippines	14 Jun 1978	
Portugal	31 Mar 1978	
Senegal	31 Mar 1978	
Sierra Leone	15 Aug 1978	
Singapore	31 Mar 1978	
Sweden	18 Apr 1979	
Tunisia		15 Sep 1980 a
Uganda		6 Jul 1979 a
United Republic of Tanzania		24 Jul 1979 a
United States of America	30 Apr 1979	
Venezuela	31 Mar 1978	
Zaire	19 Apr 1979	

Declarations and Reservations

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, signing the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea of 1978, declares, in conformity with the provision of its article 26, that the conversion of the amounts of the limits of liability, referred to in paragraph 2 of that article, into the Czechoslovak currency is made in the ratio of 0.48 Czechoslovak crown /Kce/ to 1 monetary unit, defined in paragraph 3 of article 26 of the Convention, and the limits of liability provided for in this Convention to be applied in the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are fixed as follows:
6,000.--Kcs per package or other shipping unit, or
18.--Kcs per kilogramme of gross weight of the goods.

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 39, (A/31/39), p. 184.

E. MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

1. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS[1]

Concluded at Geneva on 24 May 1980

Not yet in force: (see article 36).
TEXT: TD/MT/CONF/16.

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport, held in Geneva from 12 to 30 November 1979 and from 8 to 24 May 1980. The Conference had been convened pursuant to resolution 33/160[2] adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 1978. The Convention was opened for signature by all States from 1 September 1980 to 31 August 1981 inclusive at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Chile	9 Jul 1981	
Mexico	10 Oct 1980	
Morocco	25 Nov 1980	
Norway	28 Aug 1981	
Senegal	2 Jul 1981	
Venezuela . . .	31 Aug 1981	

NOTES:

[1] Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, this Convention is not limited to transport by road.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45,* (A/33/45), p. 119.

CHAPTER XII. NAVIGATION

1. CONVENTION ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 Marcn 1958, in accordance with article 60.
REGISTRATION: 17 March 1958, No. 4214.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 289, p. 3.

The Convention was prepared and opened for signature and acceptance by the United Nations Maritime Conference convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 35 (IV).[1]

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature(s), acceptance
Algeria		31 Oct 1963
Angola		6 Jun 1977
Argentina	6 Mar 1948	18 Jun 1953
Australia	6 Mar 1948	13 Feb 1952
Austria		2 Apr 1975
Bahamas		22 Jul 1976
Bahrain		22 Sep 1976
Bangladesh		27 May 1976
Barbados		7 Jan 1970
Belgium	6 Mar 1948	9 Aug 1951
Benin		19 Mar 1980
Brazil		4 Mar 1963
Bulgaria		5 Apr 1960
Burma		6 Jul 1951
Canada		15 Oct 1948
Cape Verde		24 Aug 1976
Chile	6 Mar 1948	17 Feb 1972
China[2]		1 Mar 1973
Colombia	6 Mar 1948	19 Nov 1974
Congo		5 Sep 1975
Costa Rica		4 Mar 1981
Cuba		6 May 1966
Cyprus		21 Nov 1973
Czechoslovakia		1 Oct 1963
Democratic Kampuchea		3 Jan 1961
Democratic Yemen		2 Jun 1980
Denmark		3 Jun 1959
Djibouti		20 Feb 1979
Dominica		18 Dec 1979
Dominican Republic		25 Aug 1953
Ecuador		12 Jul 1956
Egypt	6 Mar 1948	17 Mar 1958
El Salvador		12 Feb 1981
Equatorial Guinea		6 Sep 1972
Ethiopia		3 Jul 1975
Finland	6 Mar 1948	21 Apr 1959
France	6 Mar 1948	9 Apr 1952
Gabon		1 Apr 1976
Gambia		11 Jan 1979
German Democratic Republic		25 Sep 1973
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]		7 Jan 1959 s
Ghana		6 Jul 1959
Greece	6 Mar 1948	31 Dec 1958
Guinea		3 Dec 1975
Guinea-Bissau		6 Dec 1977
Guyana		13 May 1980
Haiti		23 Jun 1953
Honduras	13 Apr 1954	23 Aug 1954
Hungary		10 Jun 1970
Iceland		8 Nov 1960
India	6 Mar 1948	6 Jan 1959
Indonesia[4]		18 Jan 1961
Iran	10 Jun 1954	2 Jan 1958
Iraq		28 Aug 1973
Ireland	6 Mar 1948	26 Feb 1951
Israel		24 Apr 1952
Italy	6 Mar 1948	28 Jan 1957
Ivory Coast		4 Nov 1960
Jamaica		11 May 1976
Japan		17 Mar 1958
Jordan		9 Nov 1973
Kenya		22 Aug 1973
Kuwait[5]		5 Jul 1960
Lebanon	6 Mar 1948	3 May 1966
Liberia	9 Mar 1954	6 Jan 1959
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 Feb 1970
Madagascar		8 Mar 1961
Malaysia		17 Jun 1971
Maldives		31 May 1967
Malta		22 Jun 1966 s
Mauritania[5]		8 May 1961
Mauritius		18 May 1978
Mexico		21 Sep 1954
Morocco		30 Jul 1962
Mozambique		17 Jan 1979
Nepal		31 Jan 1979
Netherlands	6 Mar 1948	31 Mar 1949
New Zealand		9 Nov 1960
Nigeria		15 Mar 1962
Norway		29 Dec 1958
Oman		30 Jan 1974
Pakistan		21 Nov 1958
Panama		31 Dec 1958
Papua New Guinea		6 May 1976
Peru		15 Apr 1968
Philippines		9 Nov 1964
Poland	6 Mar 1948	16 Mar 1960
Portugal	6 Mar 1948	17 Mar 1976
Qatar		19 May 1977

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature(s), acceptance
Republic of Korea[5]		10 Apr 1962
Romania		28 Apr 1965
Saint Lucia		10 Apr 1980
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 Apr 1981
Saudi Arabia		25 Feb 1969
Senegal		7 Nov 1960
Seychelles		13 Jun 1978
Sierra Leone		14 Mar 1973
Singapore		17 Jan 1966
Somalia		4 Apr 1978
Spain		23 Jan 1962
Sri Lanka		6 Apr 1972
Sudan		5 Jul 1974
Suriname		14 Oct 1976
Sweden		27 Apr 1959
Switzerland	6 Mar 1948	20 Jul 1955
Syrian Arab Republic		28 Jan 1963
Thailand		20 Sep 1973
Trinidad and Tobago		27 Apr 1965
Tunisia		23 May 1963
Turkey	6 Mar 1948	25 Mar 1958
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		24 Dec 1958
United Arab Emirates		4 Mar 1980
United Kingdom	6 Mar 1948	14 Feb 1949
United Republic of Cameroon		1 May 1961
United Republic of Tanzania		8 Jan 1974
United States of America	6 Mar 1948	17 Aug 1950
Uruguay		10 May 1968 s
Venezuela		27 Oct 1975
Yemen		14 Mar 1979
Yugoslavia		12 Feb 1960
Zaire		16 Aug 1973

Declarations and Reservations

BAHRAIN[6]

"The acceptance of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization by the State of Bahrain shall, however, in no way signify recognition of, or entry into any relations with Israel".

CUBA

In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that its current legislation, which is duly adapted to the encouragement and development of its Merchant Marine, is consistent with the general purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be re-examined by the Government of Cuba in the light of the national policy in this regard.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA[7]

In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Royal Government of Cambodia declares that the measures it has adopted or may adopt for giving encouragement or assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation to Cambodian ships of cargoes owned or controlled by the Royal Government, or the reservation of coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as it may adopt with the object of promoting the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention.

Accordingly, the Royal Government will proceed to a re-examination, before they are put into effect, of any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization.

The Royal Government further declares that its acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law in force in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN[6]

Upon acceptance:

"The acceptance of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen of the said Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel, or entering with it into relations governed by the Convention thereto acceded."

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark supports the work programme adopted during the first Assembly of the Organization in January 1959 and holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Government of Denmark would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

ECUADOR

The Government of Ecuador declares that the protectionist measures adopted in the interests of its National Merchant Marine and the Merchant Fleet of Greater Colombia (Flota Mercante Grancolombiana), the vessels belonging to which are regarded as Ecuadorian by reason of the participation of the Government of Ecuador in the said Fleet, are measures the sole object of which is to promote the development of the National Merchant Marine and of the Merchant Fleet of Greater Colombia and are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Organization, as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be re-examined by the Government of Ecuador.

FINLAND

"The Government of Finland support the work programme proposed by the Preparatory Committee of the Organization in document IMCO/A.I/11. The Government of Finland hold the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Government of Finland would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

GREECE

"In this connection, I wish to state that Greece, in reconfirming its acceptance, considers that the aforesaid organization can play a useful and important role in the field of technical and nautical matters, thus contributing to the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world. In case the organization extends its activities to matters of commercial and economic nature, the Greek Government may find itself bound to reconsider its acceptance of the Convention and avail itself of its provisions concerning withdrawal as laid down in article 59."

ICELAND

". . . Iceland will reconsider its ratification, if it subsequently were decided to extend IMCO's competence so as also to deal with questions of an entirely financial or commercial nature.

". . . Great stress is laid by Iceland on the real validity of article 59 of the Convention, regarding withdrawal."

INDIA[8]

"In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of India declare that any measures which it adopts or may have adopted for giving encouragement and assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation of Government-owned or Government-controlled cargoes to national ships or the reservation of the coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as the Government of India may adopt, the sole object of which is to promote the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of India. The Government of India further expressly state that its acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law on the subject in force in the territories of the Republic of India."

INDONESIA[9]

"In accepting the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"On matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, the Government holds the view that assistance and encouragement to its national shipping industries for the development of its domestic and foreign trade and for purposes of security, are consistent with the purposes of the Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention.

"Accordingly, the acceptance shall never have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the laws in force in the Republic of Indonesia and any recommendation relating to this subject adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia."

IRAQ[10]

The participation of the Republic of Iraq in this Convention shall, however, in no way signify recognition of, or entry into any relations with Israel.

The Republic of Iraq hereby declares that article 1 (b) of the Convention is not in conflict with the measures taken by it to encourage and assist national shipping companies, such as the granting of financial loans, the assignment of cargo vessels flying its flag to carry specific goods and the assignment of coastal shipping in the interest of national commercial vessels, or any other measures aimed at the development and growth of the national fleet or national shipping.

MALAYSIA

"In accepting the Convention of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of Malaysia declares that any measures which she may adopt for giving encouragement or assistance to her national shipping and shipping industries (for instance, such as loan financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest or the allocation to Malaysian cargo ships owned or controlled by the Malaysian Government, or the reservation of coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matter as she may adopt with the object of promoting the development of her own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention. Accordingly any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organisation will be re-examined by the Government of Malaysia. The Government of Malaysia further expressly states that her acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law on the subject in force in Malaysia."[11]

MEXICO

The Government of the United States of Mexico, in accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, on the understanding that nothing in the said Convention is intended to change national legislation relating to restrictive business practices, expressly states that its acceptance of the above-mentioned international instrument neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the application of the laws against monopolies in the territory of the Republic of Mexico.

MOROCCO

In joining the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco wishes to declare that it is not in agreement with a possible broadening of the scope of the activities of this Organization from the purely technical and nautical activities into the field of matters of an economic and commercial nature as stated in article 1 (b) and (c) of the Convention for the Establishment of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. If such a broadening of the field of activities of the Organization were to take place, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco reserves the right to reconsider its position concerning the ensuing situation, and might be led to invoke the provisions of article 59 of the Convention, regarding the withdrawal of members from the Organization.

NORWAY

"The Norwegian Government supports the work programme proposed by the Preparatory Committee of the Organization in document IMCO/A.I/11. The Norwegian Government holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Norwegian Government would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

POLAND

"In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948, the Government of the Polish People's Republic declares that it supports the work programme of the Organization, approved by the Assembly at its First Session held in January 1959.

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization shall make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world."

SPAIN

. . . The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization may not extend its activities to economic or commercial questions but must limit itself to questions of a technical character.

SRI LANKA[12]

In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, as amended, the Government of Ceylon declares that any measures which it adopts or may have adopted for giving encouragement and assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation of Government-owned or Government-controlled cargoes to national ships or the reservation of the coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as the Government of Ceylon may adopt, the sole object of which is to promote the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of Ceylon. The Government of Ceylon further expressly states that its acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law on the subject in force in Ceylon.

SWEDEN

"In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of Sweden declares that it supports the work programme of the Organization as per document A.I/11 and its corrigendum 1, decided upon by the first meeting of the Assembly of the Organization in January 1959.

"The Government of Sweden holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise in which the Government of Sweden would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

SWITZERLAND

In depositing its instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Switzerland makes the general reservation that its participation in the work of IMCO, more particularly as regards that organization's relations with the United Nations, cannot exceed the bounds implicit in Switzerland's status as a perpetually neutral State. In conformity with this general reservation, Switzerland wishes to make a particular reservation both in respect of the text of article VI as incorporated in the agreement, at present in draft form, between IMCO and the United Nations, and in respect of any similar clause which may replace or supplement that provision in the said agreement or in any other arrangement.

TURKEY

". . .[Participation by Turkey] will in no wise have any effect on the provisions of the Turkish laws concerning cabotage and monopoly."

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES[6]

Upon acceptance:

". . . The Government of United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention and amendments does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention and amendments in respect of the said Country.

"The Government of United Arab Emirates wishes further to indicate that its understanding described above is in conformity with General practice existing in United Arab Emirates regarding signature, ratification, or acceptance to a Convention of which a country not recognized by United Arab Emirates is a party."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[13]

"It being understood that nothing in the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization is intended to alter domestic legislation with respect to restrictive business practices, it is hereby declared that ratification of that Convention by the Government of the United States of America does not and will not have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the application of the antitrust statutes of the United States of America."

YUGOSLAVIA

"In joining the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to declare that it is not in agreement with a possible broadening of the scope of the activities of this Organization from the purely technical and nautical activities into the field of matters of an economic and commercial nature as stated in Article 1, sections under (b) and (c) of the Convention for the establishment of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. If such a broadening of the field of activities of the Organization were to take place the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia reserves the right to reconsider its position concerning the ensuing situation.

"At the same time, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia declares its readiness to fulfill all its obligations toward the Organization, as stated in the instrument of ratification."

Participation in the Convention of Territories (Article 58)

Declaration by	Date of receipt	Participation of
Netherlands . . .	3 Oct 1949	Indonesia, Surinam and the Netherlands West Indies. By a further notification received on 12 July 1951, notice was given that the participation of the Netherlands in this Convention, from 27 December 1949, no longer includes the territories under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia but includes Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles (formerly the Netherlands West Indies) and Netherlands New Guinea.
United Kingdom .	19 Jan 1960	Federation of Nigeria.[14]
	2 Oct 1961	Sarawak and North Borneo.[15]
	7 Jun 1967	Hong Kong.

Associate Membership in the Organization (Article 9)

Notification by	Date of receipt	Associate membership of
United Kingdom .	19 Jan 1960	Federation of Nigeria.[14]
	2 Oct 1961	Joint associate membership of Sarawak and North Borneo.[15]
	7 Jun 1967	Hong Kong.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

(a) AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES 17 AND 18 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in resolution A.69 (ES.II) of 15 September 1964

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 October 1967 for all Members of the Organization, in accordance with article 52 of the Convention.
REGISTRATION: 6 October 1967, No. 4214.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 607, p. 276.

Note: Pursuant to article 54 of the Convention, the acceptance of an amendment shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General of the Organization for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention, showing the respective dates of receipt of the instruments of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization and the dates of their deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In accordance with article 52 of the Convention the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization determined that these amendments are of such a nature that any Member which hereafter declares that it does not accept the amendments and which does not accept the amendments within a period of twelve months after the amendments come into force shall, upon the expiration of this period, cease to be a Party to the Convention.

State	Date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance (IMCO)	Date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance (UN)
Algeria	26 Oct 1967	3 Nov 1967
Argentina	30 Sep 1966	5 Oct 1966
Australia	6 Jan 1965	15 Feb 1965
Belgium	20 Jul 1965	26 Jul 1965
Brazil	17 Nov 1966	30 Dec 1966
Bulgaria	29 Sep 1966	3 Oct 1966
Burma	27 Sep 1966	6 Oct 1966
Canada	25 Jan 1965	15 Feb 1965
China[16]		
Czechoslovakia	3 Oct 1966	6 Oct 1966
Democratic Kampuchea	18 Aug 1966	22 Aug 1966
Denmark	10 Jun 1965	14 Jul 1965
Dominican Republic	28 Jun 1966	11 Jul 1966
Ecuador	12 Aug 1965	18 Aug 1965
Egypt	11 Mar 1966	18 Mar 1966
Finland	17 Jan 1967	20 Jan 1967
France	5 Apr 1965	21 Apr 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	24 Sep 1965	7 Oct 1965
Ghana	2 Apr 1965	17 May 1965
Greece	1 Dec 1965	3 Dec 1965
Iceland	10 Sep 1965	14 Sep 1965
India	23 Feb 1965	17 Mar 1965
Indonesia	11 Oct 1966	21 Oct 1966
Iran	8 Jun 1966	15 Jun 1966
Ireland	8 Jun 1965	14 Jun 1965
Israel	6 Feb 1967	9 Feb 1967
Ivory Coast	17 Sep 1965	4 Oct 1965
Kuwait	2 Sep 1966	6 Sep 1966
Lebanon	15 Feb 1967	20 Feb 1967
Madagascar	18 Feb 1965	25 Feb 1965
Malta	5 Sep 1966	8 Sep 1966
Mauritania	1 Nov 1966	4 Nov 1966
Mexico	11 Oct 1967	16 Oct 1967
Morocco	6 Sep 1965	7 Oct 1965
Netherlands	21 Sep 1965	4 Oct 1965
New Zealand	22 Nov 1965	26 Nov 1965
Nigeria	6 Dec 1967	11 Dec 1967
Norway	9 Sep 1965	13 Sep 1965
Pakistan	11 Jun 1965	18 Jun 1965
Panama	28 Jul 1966	2 Aug 1966
Philippines	31 Oct 1966	2 Nov 1966
Poland	30 Jun 1965	9 Jul 1965
Republic of Korea	29 Apr 1965	5 May 1965
Romania	29 Jul 1966	3 Aug 1966
Senegal	28 Sep 1966	6 Oct 1966
Singapore	14 Feb 1966	18 Feb 1966
Spain	16 Jun 1965	28 Jun 1965
Sweden	9 Sep 1965	13 Sep 1965
Switzerland	9 Jan 1967	13 Jan 1967
Trinidad and Tobago	24 Nov 1966	5 Dec 1966
Tunisia	28 Mar 1966	8 Apr 1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16 Dec 1965	20 Dec 1965
United Kingdom	26 Jan 1965	15 Feb 1965
United States of America	21 Jul 1966	25 Jul 1966
Yugoslavia	4 Mar 1966	11 Mar 1966

(b) AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 28 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in resolution A.70 (IV) of 28 September 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 November 1968 for all Members of the Organization in accordance with article 52 of the Convention.
REGISTRATION: 3 November 1968, No. 4214.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 649, p. 334.

Note: Pursuant to article 54 of the Convention, the acceptance of an amendment shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General of the Organization for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendment to article 28 of the Convention, showing the respective dates of receipt of the instruments of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization and the dates of their deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In accordance with article 52 of the Convention the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization determined that these amendments are of such a nature that any Member which hereafter declares that it does not accept the amendments and which does not accept the amendments within a period of twelve months after the amendments come into force shall, upon the expiration of this period, cease to be a Party to the Convention.

State	Date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance (IMCO)	Date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance (UN)
Algeria	26 Oct 1967	3 Nov 1967
Argentina	30 Sep 1966	5 Oct 1966
Australia	20 Jun 1966	23 Jun 1966
Belgium	1 Jun 1966	6 Jun 1966
Brazil	17 Nov 1966	30 Dec 1966
Bulgaria	29 Sep 1966	3 Oct 1966
Canada	25 Apr 1966	29 Apr 1966
China[17]		
Cuba	9 Feb 1973	9 Feb 1973
Czechoslovakia	3 Oct 1966	6 Oct 1966
Denmark	10 Nov 1966	15 Nov 1966
Egypt	13 Feb 1967	15 Feb 1967
Finland	17 Jan 1967	20 Jan 1967
France	1 Mar 1966	14 Mar 1966
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	15 Jul 1966	22 Jul 1966
Ghana	17 Nov 1966	21 Nov 1966
Iceland	8 Mar 1967	13 Mar 1967
India	10 Oct 1966	13 Oct 1966
Iran	20 Jun 1968	1 Jul 1968
Ireland	20 Jun 1966	23 Jun 1966
Israel	6 Feb 1967	9 Feb 1967
Ivory Coast	17 Mar 1967	20 Mar 1967
Kuwait	2 Sep 1966	6 Sep 1966
Lebanon	15 Feb 1967	20 Feb 1967
Madagascar	24 Jan 1966	27 Jan 1966
Maldives	18 Apr 1968	22 Apr 1968
Malta	5 Sep 1966	8 Sep 1966
Mexico	11 Oct 1967	16 Oct 1967
Morocco	24 Jan 1966	27 Jan 1966
Netherlands	9 May 1967	15 May 1967
New Zealand	25 Jul 1968	29 Jul 1968
Nigeria	6 Dec 1967	11 Dec 1967
Norway	18 May 1966	23 May 1966
Pakistan	29 Jun 1966	5 Jul 1966
Panama	28 Jul 1966	2 Aug 1966
Philippines	31 Oct 1966	2 Nov 1966
Poland	16 Aug 1966	19 Aug 1966
Republic of Korea	5 Jan 1967	10 Jan 1967
Romania	10 Jul 1967	27 Jul 1967
Singapore	14 Feb 1966	18 Feb 1966
Spain	4 May 1966	9 May 1966
Sweden	21 Jul 1966	26 Jul 1966
Switzerland	9 Jan 1967	13 Jan 1967
Trinidad and Tobago	17 Apr 1967	20 Apr 1967
Tunisia	16 Feb 1966	23 Feb 1966
Turkey	5 Jun 1967	9 Jun 1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	28 Feb 1966	7 Mar 1966
United Kingdom	18 May 1966	23 May 1966
United States of America	25 Jan 1968	1 Feb 1968
Yugoslavia	22 Nov 1966	28 Nov 1966

(c) AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 AND 32 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in resolution A.315 (ES.V) of 17 October 1974

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1978 for all Members of the Organization in accordance with article 52 of the Convention.
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1978, No. 4214.
TEXT: IMCO Document A/ES.V/RES.315.

Note: Pursuant to article 54 of the Convention, the acceptance of an amendment shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General of the Organization for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendments to articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention, showing the respective dates of receipt of the instruments of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization and the dates of their deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In accordance with article 52 of the Convention the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization determined that these amendments are of such a nature that any Member which hereafter declares that it does not accept the amendments and which does not accept the amendments within a period of twelve months after the amendments come into force shall, upon the expiration of this period, cease to be a Party to the Convention.

State	Date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance (IMCO)	Date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance (UN)
Algeria	21 Feb 1976	8 Mar 1976
Angola		6 Jun 1977
Argentina	25 Sep 1979	8 Oct 1979
Austria		1 Mar 1977
Bahamas	20 Jan 1977	31 Jan 1977
Bahrain[18]	22 Sep 1976	22 Sep 1976
Barbados	19 Jun 1975	30 Jun 1975
Belgium	22 Jun 1976	6 Jul 1976
Brazil	19 Jul 1976	30 Jul 1976
Bulgaria		16 Apr 1975
Burma	18 Jan 1980	29 Jan 1980
Canada	4 Jul 1975	16 Jul 1975
Cape Verde		24 Aug 1976
Chile	2 Feb 1976	11 Feb 1976
China	18 Apr 1975	28 Apr 1975
Colombia	24 Aug 1979	4 Sep 1979
Cuba		24 Nov 1975
Cyprus	16 Feb 1976	24 Feb 1976
Czechoslovakia		23 Nov 1976
Denmark	5 Jul 1976	20 Jul 1976
Dominican Republic	16 Dec 1976	30 Dec 1976
Ecuador	23 Dec 1976	3 Jan 1977
Egypt		16 Nov 1976
El Salvador		12 Feb 1981
Ethiopia		2 Aug 1977
Finland	4 Oct 1976	19 Oct 1976
France	17 Mar 1975	24 Mar 1975
Gabon		15 Nov 1977
German Democratic Republic	18 Sep 1975	30 Sep 1975
Germany, Federal Republic of[19] 1 Dec 1975		11 Nov 1975
Ghana		18 Oct 1976
Greece	3 May 1977	16 May 1977
Guinea	25 Mar 1977	1 Apr 1977
Guinea-Bissau		6 Dec 1977
Hungary	15 Dec 1976	30 Dec 1976
Iceland	3 May 1976	13 May 1976
India	9 Jan 1976	16 Jan 1976
Indonesia	12 Nov 1976	23 Nov 1976
Iran	1 Jul 1975	8 Jul 1975
Iraq[20]		11 Mar 1976
Ireland	26 Oct 1978	6 Nov 1978
Israel	25 Aug 1976	8 Sep 1976
Italy	30 Apr 1976	13 May 1976
Jordan	30 Mar 1977	5 Apr 1977
Liberia	22 Aug 1975	8 Sep 1975
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Jul 1976	30 Jul 1976
Madagascar	17 Dec 1975	29 Dec 1975
Maldives	7 Jul 1975	21 Jul 1975
Malta	25 Oct 1976	2 Nov 1976
Mauritius		18 May 1978
Mexico		23 Mar 1976
Morocco[18]		17 Sep 1976
Netherlands[21]	23 Oct 1975	10 Nov 1975
New Zealand	16 Mar 1976	24 Mar 1976
Nigeria		30 Jun 1976
Norway	16 Apr 1975	28 Apr 1975
Oman	8 Nov 1976	17 Nov 1976
Pakistan	4 May 1976	13 May 1976
Panama		23 May 1975
Peru	8 Nov 1976	17 Nov 1976
Poland		15 Mar 1976
Portugal	17 Oct 1977	24 Oct 1977
Qatar		19 May 1977
Republic of Korea	29 Oct 1976	8 Nov 1976
Romania	11 Jul 1977	25 Jul 1977
Saudi Arabia	9 Mar 1977	23 Mar 1977
Seychelles		13 Jun 1978
Singapore	7 Jan 1977	18 Jan 1977
Spain	13 Mar 1975	24 Mar 1975
Sri Lanka	6 May 1976	17 May 1976
Surinam		26 Nov 1976

State	Date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance (IMCO)	Date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance (UN)
Sweden	28 Apr 1975	5 May 1975
Switzerland	30 Dec 1975	16 Jan 1976
Syrian Arab Republic	28 Oct 1976	25 Mar 1977
Thailand	17 Nov 1975	1 Dec 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	12 May 1975	16 May 1975
Tunisia	4 May 1976	13 May 1976
Turkey	19 Dec 1978	28 Dec 1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	21 Apr 1975	28 Apr 1975
United Arab Emirates[18]		4 Mar 1980
United Kingdom	10 Jun 1975	26 Jun 1975
United Republic of Cameroon		1 Nov 1976
United Republic of Tanzania	16 Sep 1976	28 Sep 1976
United States of America	3 Feb 1976	11 Feb 1976
Uruguay		19 Sep 1978
Venezuela		27 Oct 1975
Yugoslavia	23 Mar 1976	30 Mar 1976

(d) AMENDMENTS TO THE TITLE AND SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization by its resolutions A.358(IX) of 14 November 1975 and A.371(X) of 9 November 1977 (rectification of resolution A.358(IX))

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 May 1982, for all Members of the Organization, in accordance with article 51 of the Convention (except article 51).
28 July 1982 in respect of article 51.

TEXT: IMCO Document A IX/Res.358.

Note: Pursuant to article 54 of the Convention, the acceptance of an amendment shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General of the Organization for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendments to the Convention, showing the respective dates of receipt of the instruments of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization and the dates of their deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

State	Date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance (IMCO)	Date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance (UN)
Algeria	7 Jun 1976	6 Jul 1976
Angola		6 Jun 1977
Argentina	5 Dec 1979	31 Dec 1979
Australia	29 May 1980	10 Jun 1980
Bahamas	16 Feb 1979	1 Mar 1979
Bahrain[18]		25 Apr 1980
Bangladesh	21 Sep 1979	8 Oct 1979
Barbados	19 Aug 1977	30 Aug 1977
Belgium	26 Apr 1978	28 Apr 1978
Brazil	25 Jul 1977	1 Aug 1977
Bulgaria		4 Mar 1980
Burma	18 Jan 1980	29 Jan 1980
Canada	6 Apr 1977	22 Apr 1977
Cape Verde	15 Apr 1980	23 Apr 1980
Chile	13 Mar 1978	20 Mar 1978
China		14 Mar 1979
Cuba		27 Dec 1979
Cyprus		6 Dec 1977
Czechoslovakia		23 Nov 1976
Denmark	14 Sep 1976	18 Sep 1976
Djibouti	9 Feb 1979	20 Feb 1979
Dominica	3 Dec 1979	18 Dec 1979
Egypt		16 Nov 1976
El Salvador		12 Feb 1981
Ethiopia	17 Jan 1979	2 Feb 1979
Finland	4 Oct 1976	19 Oct 1976
France	5 Nov 1976	1 Feb 1977
Gambia		11 Jan 1979
German Democratic Republic		29 Nov 1977
Germany, Federal Republic of[22]		17 Oct 1977
24 Oct 1977		
Ghana	29 Jan 1980	5 Feb 1980
Greece	17 Jul 1981	28 Jul 1981
Guinea	25 Mar 1977	1 Apr 1977
Guinea-Bissau		6 Dec 1977
Guyana		13 May 1980
Hungary	21 Mar 1980	31 Mar 1980
Iceland	17 Jul 1980	28 Jul 1980
India	20 Apr 1978	1 May 1978
Iraq		5 Sep 1979
Ireland	20 Oct 1981	27 Oct 1981
Israel	17 Dec 1979	31 Dec 1979
Ivory Coast		4 Nov 1981
Jamaica	30 Mar 1979	9 Apr 1979
Jordan	30 Mar 1977	9 Apr 1977
Kuwait	18 Dec 1978	28 Dec 1978
Liberia	31 Oct 1979	19 Nov 1979
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 Sep 1976	13 Sep 1976
Maldives	12 Feb 1980	25 Feb 1980
Malta	18 Apr 1979	23 Apr 1979
Mexico		19 Dec 1980
Morocco[18]		25 Jul 1980
Nepal		31 Jan 1979
Netherlands[23]	11 Jul 1977	19 Jul 1977
New Zealand	26 Jul 1978	15 Aug 1978
Norway	2 Aug 1977	8 Aug 1977
Oman	12 May 1981	22 May 1981
Pakistan	7 Jan 1981	23 Jan 1981
Panama	9 Jun 1977	22 Jun 1977
Peru	9 Jan 1980	21 Jan 1980
Philippines	5 Nov 1981	17 Nov 1981
Poland		13 Feb 1979
Portugal	15 Feb 1980	3 Mar 1980
Qatar		19 May 1977
Republic of Korea	6 Sep 1978	19 Sep 1978
Romania	11 Jul 1977	25 Jul 1977
Saint Lucia		10 Apr 1980
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 Apr 1981
Saudi Arabia	20 Jul 1979	1 Aug 1979
Seychelles		13 Jun 1978
Singapore	30 May 1979	15 Jun 1979
Spain	30 Mar 1981	14 Apr 1981
Sri Lanka	30 Jun 1977	12 Jul 1977
Suriname	4 Apr 1979	11 Apr 1979
Sweden	24 Feb 1977	23 Mar 1977
Switzerland	14 May 1981	22 May 1981
Thailand	11 Feb 1981	20 Feb 1981
Tunisia	24 Jul 1979	1 Aug 1979

State	Date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance (IMCO)	Date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance (UN)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 Jun 1979	2 Jul 1979
United Arab Emirates[18]		4 Mar 1980
United Kingdom[24]	20 Nov 1979	22 Feb 1980 28 Sep 1981
United Republic of Tanzania	19 Apr 1979	23 Apr 1979
United States of America	12 Aug 1980	28 Aug 1980
Uruguay		17 Dec 1980
Yemen	6 Mar 1979	14 Mar 1979
Yugoslavia	25 Jul 1980	4 Aug 1980

(e) AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION RELATING TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN THE CONVENTION

Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in resolution A.400(X) of 17 November 1977

Not yet in force (see article 51 of the Convention).
TEXT: IMCO Document A X/Res.400.

Note: Pursuant to article 54 of the Convention, the acceptance of an amendment shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General of the Organization for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendments to the Convention relating to the institutionalization of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in the Convention, showing the respective dates of receipt of the instruments of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization and the dates of their deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

State	Date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance (IMCO)	Date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance (UN)
Argentina	18 May 1981	26 May 1981
Australia	29 May 1980	10 Jun 1980
Bahamas	16 Feb 1979	1 Mar 1979
Bahrain		25 Apr 1980
Bangladesh	21 Sep 1979	8 Oct 1979
Barbados	8 Aug 1979	20 Aug 1979
Brazil	14 Mar 1979	26 Mar 1979
Bulgaria		4 Mar 1980
Canada	5 Nov 1979	19 Nov 1979
Cape Verde	15 Apr 1980	23 Apr 1980
Chile	31 Jan 1979	13 Feb 1979
China		30 Oct 1979
Cyprus	3 Jul 1979	10 Jul 1979
Denmark	20 Dec 1978	2 Jan 1979
Djibouti	9 Feb 1979	20 Feb 1979
Dominica	3 Dec 1979	18 Dec 1979
Egypt	11 Nov 1980	17 Nov 1980
El Salvador		12 Feb 1981
Ethiopia	5 Apr 1979	11 Apr 1979
Finland	12 Nov 1979	19 Nov 1979
Gabon		27 Feb 1979
Gambia		11 Jan 1979
German Democratic Republic	29 Jan 1980	5 Feb 1980
Germany, Federal Republic of[25] 2 Apr 1979		
Ghana	29 Jan 1980	5 Feb 1980
Greece	17 Jul 1981	28 Jul 1981
Guyana		13 May 1980
Hungary	21 Mar 1980	31 Mar 1980
Iceland	17 Jul 1980	28 Jul 1980
India	12 Jan 1979	22 Jan 1979
Iraq		5 Sep 1979
Ireland	20 Oct 1981	27 Oct 1981
Israel	17 Dec 1979	31 Dec 1979
Ivory Coast		4 Nov 1981
Jamaica	30 Mar 1979	9 Apr 1979
Kuwait	16 Nov 1979	27 Nov 1979
Liberia		14 Dec 1979
Malaysia	18 Sep 1981	28 Sep 1981
Maldives	12 Feb 1980	25 Feb 1980
Malta	18 Apr 1979	23 Apr 1979
Morocco[18]		25 Jul 1980
Nepal		31 Jan 1979
Netherlands[23]	18 Jun 1981	29 Jun 1981
New Zealand	27 Feb 1979	9 Mar 1979
Norway	11 Aug 1978	5 Sep 1978
Oman	12 May 1981	22 May 1981
Pakistan	7 Jan 1981	23 Jan 1981
Panama	11 Dec 1980	23 Dec 1980
Peru	9 Jan 1980	21 Jan 1980
Philippines	5 Nov 1981	17 Nov 1981
Poland		2 Jan 1980
Republic of Korea		31 May 1979
Saint Lucia		10 Apr 1980
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 Apr 1981
Saudi Arabia	20 Jul 1979	1 Aug 1979
Singapore	30 May 1979	15 Jun 1979
Spain	30 Mar 1981	14 Apr 1981
Sri Lanka	7 Jan 1980	16 Jan 1980
Suriname	4 Apr 1979	11 Apr 1979
Sweden	20 Dec 1978	5 Jan 1979
Switzerland	14 May 1981	22 May 1981
Thailand	11 Feb 1981	20 Feb 1981
Tunisia	24 Jul 1979	1 Aug 1979
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 Jun 1979	2 Jul 1979
United Arab Emirates		2 Nov 1981
United Kingdom[24]	20 Nov 1979	22 Feb 1980
United Republic of Tanzania	19 Apr 1979	23 Apr 1979
United States of America	12 Aug 1980	28 Aug 1980
Uruguay		17 Dec 1980
Yemen	6 Mar 1979	14 Mar 1979
Yugoslavia	11 Jun 1979	27 Jun 1979

(f) AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 17, 18, 20 AND 51 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in resolution A.450(XI) of 15 November 1979

Not yet in force (see article 51 of the Convention).
TEXT: IMCO Document A XI/Res.450.

Note: Pursuant to article 54 of the Convention, the acceptance of an amendment shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General of the Organization for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendments to articles 17, 18, 20, and 51 of the Convention, showing the respective dates of receipt of the instruments of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization and the dates of their deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

State	Date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance (IMCO)	Date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance (UN)
Australia	10 Nov 1980	17 Nov 1980
Bahamas	9 May 1980	23 May 1980
Bahrain		25 Apr 1980
Bangladesh	28 Feb 1980	17 Mar 1980
Barbados	21 Feb 1980	3 Mar 1980
Belgium	11 Dec 1980	23 Dec 1980
Bulgaria		21 Oct 1980
Canada	12 May 1980	23 May 1980
Chile	9 Mar 1981	16 Mar 1981
China		29 Jul 1981
Denmark	30 Apr 1981	12 May 1981
Finland	4 Jan 1980	14 Jan 1980
German Democratic Republic	2 Jun 1980	10 Jun 1980
Germany, Federal Republic of[25]	6 Jun 1980	23 Jun 1980
Greece	17 Jul 1981	28 Jul 1981
Iceland	17 Jul 1980	28 Jul 1980
India	23 Apr 1980	5 May 1980
Ireland	20 Oct 1981	27 Oct 1981
Ivory Coast		4 Nov 1981
Jamaica	15 Apr 1980	30 Apr 1980
Liberia	17 Dec 1980	8 Jan 1981
Malaysia	25 Mar 1981	2 Apr 1981
Maldives		2 Apr 1980
Morocco[18]		25 Jul 1980
Netherlands[23]	18 Jun 1981	29 Jun 1981
New Zealand	28 Nov 1980	15 Dec 1980
Norway	17 Jul 1981	28 Jul 1981
Poland		20 Nov 1980
Republic of Korea	20 Mar 1980	31 Mar 1980
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 Apr 1981
Spain	30 Mar 1981	14 Apr 1981
Sri Lanka	19 Feb 1981	17 Mar 1981
Suriname	19 May 1980	28 May 1980
Sweden	14 Nov 1980	25 Nov 1980
Switzerland	14 May 1981	22 May 1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	6 Jan 1981	23 Jan 1981
United Arab Emirates		2 Nov 1981
United States of America	9 Nov 1981	17 Nov 1981
Yugoslavia	8 May 1981	15 May 1981

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, of 28 March 1947. The Conference met at Geneva from 19 February to 6 March 1948. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 289, p.3.

2/ The Convention was accepted on behalf of the Republic of China on 1 July 1958. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned acceptance, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications see note 2 in chapter VI.14.

In its instrument of acceptance, the Government of the People's Republic of China declared that the acceptance of and signature of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and related conventions and regulations by the Chiang Kai-shek clique usurping the name of China are illegal and null and void.

3/ The application of the Federal Republic of Germany for membership in the Organization was approved on 5 January 1959, in accordance with article 8 of the Convention.

In notes accompanying the respective instruments of acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 and the amendment to article 28 of the

Convention on the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention and amendments "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany". In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General, the Government of Poland stated that the said declarations "are in contradiction to the international status of West Berlin which is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany". Furthermore, in a communication addressed to the Secretary-General with regard to the representation of the interests of Berlin (West) in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, Berlin (West) is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany and should not be governed by it. Accordingly, the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany extending its membership in the aforementioned Organization to include Land Berlin is at variance with the Quadripartite Agreement and has no legal validity.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 December 1973, the Permanent Representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations as well as the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations made the following statement:

> "With regard to the declaration concerning the representation of the interests of the western sectors of Berlin contained in the instrument, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring to the attention of the member states of the United Nations and of IMCO that the extension of the Convention on IMCO to the western sectors of Berlin in 1965 and the consequent representation of the interests of these sectors in IMCO by the Federal Republic of Germany received the prior authorization, under established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the basis of their supreme authority in these sectors.
>
> "In a communication to the Government of the USSR which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on June 14, 1973, the three powers reaffirmed that, provided matters of security and status are not affected, the Federal Republic of Germany may represent the interests of the western sectors of Berlin in international conferences and international organizations. For its part, the Government of the USSR, in a communication to the Governments of the three powers which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such a representation.
>
> "The representation of the western sectors of Berlin in IMCO by the Federal Republic of Germany, as described above, therefore continues in full force and effect."

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 December 1973, the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations made the following statement:

> "By their note of 7 December 1973 the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States answered the assertions made in the communication of the authorities of the German Democratic Republic referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position set out in the note of the three powers. The extension in 1965 of the IMCO Convention to Berlin (West) and the consequent representation of the interests of Berlin (West) in IMCO by the Federal Republic of Germany continue to be in full force and effect."

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 16 April 1974, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations stated that the Soviet Union could take note of the extension of the application of the IMCO Convention to the Western sectors of Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany only on the understanding that this action was being taken in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and subject to compliance with established procedures.

4/ In a communication received on 9 October 1965, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the Republic of Indonesia from the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. The notification of withdrawal contained the following statement:

> "With reference to the provision of Article 59 which stipulates that the withdrawal from IMCO's membership will take effect twelve months from the date on which the notification of withdrawal is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Indonesia will observe her obligations and responsibilities accordingly. Nevertheless, the Indonesian Government has decided to discontinue its participation in the activities of the IMCO as of this date.
>
> "In conclusion, I wish to add that, notwithstanding the withdrawal from IMCO, Indonesia will continue to work for the attainment of mutually beneficial principles of international maritime cooperation."

In a communication received on 29 September 1966, the Presidium Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to resume active participation in the Organization and requested that this communication be considered as superseding the above-mentioned notification of withdrawal.

5/ The applications of Kuwait, Mauritania and the Republic of Korea for membership in the Organization were approved on 5 July 1960, 13 April 1961 and 21 December 1961, respectively, in accordance with article 8 of the Convention.

6/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 8 November 1976 the Government of

Bahrain confirmed that the above-mentioned general reservation "is intended to constitute a general declaration of policy of the Government of the State of Bahrain and should not be interpreted as expanding or diminishing the scope of the Convention or its application to States parties to the Convention".

With regards to the said reservation the Government of Israel, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 December 1976, stated the following:

> "The Instrument deposited by the Government of Bahrain contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Bahrain cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain, under general international law or under particular treaties.
>
> "The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity."

Identical communications, mutatis mutandis, were received from the Government of Israel on 25 July 1980 in respect of the declarations made by Democratic Yemen and the United Arab Emirates.

7/ In communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 14 September 1961, 30 November 1961 and 14 March 1962 respectively, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway and Greece, referring to the declaration set forth above, stated that they assumed that it was a declaration of policy and did not constitute a reservation; and that it had no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention. They further stated that they would welcome assurances from the Government of Cambodia that the declaration was to be understood in this sense.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 31 January 1962, the Government of Cambodia stated that ". . . the Royal Government agrees that the first part of the declaration which it made at the time of the acceptance of the Convention is of a political nature. It therefore has no legal effect regarding the interpretation of the Convention. The statements contained in the third paragraph of the declaration, on the other hand, constitute a reservation to the Convention by the Royal Gov- ernment of Cambodia."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 3 July 1962, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that ". . . Her Majesty's Government do not share the view of the Cambodian Government that the third paragraph of the declaration constitutes a reservation, but they do not wish on that account, to raise formal objection to the terms of Cambodia's acceptance of the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 July 1962, the Government of France stated that ". . . It considers that, for reasons of principle as well as of fact, it cannot accept the terms of the declaration in question, the third paragraph of which is, moreover, described by the Permanent Representative of Cambodia as constituting a reservation."

8/ In Resolution 1452 (XIV) adopted on 7 December 1959, the General Assembly of the United Nations, noting the statement made on behalf of India at the 614th meeting of its Sixth Committee (Legal) explaining that the Indian declaration was a declaration of policy and that it did not constitute a reservation, expressed the hope "that, in the light of the above-mentioned statement of India an appropriate solution may be reached in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization at an early date to regularize the position of India".

By a resolution adopted on 1 March 1960, the Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, taking note of the statement made on behalf of India referred to in the foregoing resolution and noting, therefore, that the declaration of India has no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention "considers India to be a member of the Organization".

9/ In communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 14 September 1961, 30 November 1961 and 14 March 1962, respectively, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway and Greece, referring to the declaration set forth above, stated that they assumed that it was a declaration of policy and did not constitute a reservation; and that it had no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention. They further stated that they would welcome assurances from the Government of Indonesia that the declaration was to be understood in this sense.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 30 October 1961, 11 January 1962 and 28 March 1962, the Government of Indonesia stated that the declaration in question ". . . does not constitute a reservation but is an interpretation of article 1 (b) of the said Convention and should be understood as such.

"In view of the above fact, the Government of Indonesia cannot accept the assumption made by [the above-mentioned Governments] that this declaration has no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 18 April 1962, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that ". . . Her Majesty's Government do not wish to raise formal objection to the terms of Indonesia's acceptance, but they desire to place on record that they do not thereby concede that they will necessarily regard any measures of assistance and encouragement which the Government of Indonesia may give to its national shipping as consistent with the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 July 1962, the Government of France stated that [translation from French] ". . . It considers that, for reasons of principle as well as of fact, it cannot accept the terms of the declaration in question."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 5 September 1962, the Government of the United States of America stated the following:

"The Government of the United States will not raise objection to the terms of Indonesia's acceptance of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. However, it does not thereby concede that it will necessarily regard every measure of assistance and encouragement which the Government of Indonesia may give to its national shipping as consistent with the Convention."

10/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 28 November 1973, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations stated the following:

"The instrument of acceptance by the Government of Iraq of the above-mentioned Convention contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That statement, therefore, possesses no legal validity whatsoever.

"The Government of Israel utterly rejects that statement and will proceed on the assumption that it has no validity as to the rights and duties of any Member State to the said Organization.

"The declaration of the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect Iraq's obligations under the Constitution of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization or whatever other obligations are binding upon that State by virtue of general international law.

"The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt toward the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

11/ In a letter of 3 June 1971, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia notified the Secretary-General as follows:

"The declaration by the Malaysian Government with regard to the above-mentioned Convention is a declaration of policy of the Government of Malaysia, and does not constitute a reservation by the Government of Malaysia to the Convention as stated in the instrument of acceptance."

12/ Upon deposit of the instrument of acceptance, the Government of Sri Lanka declared that ". . . The Declaration set forth in the instrument of acceptance does not constitute a reservation, but is an interpretation of article 1 (b) of the Convention and should be understood as such."

13/ In a note verbale accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that . . . "Article 2 of the Convention provides that the functions of the Organization 'shall be consultative and advisory'. Article 3 of the Convention indicates that the functions of the Organization are to make recommendations and to facilitate consultation and exchange of information. The history of the Convention and the records of the conference at which it was formulated indicate no intention to nullify or alter the domestic legislation of any contracting party relating to restrictive business practices or to alter or modify in any way the application of domestic statutes governing the prevention or regulation of business monopolies. It is considered therefore, that the statement as quoted above is merely a clarification of the intended meaning of the convention and a safeguard against any possible misinterpretation, particularly as to the application of Article 4."

14/ On 15 March 1962, the Federation of Nigeria became a member of the Organization by depositing on that date the instrument of acceptance of the Convention.

15/ In a communication received on 6 August 1964, the Government of the United Kingdom requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, "to take note that, as a result of the Agreement relating to Malaysia signed at London on July 9, 1963, and legislation enacted in accordance with that Agreement, Sarawak and North Borneo, together with the State of Singapore, federated with the existing States of the Federation of Malaya and the Federation is now called Malaysia. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are therefore no longer responsible for the international relations of Sarawak and North Borneo."

In a subsequent communication received on 4 March 1965, the Government of the United Kingdom, in amplification of the information contained in the above-mentioned communication, drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact "that the Agreement relating to Malaysia which was signed in London on the 9th of July 1963, entered into force on the 16th of September 1963, and that, as from the 16th of September 1963--the date on which Sarawak and North Borneo, together with the State of Singapore, federated with the States of the Federation of Malaya--Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom ceased to be responsible for the international relations of Sarawak and North Borneo." It also requested the Secretary-General "to take note that Her Majesty's Government accordingly consider that the joint associate membership in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization of Sarawak and North Borneo under Article 9 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization automatically lapsed on the 16th of September 1963."

16/ The amendments to article 17 and 18 of the Convention were accepted on behalf of the Republic of China. The date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization was 27 January 1966 and the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations was 31 January 1966. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned acceptance, the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations stated that the only government entitled to represent and to assume obligations on behalf of China is the Central Government of the People's Republic of China and that, consequently, the Government of Romania cannot take note of the said acceptance.

[17] The amendment to article 28 of the Convention was accepted on behalf of the Republic of China. The date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance by the Secretary-General of the Organization was 22 July 1966 and the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations was 27 July 1966. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1). In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned acceptance, the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations stated that the only government entitled to represent and to assume obligations on behalf of China is the Central Government of the People's Republic of China and that, consequently, the Government of Romania cannot take note of the said acceptance.

[18] With the same declaration as the one made in respect of the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

[19] With a declaration that the said amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany provided that the Federal Republic of Germany does not make a declaration to the contrary to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization within three months.

[20] With the following declaration:

Acceptance of the above amendments by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations with it.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 28 February 1977 from the Government of Israel the following communication:

> "The Instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Iraq, under general international law or under particular treaties.
>
> "The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

[21] For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

[22] In a letter accompanying the instrument of acceptance, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that with effect from the day on which the amendments enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany they shall also apply to Berlin (West).

In this connexion the Secretary-General received, on 10 February 1978, the following communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the said communication was addressed to the Secretary-General of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, who transmitted it to the Secretary-General):

The Soviet side can take note of the declaration by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the application of the amendments to the IMCO Convention to Berlin (West) only on the understanding that such extension is made in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and in compliance with established procedures.

[23] For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

[24] The instrument of acceptance specifies that the Government of the United Kingdom accepts the amendments except those relating to article 51 of the Convention.

In a communication accompanying the instrument of acceptance, the Government of the United Kingdom stated the following:

> "Although this instrument does not include the amendments to Article 51 and should not therefore be counted among the acceptances required for the coming into force of those amendments, I write to inform you, for the sake of clarification, that the Government of the United Kingdom does not wish to make a "declaration" of non-acceptance under the provisions of the present article 51, and will consider itself bound by the amendments to article 51 when these come into force for all Members of IMCO."

Subsequently, the instrument of acceptance of the amendment to article 51 of the Convention was received from the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 September 1981.

[25] In a declaration accompanying the instrument of acceptance, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the said amendments will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT AND REGISTRATION OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION

Concluded at Bangkok on 22 June 1956

Not yet in force (see article 9).
TEXT: United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.F.9 (E/CN.11/461).

The Convention was adopted by the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its third session, held at Dacca, East Pakistan, in October 1955.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
China[1]		
Democratic Kampuchea . . .	22 Jun 1956	
Indonesia	22 Jun 1956	
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .	22 Jun 1956	
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][2]	22 Jun 1956	
Thailand	22 Jun 1956	

NOTES:

[1] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 22 June 1956. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[2] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

3. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING COLLISIONS IN INLAND NAVIGATION

Done at Geneva on 15 March 1960

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 September 1966, in accordance with article 11.
REGISTRATION: 13 September 1966, No. 8310.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 572, p. 133.

The Convention was prepared by the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and its subsidiary bodies (Working Party on River Law and Groups of Rapporteurs). The Inland Transport Committee decided to open it for signature at its nineteenth session, held from 14 to 18 December 1959 (see Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its nineteenth session, document E/ECE/TRANS/514, paragraph 49).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	14 Jun 1960	27 Sep 1962
Belgium	15 Jun 1960	
France	15 Jun 1960	12 Mar 1962
German Democratic Republic . . .		8 Oct 1976 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[1] . .	14 Jun 1960	29 May 1973
Hungary		24 Jul 1973 a
Netherlands . . .	14 Jun 1960	15 Jun 1966
Poland		8 May 1972 a
Romania		4 Aug 1969 a
Switzerland . . .		26 Apr 1972 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		26 Jan 1962 a
Yugoslavia . . .		14 Feb 1962 a

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

My Government considers the German text as authentic, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention.

BELGIUM

My Government considers the French text as authentic, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention.

FRANCE

In accordance with article 19 of the Convention, my Government considers the French text as authentic.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservations:

Pursuant to the provisions of article 9 (a):

The German Democratic Republic declares that the provisions of the Convention shall not apply to vessels exclusively employed by the public authorities.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 15:

The German Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Convention in so far as it concerns the referral of disputes to the International Court of Justice.

Declaration:

In accordance with the provisions of article 19:

The German Democratic Republic adopts the German text of the Convention.

HUNGARY

(a) Pursuant to article 9 of the Convention, the Hungarian People's Republic reserves the right to provide by law that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply:

- --To vessels exclusively employed by the public authorities;
- --To those waterways in the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic which are reserved exclusively for its own shipping.

(b) Pursuant to article 15 of the Convention, the Hungarian People's Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention in so far as it concerns the referral of disputes to the International Court of Justice.

POLAND

. . . The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention with regard to the reference of disputes to the International Court of Justice. Likewise, it reserves the right not to apply the present Convention to inland waterways reserved exclusively for its own shipping.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, in accordance with the provisions of article 15, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention.

The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute in each particular case.

The Socialist Republic of Romania reserves the right, in accordance with article 9, paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Convention, to provide by law or international agreement that the provisions of the Convention shall not apply to vessels exclusively employed by the public authorities, or to waterways reserved exclusively for its own shipping.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(a) With respect to the Convention as a whole: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of this Convention will not be applied on inland waterways of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that are open to navigation only by ships sailing under the flag of the USSR;

(b) With respect to article 14: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 14 of this Convention with regard to the reference of disputes to the International Court.

In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the USSR deems it necessary at the same time to state its view that article 10 of the Convention, which limits the number of States which may become Parties to it, is illegal.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia declares in accordance with article 9 of the afore-mentioned Convention:

(a) that it reserves the right to provide by law or international agreement that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to vessels exclusively employed by the public authorities;

(b) that it reserves the right to provide by law that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply on waterways reserved exclusively for its own shipping.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands	15 Jun 1966	Surinam.

NOTES:

1/ The instrument of ratification contains the following statement:

". . . The said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

German Democratic Republic (communication received on 8 October 1976):

"The German Democratic Republic, in connexion with its accession to the Convention Relating to the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation of 15 March 1960, declares that the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany according to which this Convention is to be extended to Berlin (West) cannot have any legal consequences and, furthermore, is invalid. The statement of the FRG is incompatible with the four-power agreements and regulations of the post-war period as well as with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. As is known, the German Democratic Republic is competent for the waterways in Berlin (West)."

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (communication received on 13 June 1977--in relation to the communication by the German Democratic Republic):

"The claim of the German Democratic Republic that it is competent for the waterways in the Western Sectors of Berlin is incorrect. Soon after the war it was decided, with the approval of the respective Sector Commandants, that German technical agencies situated in the Eastern Sector of Berlin would exercise limited operational functions in respect of some of the waterways in the Western Sectors of Berlin. This decision in no way conferred on those agencies any form of sovereignty or jurisdiction over any of the canals, waterways or locks located in the Western Sectors of Berlin, and it has no bearing on the validity of the extension to the Western Sectors of Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with established procedures, of the Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation.

"When authorising the extension of this Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured, in accordance with established procedures, that the Convention is applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status. Accordingly, the application of this Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.

"The German Democratic Republic is not a party to wartime and post-war Four Power agreements or decisions on Germany and Berlin, nor to the Quadripartite Agreement which was concluded in Berlin on 3 September 1971 by the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The German Democratic Republic is not, therefore, competent to comment authoritatively on those agreements.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement (or parties to other relevant agreements concluded between the Four Powers). This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (communication received on 19 July 1977--in relation to the communication by the German Democratic Republic):

"By their note of 13 June 1977, disseminated by cicular note C.N.193.1977.TREATIES-1 of 6 July 1977, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communication referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the note of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned instrument extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (communication received on 18 October 1977--in relation to the communication by France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America):

The Soviet side cannot agree with the claim contained in the above-mentioned letter regarding the status of waterways in the Western Sectors of Berlin, which creates a false picture of their *de facto* and *de jure* situation. It is well known that Berlin was never territorially separate from the former Soviet occupation zone of Germany, and the waterways of its Western Sectors were always regarded as an integral part of the water system of that zone and were under the jurisdiction of the Soviet authorities. This situation was reflected and corroborated in the relevant post-war Four-Power agreements and decisions. The corresponding rights and powers were thereafter transferred by the Soviet authorities to the authorities of the German Democratic Republic.

Therefore, the claim contained in the three-Power statement that agencies of the German Democratic Republic are competent only to "exercise limited operational functions in respect of some of the waterways in the Western Sectors of Berlin", does not correspond to the real situation. The German Democratic Republic is competent to express its view as to which international agreements regulating problems of inland navigation may apply to these waterways.

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the Soviet side, as a party to the wartime and post-war Four-Power agreements and decisions, as well as to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, fully endorses and supports the declaration of the Government of the German Democratic Republic regarding the invalidity of the extension to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany of the Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation.

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (communication received on 21 April 1978--in relation to the communication by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics received on 18 October 1977):

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not accept the assertions contained in the communication of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dated 18 October 1977 concerning the status of waterways in the Western Sectors of Berlin. They reaffirm the views expressed in their communication of 13 June 1977 concerning the status of those waterways and concerning the validity of the extension to the Western Sectors of Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany of the Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation.

"The Soviet communication referred to above also incorrectly asserts that Berlin was never territorially separate from the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany. In this connection the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to recall *inter alia* the provision in the London Protocol of 12 September 1944 according to which, separately from the Zones of Occupation, a "special Berlin area" under joint occupation was established in Germany."

Federal Republic of Germany (communication received on 30 May 1978--in relation to the note by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics received on 18 October 1977):

"By their Note of 20 April 1978, [. . .], the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communication referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Note of the Three Powers, wishes once more to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned instrument extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

4. CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS, WITH ANNEXED PROTOCOLS: PROTOCOL NO. 1 CONCERNING RIGHTS *IN REM* IN INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS PROTOCOL NO. 2 CONCERNING ATTACHMENT AND FORCED SALE OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS

Done at Geneva on 25 January 1965

Not yet in force (see article 17).
TEXT: E/ECE/579 (E/ECE/TRANS/540).

The Convention was prepared by the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and its subsidiary bodies (Working Party on River Law and Groups of Rapporteurs). The Inland Transport Committee, at its twenty-first session held from 20 to 24 January 1964, decided that the question of the opening of the Convention for signature should be settled by the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport at its next session (see Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its twenty-third session, document E/ECE/TRANS/535, paragraph 52). The decision to open the Convention for signature was taken by the said Sub-Committee at its eighth session held from 28 to 30 October 1964 (see document TRANS/291, paragraph 17).

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	18 Jun 1965	26 Aug 1977
Belgium	31 Dec 1965	
France	31 Dec 1965	13 Jun 1972
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	5 Nov 1965	
Luxembourg . . .	14 Dec 1965	
Netherlands[1]. . .	30 Dec 1965	14 Nov 1974
Switzerland . . .	28 Dec 1965	14 Jan 1976
Yugoslavia . . .	17 May 1965	

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

1. Austria accepts Protocol No. 1 annexed to the Convention concerning the Rights *in rem* in Inland Navigation Vessels.

2. Austria accepts Protocol No. 2 annexed to the Convention concerning Attachment and Forced Sale of Inland Navigation Vessels.

BELGIUM

Belgium enters the reservations provided for in article 21, paragraph 1 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

FRANCE

Upon signature:

France declares that it accepts Protocol No. 1, annexed hereto, concerning Rights *in rem* in Inland Navigation Vessels, and Protocol No. 2, also annexed hereto, concerning Attachment and Forced Sale of Inland Navigation Vessels.

Upon ratification:

. . . France, exercising the reservation provided for in article 19 of Protocol No. 1, declares pursuant to article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it will not apply the provisions of article 14, paragraph 2 (b), of this Protocol in the event of a forced sale in its territory.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

The Federal Republic of Germany declares that:

(1) German registration offices will supply extracts from documents deposited with them and referred to by the entries in the register only to applicants who produce evidence of a legitimate interest in obtaining such extracts;

(2) It will not apply the Convention to vessels navigating on lakes and adjacent sections of waterways and belonging to the German Federal Railways.

NETHERLANDS

In accordance with article 21, paragraph 1 (d) of the Convention, the Netherlands will not apply this Convention to vessels used exclusively for a non-commercial government service.

SWITZERLAND

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Switzerland enters the following reservations pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), of the Convention:

ad (b): Its registration offices will supply extracts as specified in article 2, paragraph 3, of the Convention only to applicants who produce evidence of a legitimate interest in obtaining such extracts;

ad (c): It will not apply the Convention to vessels navigating on lakes and adjacent sections of waterways and belonging to national railways administrations or operating under licence;

ad (d): It will not apply the Convention to vessels used exclusively for a non-commercial government service.

Switzerland declares that it accepts Protocol No. 1 concerning Rights *in rem* in Inland Navigation Vessels and declares that, pursuant to article 19 of the said Protocol and to article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it will not apply the provisions of article 14, paragraph 2 (*b*), of the said Protocol in the event of a forced sale in its territory.

NOTES:

1/ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, and applicable in respect of the Convention only, Protocols No. 1 and No. 2 being excluded. On 13 June 1975, the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of article 15, paragraph 1, of the Convention, received from the Government of the Netherlands a declaration of acceptance of Protocol No. 1 concerning Rights *in rem* in inland navigation vessels.

5. CONVENTION ON THE MEASUREMENT OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS, WITH ANNEX AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Done at Geneva on 15 February 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 April 1975, in accordance with article 11.
REGISTRATION: 19 April 1975, No. 13899.
TEXT: E/ECE/626 (E/ECE/TRANS/546).

The Convention was prepared by the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and its subsidiary bodies (Working Party on River Law and Groups of Rapporteurs). The Inland Transport Committee decided to open it for signature at its twenty-fifth session held from 17 to 20 January 1966 (see Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its twenty-fifth session, document E/ECE/TRANS/544, paragraph 63).

State	Signature[1]	Ratification, accession (a)
Belgium	2 Nov 1966	9 Mar 1972
Bulgaria	14 Nov 1966	4 Mar 1980
Czechoslovakia .		2 Jan 1974 a
France	17 May 1966	8 Jun 1970
German Democratic Republic . . .		31 Aug 1976 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2] . .	14 Nov 1966	19 Apr 1974
Hungary		5 Jan 1978 a
Luxembourg . . .	29 Jul 1966	
Netherlands . . .	14 Nov 1966	14 Aug 1978[3]
Romania		24 May 1976 a
Switzerland . . .	14 Nov 1966	7 Feb 1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		19 Feb 1981 a
Yugoslavia . . .		8 Dec 1969 a

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

Article 15, paragraph 2:

The extension of measurement certificates shall not be applicable to certificates issued by Belgium in order to guarantee the value and accuracy of the document.

BULGARIA

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

On signing this Convention, the People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Convention as regards the reference of disputes to the International Court.

Upon signature:

It further declares that the validity of measurement certificates issued by its measurement offices for vessels intended for the carriage of goods may be extended only by one of the said offices.

Upon ratification:

The term of validity of measurement certificates issued by its measurement offices for inland navigation vessels is 15 years and cannot be extended.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On acceding to this Convention, the Government of Czechoslovakia declares, pursuant to article 15, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Convention as regards the reference of disputes to the International Court of Justice.

FRANCE

Upon signature of the Protocol of Signature:

Since the measurement signs affixed by the French services are not intended solely to establish the fact of measurement, the said signs shall not be either removed or effaced at the time of remeasurement; instead, an indelible mark consisting of a small cross with vertical and horizontal arms of equal length shall be applied to the left of such signs.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic declares in accordance with article 15, paragraph 1, of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Convention in so far as it concerns the referral of disputes to the International Court of Justice.

HUNGARY

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by those provisions of article 14 of the Convention which refer the disputes between Contracting Parties to the International Court of Justice.

NETHERLANDS

In accordance with article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Netherlands Government . . . declares that a measurement certificate issued by one of the three offices mentioned . . . can only be extended by the office that issued it."

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, pursuant to article 15, paragraph 1, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention. The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute, in each individual case.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation

In accordance with article 15, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of that Convention, to the effect that any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by other settlement procedures may, at the request of any of the Contracting parties concerned, be referred for settlement to the International Court of Justice, and declares that for the referral of such disputes to the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in each individual case;

Declaration

In accordance with article 10, paragraph 6, of the 1966 Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to inland waterways of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that are open to navigation only for vessels flying the flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Notification of distinctive letters of measurement offices under article 10(5) of the Convention

State	Distinctive letters	State	Distinctive letters
Belgium	BR-B	Netherlands . . .	RN (Rotterdam) AN (Amsterdam) GN (Groningen)
Bulgaria	LB(Lom) RB(Rousse)		
Czechoslovakia .	CS	Romania	RNR
France	F	Switzerland . . .	BS-CH (Basel-Stadt) BL-CH (Basel-Land) AG-CH (Aargau)
German Democratic Republic . . .	DDR		
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	D	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	RSSU
Hungary	HU	Yugoslavia . . .	JR-YU

NOTES:

[1] The Convention and the Protocol of Signature were signed on behalf of each of the States mentioned on the same date, with the eception of Belgium, on behalf of which the Convention was signed on 2 November 1966 and the Protocol on 4 November 1966.

[2] Upon ratification of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) as from the day on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this connexion, the Government of the German Democratic Republic, upon accession to the Convention, declared the following:

> "As regards the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) the German Democratic Republic, in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and the French Republic of 3 September 1971, states that Berlin (West) continues not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic only takes note of the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany on the extension of the Convention to Berlin (West) on the understanding that such extension is in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement and that by applying the provisions of the Convention to Berlin (West) matters of status of Berlin (West) are not affected."

[3] For the Kingdom in Europe.

6. CONVENTION ON A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LINER CONFERENCES

Concluded at Geneva on 6 April 1974

Not yet in force (see article 49).
TEXT: TD/Code 11/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

Adopted by a Conference of plenipotentiaries which met at Geneva from 12 November to 15 December 1973 and from 11 March to 6 April 1974 under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with resolution 3035 (XXVII)[1] of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated on 19 December 1972. Open for signature from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

State	Signature	Definitive signature (s), ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)
Algeria	27 Jun 1975	
Bangladesh		24 Jul 1975 a
Barbados		29 Oct 1980 a
Belgium	30 Jun 1975	
Benin		27 Oct 1975 a
Brazil	23 Jun 1975	
Bulgaria		12 Jul 1979 a
Cape Verde		13 Jan 1978 a
Central African Republic		13 May 1977 a
Chile		25 Jun 1975 s
China		23 Sep 1980 a
Costa Rica	15 May 1975	27 Oct 1978
Cuba		23 Jul 1976 a
Czechoslovakia	30 Jun 1975	4 Jun 1979 AA
Ecuador	22 Oct 1974	
Egypt		25 Jan 1979 a
Ethiopia	19 Jun 1975	1 Sep 1978
France	30 Jun 1975	
Gabon	10 Oct 1974	5 Jun 1978
Gambia		30 Jun 1975 s
German Democratic Republic	27 Jun 1975	9 Jul 1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	30 Jun 1975	
Ghana	14 May 1975	24 Jun 1975
Guatemala	15 Nov 1974	3 Mar 1976
Guinea		19 Aug 1980 a
Guyana		7 Jan 1980 a
Honduras		12 Jun 1979 a
India	27 Jun 1975	14 Feb 1978
Indonesia	5 Feb 1975	11 Jan 1977
Iran	7 Aug 1974	
Iraq		25 Oct 1978 a
Ivory Coast	1 May 1975	17 Feb 1977
Jordan		7 Jul 1980 a
Kenya		27 Feb 1978 a
Madagascar		23 Dec 1977 a
Mali		15 Mar 1978 a
Malta	15 May 1975	
Mauritius		16 Sep 1980 a
Mexico		6 May 1976 a
Morocco		11 Feb 1980 a
Niger	24 Jun 1975	13 Jan 1976
Nigeria		10 Sep 1975 a
Pakistan		27 Jun 1975 s
Peru		21 Nov 1978 a
Philippines	2 Aug 1974	2 Mar 1976
Republic of Korea		11 May 1979 a
Senegal	30 Jun 1975	20 May 1977
Sierra Leone		9 Jul 1979 a
Sri Lanka		30 Jun 1975 s
Sudan		16 Mar 1978 a
Togo	25 Jun 1975	12 Jan 1978
Tunisia		15 Mar 1979 a
Turkey	30 Jun 1975	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27 Jun 1975	28 Jun 1979 A
United Republic of Cameroon		15 Jun 1976 a
United Republic of Tanzania		3 Nov 1975 a
Uruguay		9 Jul 1979 a
Venezuela		30 Jun 1975 s
Yugoslavia	17 Dec 1974	7 Jul 1980
Zaire		25 Jul 1977 a

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

Upon signature:

Under Belgian law, the Convention must be approved by the legislative chambers before it can be ratified.

In due course, the Belgian Government will submit this Convention to the legislative chambers for ratification, with the express reservation that its implementation should not be contrary to the commitments undertaken by Belgium under the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community and the OECD Code of Liberalisation of invisible trade, and taking into account any reservations it may deem fit to make to the provisions of this Convention.

BRAZIL

Upon signature:

"In accordance with SUNAMAM's resolutions Nos. 3393, of 12/30/1972, and 4173, of 12/21/1972, which set up and structured the "Bureau de Estudos de Fretes Internacionais da SUNAMAM", and by which the "Superintendêcia Nacional de Marinha Mercante (SUNAMAM)" has the authority to reject any proposal on freight rates put forward by Liner Conferences, the contents of article 14, paragraph 6, of that Convention do not conform to Brazilian Law."

BULGARIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the definition of liner conference does not include joint bilateral lines operating on the basis of inter-governmental agreements.

With regard to the text of point 2 of the annex to resolution I, adopted on 6 April 1974, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the provisions of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences do not cover the activities of non-conference shipping lines.

CHINA

The joint shipping services established between the People's Republic of China and any other country through consultations and on a basis that the parties concerned may deem appropriate, are totally different from liner conferences in nature, and the provisions of the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences shall not be applicable thereto.

CUBA

Reservation:

The Republic of Cuba enters a reservation concerning the provisions of article 2, paragraph 17, of the Convention, to the effect that Cuba will not apply said paragraph to goods carried by joint liner services for the carriage of any cargo, established in accordance with inter-governmental agreements, regardless of their origin, their destination or the use for which they are intended.

Declaration:

With regard to the definitions in the first paragraph of part one, chapter I, the Republic of Cuba does not accept the inclusion in the concept of "Liner conference or conference" of joint liner services for the carriage of any type of cargo, established in accordance with inter-governmental agreements.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature:

"The provisions of the Code of Conduct do not apply to joint line services established on the basis of inter-governmental agreements for serving the bilateral trade;

"Eventual one-sided regulation of the activity of non-conference lines by legislation of individual States would be considered incompatible on the part of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, with the main aims and principles of the Convention and would not be recognized as valid."

FRANCE

Upon signature:

Under the French Constitution, approval of the Convention is subject to authorization by Parliament.

It is understood that this approval is conditional upon compliance with the commitments undertaken by France under the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community and the Code of Liberalisation of invisible trade of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, taking into account any reservations which the French Government may deem fit to make to the provisions of this Convention.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Upon ratification:

The German Democratic Republic declares that the provisions of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences will not be applied to jointly operated lines established on the basis of inter-governmental agreements for the joint conduct of the bilateral exchange of goods between the respective states.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon signature:

"The Convention under the law of the Federal Republic of Germany, requires the approval of the legislative bodies for ratification. At the appropriate time, the Federal Republic of Germany will implement the Convention in conformity with its obligations under the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community as well as under the OECD Code of Liberalisation of Current Invisible Operations."

INDIA

Upon ratification:

"In confirmation of paragraph (2) of the statement filed by the Representative of India on behalf of the Group of 77 on 8 April 1974 at the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, it is the understanding of the Government of India that the inter-governmental shipping services established in accordance with inter-governmental agreements fall outside the purview of the Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences regardless of the origin of the cargo, their destination or the use for which they are intended."

IRAQ

The accession shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relation therewith.

PERU

The Government of Peru does not regard itself as being bound by the provisions of chapter II, article 2, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Upon acceptance:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the provisions of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences do not apply to joint shipping lines established on the basis of intergovernmental agreements to serve bilateral trade between the countries concerned.

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/8730), p.51.

CHAPTER XIII. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

1. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS, SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 14 DECEMBER 1928

Signed at Paris on 9 December 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 December 1948, in accordance with article V.[1]
REGISTRATION: 9 December 1948, No. 318.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 20, p. 229.

The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 255 (III)[2] of 18 November 1948.

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature (s), acceptance
Australia		9 Dec 1948 s
Austria		10 Nov 1949
Burma	9 Dec 1948	
Canada		9 Dec 1948 s
Denmark	9 Dec 1948	27 Sep 1949
Egypt		9 Dec 1948 s
Finland		17 Aug 1949
France	9 Dec 1948	11 Jan 1949
Greece	9 Dec 1948	9 Oct 1950
India	9 Dec 1948	14 Mar 1949
Ireland		28 Feb 1952
Italy		20 May 1949 s
Japan		2 Dec 1952
Netherlands	9 Dec 1948	13 Apr 1950
Norway	9 Dec 1948	22 Mar 1949
Pakistan		3 Mar 1952 s
South Africa		10 Dec 1948 s
Sweden		9 Dec 1948 s
Switzerland	9 Dec 1948	23 Jan 1970
United Kingdom		9 Dec 1948 s

NOTES:

1/ The amendments set forth in the Annex to the Protocol entered into force on 9 October 1950, in accordance with article V of the Protocol.

2/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I,* A/810, p. 160.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928 and amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on 9 December 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 October 1950, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 9 December 1948, entered into force in accordance with article V of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 9 October 1950, No. 942.

TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 73, p. 39.

State	Definitive signature or acceptance of the Protocol of 9 December 1948	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d), in respect of the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 9 December 1948
Australia	9 Dec 1948	
Austria	10 Nov 1949	
Belgium[1]		2 May 1952
Canada	9 Dec 1948	
Denmark	27 Sep 1949	
Egypt	9 Dec 1948	
Finland	17 Aug 1949	
France	11 Jan 1949	
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
Greece	9 Oct 1950	
India	14 Mar 1949	
Ireland	28 Feb 1952	
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a
Italy	20 May 1949	
Japan	2 Dec 1952	
Luxembourg		23 Jul 1953
Netherlands	13 Apr 1950	
Nigeria		23 Jul 1965 a
Norway	22 Mar 1949	
Pakistan	3 Mar 1952	
South Africa	10 Dec 1948	
Sweden	9 Dec 1948	
Switzerland	23 Jan 1970	
United Kingdom[2]	9 Dec 1948	

NOTES:

1/ A declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification by the Government of Belgium stipulates that the ratification applies only to the metropolitan territories, the territories of Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi being expressly excluded.

2/ Notice of application of the Convention to Southern Rhodesia was received from the Government of the United Kingdom on 2 December 1949.

3. (a) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Geneva, December 14th, 1928[1]

IN FORCE since December 14th, 1930 (Article 14).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria (March 27th, 1931)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 a)

Returns provided for in Article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations[2].

Canada (August 23rd, 1930 a)

Australia (April 13th, 1932 a)

Does not apply to the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.

(1) The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I (b), for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Autralia.

(2) The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I, Paragraph IV, that when the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units, shall be shown in the annual returns, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.[2]

Union of South Africa (including the mandated territory of South West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)

Ireland (September 15th, 1930)

India (May 15th, 1931 a)

A. Under the terms of Article 11, the obligations of the Convention shall not extend to the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King Emperor.

B[2] (1) Article 2. I (a).--The provisions for returns of "transit trade" made in Annex I, Part I, 1 (b) shall not apply to India nor shall returns of the "land frontier trade" of India be required.

(2) Article 2. II (a).--The question whether a general census of agriculture can be held in India and, if so, on what lines and at what intervals still remains to be settled. For the present, India can assume no obligations under this article.

(3) Article 2. III (b). (1).--For farms in the "permanently settled" tracts in India, estimates of the cultivated areas may be used in compiling the returns.

(4) Article 2. III (b). (2).--The returns of quantities of crops harvested may be based on estimates of yield each year per unit area in each locality.

(5) Article 2. III (d).--Complete returns cannot be guaranteed from Burma, and in respect of the rest of India the returns shall refer to Government forests only.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

The Government of India further declared that, with regard to the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention, they cannot, with the means of investigation at their disposal, usefully undertake to prepare experimentally the specified tables, and that for similar reasons they are not in a position to accept the proposal contained in Recommendation II of the Convention.

Bulgaria (November 29th, 1929)

Chile (November 20th, 1934 a)

Cuba (August 17th, 1932 a)

Czechoslovakia (February 19th, 1931)

Denmark (September 9th, 1929)

In pursuance of Article 11, Greenland is excepted from the provisions of this Convention. Furthermore, the Danish Government, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.

Egypt (June 27th, 1930)

Finland (September 23rd, 1938)

France (February 1st, 1933)

By its acceptance, France does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

Greece (September 18th, 1930)

Italy (June 11th, 1931)

In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her Colonies, Protectorates and other Territories referred to in the first paragraph of Article 11.

Latvia (July 5th, 1937)

Lithuania (April 2nd, 1938 a)

The Netherlands (September 13th, 1932)

This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.

Netherlands Indies (May 5th, 1933 a)

1. The following shall not be applicable:
   - (a) The provisions of Article 2, III (E) and V;
   - (b) The provisions concerning the system of valuations known as "declared values" mentioned in Annex I, Part I, para. II (see Article 3);
   - (c) Article 3, paragraph 2.
2. The returns mentioned in Article 2. IV, shall apply only to coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, manganese, gold and silver.
3. The statistics of foreign trade mentioned in Article 3 shall not comprise tables

Ratifications or definitive accessions

concerning transit.[3]

Norway	(March 20th, 1929)

In accordance with Article 11, the Bouvet Island is excepted from the provisions of the present Convention. Furthermore, in ratifying the Convention, Norway does not assume any obligation as regards statistics relating to the Svalbard.

Poland	(July 23rd, 1931)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Portugal	(October 23rd, 1931)

In accordance with Article 11, the Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that the present Convention does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

Romania	(June 22nd, 1931)
Sweden	(February 17th, 1930)
Switzerland	(July 10th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Brazil
Estonia
Germany
Hungary
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification	State	Ratification
Belgium[4]	5 May 1950	Japan	3 Sep 1952

3. (b) PROTOCOL

Geneva, December 14th, 1928

IN FORCE since December 14th, 1930.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria	(March 27th, 1931)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations	(May 9th, 1930)
Southern Rhodesia	(October 14th, 1931 a)
Canada	(August 23rd, 1930)
Australia	(April 13th, 1932 a)
Union of South Africa (including the mandated territory of South West Africa	(May 1st, 1930)
Ireland	(September 15th, 1930)
India	(May 15th, 1931 a)
Bulgaria	(November 29th, 1929)
Chile	(November 20th, 1934 a)
Cuba	(August 17th, 1932 a)
Czechoslovakia	(February 19th, 1931)
Denmark	(September 9th, 1929)
Egypt	(June 27th, 1930)
Finland	(September 23rd, 1938)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

France	(February 1st, 1933)
Greece	(September 18th, 1930)
Italy	(June 11th, 1931)
Latvia	(July 5th, 1937)
Lithuania	(April 2nd, 1938 a)
The Netherlands	(September 13th, 1932)
This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.	
Netherlands Indies	(May 5th, 1933 a)
Norway	(March 20th, 1929)
Poland	(July 23rd, 1931)
Portugal	(October 23rd, 1931)
Romania	(June 22nd, 1931)
Sweden	(February 17th, 1930)
Switzerland	(July 10th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Brazil
Estonia
Germany
Hungary
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification
Belgium	5 May 1950
Japan	3 Sep 1952

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 2560. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 110, p. 171. Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: vol. 117, p. 330; vol. 122, p. 366; vol. 126, p. 454; vol. 130, p. 463; vol. 134, p. 427; vol. 156, p. 222; vol. 181, p. 392; vol. 185, p. 395; and vol. 189, p. 466.

[2] These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with article 17.

[3] These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with article 17.

[4] Declaration made on signature: In pursuance of article 11 of the Convention, the Belgian Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that it cannot accept, in regard to the Colony of the Belgian Congo, the obligations arising out of the clauses of the present Convention.

CHAPTER XIV. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS

1. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF AN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTER WITH PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 15 July 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 August 1954, in accordance with article XII.
REGISTRATION: 12 August 1954, No. 2631.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 197, p. 3.

The Agreement was approved by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its third session, held at Beirut from 17 November to 11 December 1948, in a resolution[1] adopted at the seventeenth plenary meeting on 10 December 1948.

State	Signature	Acceptance, accession (a)
Afghanistan . . .	29 Dec 1949	
Brazil	15 Sep 1949	15 Aug 1962
Canada	17 Dec 1949	4 Oct 1950
Congo		26 Aug 1968 a
Costa Rica . . .		9 Jun 1971 a
Cuba		7 Feb 1977 a
Cyprus		10 Aug 1972 a
Democratic Kampuchea . . .		20 Feb 1952 a
Denmark	29 Dec 1949	10 Aug 1955
Dominican Republic . . .	5 Aug 1949	
Ecuador	29 Dec 1949	
El Salvador . . .	29 Dec 1949	24 Jun 1953
Ghana		22 Mar 1960 a
Greece	31 Dec 1949	9 Jul 1954
Haiti	2 Dec 1949	14 May 1954
Iran	31 Dec 1949	30 Dec 1959
Iraq		29 Aug 1952 a
Jordan		7 Jul 1972 a
Lebanon	30 Dec 1949	12 May 1971
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . .		22 Jan 1973 a
Madagascar . . .		23 May 1962 a
Malawi		5 Jul 1967 a
Malta		29 Jul 1968 a
Morocco		25 Jul 1968 a
Netherlands . . .	30 Dec 1949	
Niger		22 Apr 1968 a
Norway	20 Dec 1949	12 Jan 1950
Pakistan		16 Feb 1950 a
Philippines . . .	31 Dec 1949	13 Nov 1952
Syrian Arab Republic . . .		16 Sep 1951 a
Trinidad and Tobago		31 Aug 1965 a
United States of America . .	13 Sep 1949	14 Oct 1966
Uruguay	31 Dec 1949	
Yugoslavia . . .		30 Jun 1950 a

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX, inasmuch as it believes that any disputes which may arise between States concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement must be settled by direct negotiation through the diplomatic channel.

Declaration:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba hereby declares that the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 4 of article XIV of the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character are contrary to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The accession of the Libyan Arab Republic to this Agreement does not imply recognition of Israel or the assumption towards Israel of any commitments arising out of this Agreement.

NETHERLANDS

Upon signature:

"As regards article III, paragraph 1, the words 'and quantitative restrictions and from the necessity of applying for an import licence' will be deleted, and excluded from the application of the Agreement."

NOTES:

1/ Records of the General Conference of UNESCO, Third Session, Beirut 1948, vol. II, Resolutions (3/3C/110, vol. II), p. 113.

2. AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MATERIALS WITH ANNEXED PROTOCOL

Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 22 November 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 May 1952, in accordance with article XI.
REGISTRATION: 21 May 1952, No. 1734.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 131, p. 25.

The Agreement was approved by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fifth session, held at Florence from 22 May to 17 June 1950, in a resolution[1] adopted at the fourteenth plenary meeting on 17 June 1950.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan	8 Oct 1951	19 Mar 1958
Austria		12 Jun 1958 a
Barbados		13 Apr 1973 d
Belgium	22 Nov 1950	31 Oct 1957
Bolivia	22 Nov 1950	22 Sep 1970
China[2]		
Colombia	22 Nov 1950	
Congo		26 Aug 1968 a
Cuba		27 Aug 1952 a
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Democratic Kampuchea		5 Nov 1951 a
Denmark		4 Apr 1960 a
Dominican Republic	22 Nov 1950	
Ecuador	22 Nov 1950	
Egypt	22 Nov 1950	8 Feb 1952
El Salvador	4 Dec 1950	24 Jun 1953
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 d
Finland		30 Apr 1956 a
France	14 May 1951	14 Oct 1957
Gabon		4 Sep 1962 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]		9 Aug 1957 a
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d
Greece	22 Nov 1950	12 Dec 1955
Guatemala	22 Nov 1950	8 Jul 1960
Haiti	22 Nov 1950	14 May 1954
Holy See		22 Aug 1979 a
Honduras	13 Apr 1954	
Hungary		15 Mar 1979 a
Iran	9 Feb 1951	7 Jan 1966
Iraq		11 Aug 1972 a
Ireland		19 Sep 1978 a
Israel	22 Nov 1950	27 Mar 1952
Italy		26 Nov 1962 a
Ivory Coast		19 Jul 1963 a
Japan		17 Jun 1970 a
Jordan		31 Dec 1958 a
Kenya		15 Mar 1967 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		28 Feb 1952 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		22 Jan 1973 a
Luxembourg	22 Nov 1950	31 Oct 1957
Madagascar		23 May 1962 a
Malawi		17 Aug 1965 a
Malaysia		29 Jun 1959 d
Malta		19 Jan 1968 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Monaco		18 Mar 1952 a
Morocco		25 Jul 1968 a
Netherlands	22 Nov 1950	31 Oct 1957
New Zealand	16 Mar 1951	29 Jun 1962
Nicaragua		17 Dec 1963 a
Niger		22 Apr 1968 a
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway		2 Apr 1959 a
Oman		19 Dec 1977 a
Pakistan	9 May 1951	17 Jan 1952
Peru	8 Jul 1964	
Philippines	22 Nov 1950	30 Aug 1952
Poland		24 Sep 1971 a
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][4]		1 Jun 1952 a
Romania		24 Nov 1970 a
Rwanda		1 Dec 1964 d
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		11 Jul 1969 a
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Spain		7 Jul 1955 a
Sri Lanka		8 Jan 1952 a
Sweden	20 Nov 1951	21 May 1952
Switzerland	22 Nov 1950	7 Apr 1953
Syrian Arab Republic	7 Aug 1979	16 Sep 1980
Thailand	22 Nov 1950	18 Jun 1951
Tonga		11 Nov 1977 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		14 May 1971 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
United Kingdom	22 Nov 1950	11 Mar 1954
United Republic of Cameroon		15 May 1964 a
United Republic of Tanzania		26 Mar 1963 a
United States of America	24 Jun 1959	2 Nov 1966
Upper Volta		14 Sep 1965 a
Uruguay	27 Apr 1964	
Yugoslavia		26 Apr 1951 a
Zaire		3 May 1962 d
Zambia		1 Nov 1974 d

Declarations and Reservations

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"(1) Until the expiration of the interim period as defined in article 3 of the Treaty between France and the Federal Republic of Germany of 27 October 1956 on the Settlement of the Saar Questions, the above-mentioned Agreement does not apply to the Saar Territory;

"(2) In accordance with the aims of the Agreement, as outlined in its preamble, the Federal Republic's interpretation of the provisions contained in article 1 of the Agreement is that the granting of customs exemption is intended to serve the promotion of a free exchange of ideas and knowledge between the States Parties; that, however, this provision does not aim at furthering the shifting of production to a foreign country if such shifts are made chiefly for commercial reasons."

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic calls attention to the fact that articles XIII and XIV of the Agreement are at variance with resolution 1514 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its XVth session on 14 December 1960.

IRAQ[5]

Accession by the Republic of Iraq to the agreement shall . . . in no way imply recognition of Israel or lead to entry into any relations with it.

KENYA

"1. Annex B (vi) of the Agreement requires free admission for 'Antiques, being articles in excess of 100 years of age'. Under the relevant laws in force in Kenya, such items are admitted free of duty only if--

"(a) They can be classified as 'Works of Art'; and

"(b) They are not intended for resale and are admitted as such by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise; and

"(c) They are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise to be 'over 100 years old'.

"If the above conditions are not fulfilled, such articles attract appropriate duty under the Tariff.

"2. With respect to Annex C (i) of the Agreement, films, filmstrips, microfilms and slides of an educational or scientific character are granted duty-free entry into Kenya under conditions which accord with those specified in the Agreement. This is not necessarily so in the case of similar materials of a cultural nature which are dutiable under the appropriate items in the Tariff. This position may be attributed to the impossibility of defining the word 'cultural' with any degree of precision.

"3, With respect to Annex C (iii), sound recordings of an educational or scientific character for use under conditions specified in the Agreement are admitted into Kenya free of duty. However, no special provision exists for the admission of sound recordings of a cultural character and these attract duty under the relevant items of the Tariff."

LYBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The acceptance of the Libyan Arab Republic to this Agreement does not imply recognition of Israel or the assumption towards Israel of any commitments arising out of this Agreement.

ROMANIA

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of articles XIII and XIV of the Agreement refer is inconsistent with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960, by resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article IX are inconsistent with the principle that all multilateral treaties whose aim and purpose concern the international community as a whole should be open to universal participation.

SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland reserves the right to resume its freedom of action with regard to contracting States which unilaterally apply quantitative restrictions and exchange control measures of a nature to render the Agreement inoperative.

Furthermore, my signature is appended without prejudice to the attitudes of the Government of Switzerland in regard to the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization signed at Havana on 24 March 1948.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The ratification is subject to the reservation contained in the Protocol annexed to the Agreement.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Belgium	31 Oct 1957	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
France	10 Dec 1951	Tunisia.
Netherlands . . .	31 Oct 1957	Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand . . .	29 Jun 1962	Tokelau Islands.
	28 Feb 1964	Cook Islands (including Niue).
United Kingdom .	11 Mar 1954	Aden (Colony and Protectorate), Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei (Protected State), Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gilbraltar, Gold Coast: (a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), Hong Kong, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla), Virgin Islands, Federation of Malaya (The British Settlements of Penang and Malacca and the Protected States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria: (a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha), Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Singapore (including Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands), Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda (Protectorate), Western Pacific High Commission Territories: British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Central and Southern Line Islands, Zanzibar Protectorate.
	16 Sep 1954	Cyprus, Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies), North Borneo (including Labuan), Tonga (Protected State), Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).
	18 May 1955	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
	22 Mar 1956	The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.[6]
	14 Mar 1960	Bahamas.

NOTES:

[1] Records of the General Conference of UNESCO, Fifth Session, Florence, 1950, *Resolutions (5C/Resolutions)*, p. 64.

[2] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 22 November 1950. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

On depositing the instrument of acceptance of the Agreement, the Government of Romania stated that it considered the above-mentioned signature as null and void, inasmuch as the only Government competent to assume obligations on behalf of China and to represent China at the international level is the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned declaration, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of China to the United Nations stated:

> "The Republic of China, a sovereign State and member of the United Nations, attended the Fifth Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, contributed to the formulation of the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials and duly signed the said Agreement on 22 November 1950 at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success. Any statement relating to the said Agreement that is incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China as a signatory of the said Agreement."

[3] A communication was received on 25 September 1957 from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stating that "the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials also applies to Land Berlin".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of Poland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to those referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

[4] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

[5] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 20 October 1972, the Government of Israel made the following declaration:

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of a reservation made by the Government of Iraq on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Agreement is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, that declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Iraq under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq, an attitude of complete reciprocity."

[6] See note 19 in chapter V.2.

3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERFORMERS, PRODUCERS OF PHONOGRAMS AND BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

Done at Rome on 26 October 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 May 1964, in accordance with article 25.
REGISTRATION: 18 May 1964, No. 7247.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 496, p. 43.

The Convention was drawn up by the Diplomatic Conference on the International Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations convened jointly by the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific aned Cultural Organization and the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The Conference was held at Rome at the invitation of the Government of Italy from 10 to 26 October 1961.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	26 Oct 1961	
Austria	26 Oct 1961	9 Mar 1973
Belgium	26 Oct 1961	
Brazil	26 Oct 1961	29 Jun 1965
Chile	26 Oct 1961	5 Jun 1974
Colombia		17 Jun 1976 a
Congo		29 Jun 1962 a
Costa Rica		9 Jun 1971 a
Czechoslovakia		13 May 1964 a
Democratic Kampuchea	26 Oct 1961	
Denmark	26 Oct 1961	23 Jun 1965
Ecuador	26 Jun 1962	19 Dec 1963
El Salvador		29 Mar 1979 a
Fiji		11 Jan 1972 a
Finland	21 Jun 1962	
France	26 Oct 1961	
Germany, Federal Republic of	26 Oct 1961	21 Jul 1961[1]
Guatemala		14 Oct 1976 a
Holy See	26 Oct 1961	
Iceland	26 Oct 1961	
India	26 Oct 1961	
Ireland	30 Jun 1962	19 Jun 1979
Israel	7 Feb 1962	
Italy	26 Oct 1961	8 Jan 1975
Lebanon	26 Jun 1962	
Luxembourg		25 Nov 1975 a
Mexico	26 Oct 1961	17 Feb 1964
Monaco	22 Jun 1962	
Niger		5 Apr 1963 a
Norway		10 Apr 1978 a
Paraguay	30 Jun 1962	26 Nov 1969
Spain	26 Oct 1961	
Sweden	26 Oct 1961	13 Jul 1962
United Kingdom	26 Oct 1961	30 Oct 1963
Uruguay		4 Apr 1977 a
Yugoslavia	26 Oct 1961	

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

. . .1 . . . In accordance with article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iii), of the Convention, Austria will not apply the provisions of article 12 in respect of phonograms the producer of which is not a national of a Contracting State;

2 . . . In accordance with article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iv), of the Convention, . . ., as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, Austria will limit the protection provided for by article 12 to the extent to which, and to the term for which the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by an Austrian national;

3 . . . In accordance with article 16, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention, Austria will not apply article 13(d).

CONGO

In a communication received on 16 May 1964, the Government of the Congo has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to make its accession subject to the following declarations:

(1) Article 5, paragraph 3: the "criterion of publication" is excluded;

(2) Article 16: the application of article 12 is completely excluded.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"With reservations set forth in article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a)(iii) and (iv) of the Convention."

DENMARK

"1) With regard to article 6, paragraph 2: Protection will be granted to broadcasting organisations only if their headquaters is situated in another Contracting State and if their broadcasts are transmitted from a transmitter situated in he same Contracting State.

"2) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1(a)(ii): The provisions of article 12 will be applied solely with respect to use for broadcasting or for any other communication to the public for commercial purposes.

"3) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iv): As regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, the protection provided for in article 12 will be limited to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a Danish national.

"4) With regard to article 17: Denmark will grant the protection provided for in article 5 only if the first fixation of the sound was made in another Contracting State (the criterion of fixation) and will apply for the purposes of paragraph 1(a)(iii) and (iv) of article 16 the said criterion instead of the criterion of nationality."

FIJI

"(1) In respect of Article 5(1)(b) and in accordance with Article 5(3) of the Convention, Fiji will not apply, in respect of phonograms, the criterion of fixation;

"(2) In respect of Article 6(1) and in accorddance with Article 6(2) of the Convention, Fiji will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmittted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;

"(3) In respect of article 12 and in accordance with article 16(1) of the Convention,

"(a) Fiji will not apply the provisions of Article 12 in respect of the following uses:

"(i) The causing of a phonogram to be heard in public at premises where persons reside or sleep, as part of the amenities provided exclusively or mainly for residents or inmates therein except where a special charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the phonogram is to be heard;

"(ii) The causing of a phonogram to be heard in public as part of the activities of, or for the benefit of, a club, society or other organisation which is not established or conducted for profit and whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise concerned with the advancement of religion, education or social welfare, except where a charge is made for admission to the place where the phonogram is to be heard, and any of the proceeds of the charge are applied otherwise than for the purpose of the organisation;

"(b) As regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State or as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of a Contracting State which has made a declaration under Article 16(1)(a)(i) stating that it will not apply the provisions of Article 12, Fiji will not grant the protection provided for by Article 12, unless, in either event, the phonogram has been first published in a Contracting State which has made no declaration."

Communication received on 12 June 1972:

". . . The Government of Fiji, having reconsidered the said Convention hereby withdraws its declaration in respect of certain provisions of article 12 and in substitution thereof declares in accordance with article 16(1) of the said Convention that Fiji will not apply the provisions of article 12".

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"1. The Federal Republic of Germany makes use of the following reservations provided for in article 5, paragraph 3, and article 16, paragraph 1 a(iv) of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations:

"1) As regards the protection of producers of phonograms it will not apply the criterion of fixation referred to in article 5, paragraph 1(b) of the Convention;

"2) As regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, it will limit the protection provided for by article 12 of the Convention to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a German national.

". . ."

IRELAND

"(1) With regard to article 5, paragraph 1, and in accordance with article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention: Ireland will not apply the criterion of fixation;

"(2) With regard to article 6, paragraph 1, and in accordance with article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention: Ireland will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organization is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;

"(3) With regard to article 12, and in accordance with article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iii): Ireland will not protect broadcasts heard in public (a) at any premises where persons reside or sleep, as part of the amenities provided exclusively or mainly for residents or inmates therein unless a special charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the recording is to be heard or (b) as part of the activities of, or for the benefit of a club, society or other organisation which is not established or conducted for profit and whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise concerned with the advancement of religion, education or social welfare, unless a charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the recording is to be heard and any of the proceeds of the charge are applied otherwise than for the purposes of the organisation."

ITALY

(1) With regard to article 6, paragraph 1, and in accordance with article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention: Italy will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organization is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;

(2) With regard to article 12 and in accordance with article 16, paragraph 1(a), of the Convention:

(a) Italy will apply the provisions of article 12 to use for broadcasting or for any other communication to the public for commercial purposes, with the exception of cinematography;

(b) It will apply the provisions of article 12 only to phonograms fixed in another Contracting State;

(c) With regard to phonograms fixed in another Contracting State, it will limit the protection provided for by article 12 to the extent to which, and to the term for which, that Contracting State grants protection to phonograms first fixed in Italy; however, if that State does not grant the protection to the same beneficiary or beneficiaries as Italy, that fact will not be considered as a difference in the extent of the protection.

(3) With regard to article 13 and in accordance with article 16, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention:

Italy will not apply the provisions of article 13(d);

(4) With regard to article 5 and in accordance with article 17 of the Convention, Italy will apply only the criterion of fixation for the purposes of article 5; the same criterion, instead of the criterion of nationality, will be applied for the purposes of the declarations provided for in article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iii) and (iv), of the Convention.

LUXEMBOURG

1. With regard to the protection of producers of phonograms, Luxembourg will not apply the criterion of publication but only the criteria of nationality and fixation, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

2. With regard to the protection of phonograms, in accordance with article 16, paragraph 1(a)(i), of the Convention, Luxembourg will not apply any of the provisions of article 12.

3. With regard to broadcasting organizations, in accordance with article 16, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention, Luxembourg will not apply the protection envisaged in article 13(d) against communication to the public of their television broadcasts.

NIGER

By a communication received on 25 June 1963, the Government of the Niger has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to make its accession subject to the following declarations:

(1) Article 5, paragraph 3: the "criterion of publication" is excluded;

(2) Article 16: the application of article 12 is completely excluded.

NORWAY

Reservations:

"(a) Pursuant to article 16, paragraph 1, item a(ii), reservation is made to the effect that article 12 shall not apply in respect of use other than for the purpose of economic gain.

"(b) Pursuant to article 16, paragraph 1, item a(iii), reservation is made to the effect that article 12 shall not be applicable if the producer is not a national of another Contracting State.

"(c) Pursuant to article 16, paragraph 1, item a(iv), reservation is made to the effect that the extent and duration of the protection provided for under article 12 for phonograms which are produced by a national in another Contracting State shall not be more comprehensive than protection granted by that State to phonograms first produced by a Norwegian national.

"(d) Pursuant to article 6, paragraph 2, reservation is made to the effect that broadcasts are only protected if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State, and the broadcast is transmitted from a transmitter in the same Contracting State."

Declaration:

"The Norwegian Act of 14 December 1956 concerning a Levy on the Public Presentation of Recordings of Artists' Performances, etc., establishes rules for the disbursement of that levy to producers and performers of phonograms.

"A portion of the annual revenue from the levy devolves, as of rights, to producers of phonograms as a group, without distinction as to nationality, in remuneration for the public use of phonograms.

"Under the terms of the Act, contributions from the levy may be made to Norwegian performing artists and their survivors on the basis of individual needs. This benevolent arrangement falls entirely outside the scope of the Convention.

"The régime established by the said Act, being fully consistent with the requirements of the Convention will be maintained."

SWEDEN

(a) With regard to article 6, paragraph 2;

(b) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a)(ii): the provisions of article 12 will be applied only with respect to use for broadcasting;

(c) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a)(iv);

(d) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b): the provisions of article 13, item (d), will be applied only with respect to the communication to the public of television broadcasts in a cinema or similar place;

(e) With regard to article 17.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"(1) In respect of article 5(1)(b) and in accordance with article 5(3) of the Convention, the United Kingdom will not apply, in respect of phonograms, the criterion of fixation;

"(2) In respect of article 6(1) and in accordance with article 6(2) of the Convention, the United Kingdom will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;

"(3) In respect of article 12 and in accordance with article 16(1) of the Convention,

"(a) The United Kingdom will not apply the provisions of article 12 in respect of the following uses:

"(i) The causing of a phonogram to be heard in public at any premises where persons reside or sleep, as part of the amenities provided exclusively or mainly for residents or inmates therein except where a special charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the phonogram is to be heard.

"(ii) The causing of a phonogram to be heard in public as part of the activities of, or for the benefit of, a club, society or other organisation which is not established or conducted for profit and whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise concerned with the advancement of religion, education or social welfare, except where a charge is made for admission to the place where the phonogram is to be heard, and any of the proceeds of the charge are applied otherwise than for the purposes of the organisation.

"(b) As regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State or as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of a Contracting State which has made a declaration under article 16(1)(a)(i) stating that it will not apply the provisions of article 12, the United Kingdom will not grant the protection provided for by article 12, unless, in either event, the phonogram has been first published in a Contracting State which has made no such declaration."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	20 Dec 1966	Gibraltar.[2]
	10 Mar 1970	Bermuda.[2]

NOTES:

[1] With a declaration to the effect that the Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, Germany (Federal Republic) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those referred to in the second paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3.

[2] Subject to the same declarations as those made on ratification of the Convention.

4. CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRODUCERS OF PHONOGRAMS AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED DUPLICATION OF THEIR PHONOGRAMS

Concluded at Geneva on 29 October 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 April 1973, in accordance with article 11.
REGISTRATION: 18 April 1973, No. 12430.
TEXT: Reproduced by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The Convention was adopted by the International Conference of States on the Protection of Phonograms convened jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Conference was held at the Palais des Nations, in Geneva, from 18 to 29 October 1971.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)
Argentina		19 Mar 1973 a
Australia		12 Mar 1974 a
Austria	28 Apr 1972	
Brazil	29 Oct 1971	6 Aug 1975
Canada	29 Oct 1971	
Chile		15 Dec 1976 a
Colombia	29 Oct 1971	
Denmark	29 Oct 1971	7 Dec 1976
Ecuador	29 Oct 1971	4 Jun 1974
Egypt		15 Dec 1977 a
El Salvador . . .		25 Oct 1978 a
Fiji		15 Jun 1972 a
Finland	21 Apr 1972	18 Dec 1972
France	29 Oct 1971	12 Sep 1972
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	29 Oct 1971	7 Feb 1974
Guatemala		14 Oct 1976 a
Holy See	29 Oct 1971	4 Apr 1977
Hungary		24 Feb 1975 a
India	29 Oct 1971	1 Nov 1974
Iran	29 Oct 1971	
Israel	29 Oct 1971	10 Jan 1978
Italy	29 Oct 1971	20 Dec 1976
Japan	21 Apr 1972	19 Jun 1978 A
Kenya	4 Apr 1972	6 Jan 1976
Liechtenstein . .	28 Apr 1972	
Luxembourg . . .	29 Oct 1971	25 Nov 1975
Mexico	29 Oct 1971	11 Sep 1973
Monaco	29 Oct 1971	21 Aug 1974
New Zealand . . .		3 May 1976 a
Nicaragua	29 Oct 1971	
Norway	28 Apr 1972	10 Apr 1978
Panama	28 Apr 1972	20 Mar 1974
Paraguay		30 Oct 1978 a
Philippines . . .	29 Apr 1972	
Spain	29 Oct 1971	16 May 1974
Sweden	29 Oct 1971	18 Jan 1973
Switzerland . . .	29 Oct 1971	
United Kingdom .	29 Oct 1971	5 Dec 1972
United States of America . . .	29 Oct 1971	26 Nov 1973
Uruguay	29 Oct 1971	
Yugoslavia . . .	29 Oct 1971	
Zaire		25 Jul 1977 a

Declarations and Reservations

EGYPT[1]

HUNGARY

"A. Ad article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2:

In the opinion of the Hungarian People's Republic, article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Convention have a discriminatory character. The Convention is a general, multilateral one and therefore every State has the right to be a party to it, in accordance with the basic principles of international law.

"B. Ad article 11, paragraph 3:

The Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions of article 11, paragraph 3 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principles of the independence of colonial countries and peoples, formulated, *inter alia*, also in resolution No. 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	4 Dec 1974	Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Seychelles, British Virgin Islands.

NOTES:

1/ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israel which reads as follows:

"Such accession does not imply any recognition of Israel, or entering into any relationship with Israel governed by the provisions of the Convention". The notification took effect on the date stipulated by the Government of Egypt, that is to say, on 25 January 1980.

5. PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MATERIALS OF 22 NOVEMBER 1950

Concluded at Nairobi on 26 November 1976

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 January 1982, in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 17(a).
TEXT: Records of the General Conference. Nineteenth Session, Nairobi, 26 October-30 November 1976, volume 1, resolutions (UNESCO ISBN 92-3-101496-X), and Procès-Verbal of Rectification of the authentic English text of article VIII, paragraph 14(a), established by the Secretary-General on 25 October 1977.

The Protocol, approved on 30 March 1976 by a Special Committee of Governmental Experts convened in pursuance of resolution 4.112 of the General Conference of UNESCO, was adopted on the Report of Programme Commission II at the thirty-fourth plenary meeting of the nineteenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO at Nairobi, Kenya, on 26 November 1976, and opened for signature on 1 March 1977.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A)
Barbados		10 Apr 1979 a
Belgium	18 Jun 1980	
Denmark	18 Jun 1980	
Egypt		18 Sep 1981 a
European Economic Community	28 Sep 1979	
France	18 Jun 1980	
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Jun 1980	
Holy See		22 Feb 1980 a
Iraq		13 Apr 1978 a
Ireland	18 Jun 1980	18 Jun 1980
Italy	18 Jun 1980	2 Jul 1981 A
Luxembourg	18 Jun 1980	
Netherlands[2]	18 Jun 1980	15 Jul 1981 A
New Zealand[3]	9 Nov 1981	
Oman	19 Dec 1977	
United Kingdom	18 Jun 1980	
United States of America	1 Sep 1981	
Yugoslavia		13 Nov 1981 a

Declarations and Reservations

BARBADOS

"The Government of Barbados hereby declares that it will not be bound by annex H."

BELGIUM, DENMARK, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, FRANCE, IRELAND, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon signature:

Each of the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 16 (a) of the said Protocol, made a declaration according to the terms of which it shall not be bound by Part II, Part IV, Annex Cl, Annex F, Annex G and Annex II of the said Protocol, and within the framework of the European Economic Community, it will examine the possibility of accepting Annex Cl in the light of the position adopted by other Contracting Parties with regard to that Annex.

IRAQ[1]

Entry into the above Protocol by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations with it.

IRELAND

"Ireland will not be bound by Part II, Part IV, Annex C.I, Annex F, Annex G and Annex H, or by any of those Parts or Annexes."

ITALY

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon acceptance:

"(a) Italy shall not be bound by part II, part IV, annex C.1, annex F, annex G and annex H;

(b) ItaLy, within the framework of the European Economic Community, will examine the possibility of accepting annex C.1 in the light of the position adopted by other Contracting Parties with regard to that annex."

NETHERLANDS

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon acceptance:

"In conformity with paragraph 16 (a) of the said Protocol, the Kingdom shall not be bound by part II, part IV, annex C.1, annex F, annex G and annex H thereof."

NEW ZEALAND

Upon signature:

"The Government of New Zealand shall not be bound by annex C.1, annex F and annex H of the Protocol."

NOTES:

[1] With reference to the above declaration the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel, on 1 May 1979, the following communication:

> "The instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.
>
> "The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

[2] For the Kingdom in Europe.

[3] The signature of the Protocol extends to Tokelau Islands.

6. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE AND CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 5 December 1980

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 April 1981, in accordance with article 7.
TEXT: A/RES/35/55.

The Agreement was adopted by resolution 35/55[1] of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 5 December 1980. It was open for definitive signature by all States at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 December 1980 to 31 December 1981.

State	Definitive signature (s), accession (a)
Bangladesh	8 Apr 1981 s
Chile	2 Mar 1981 s
Colombia	18 Mar 1981 s
Costa Rica	5 Dec 1980 s
Democratic Kampuchea	10 Apr 1981 s
Ecuador	18 Mar 1981 s
El Salvador	7 Apr 1981 s
Guatemala	14 Sep 1981 s
Honduras	10 Apr 1981 s
India	3 Dec 1981 s
Italy	27 Nov 1981 s
Mexico	15 May 1981 s
Nicaragua	3 Apr 1981 s
Pakistan	30 Mar 1981 s
Panama	20 Mar 1981 s
Peru	9 Apr 1981 s
Senegal	1 Apr 1981 s
Spain	21 Apr 1981 s
Sri Lanka	10 Aug 1981 s
Suriname	3 Jun 1981 s
Togo	3 Jun 1981 s
Venezuela	5 Dec 1980 s

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/35/49).

CHAPTER XV. DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Established and opened for accession on 6 April 1950 by the United Nations Conference on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 January 1952, in accordance with article 14.
REGISTRATION: 24 January 1952, No. 1610.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 119, p. 99.
TERMINATION: 24 January 1972, in accordance with article 1 of the Protocol of 15 January 1967 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 808, p. 296.)

The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 369 (IV)[1] of 3 December 1949 and met at Lake Success, New York, from 15 March to 6 April 1950. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 119, p. 99.

Note: In accordance with article 17 (1), the Convention was to cease to have effect on 23 January 1957. However, the Convention remained in force until 24 January 1972 as a result of the adoption of two protocols extending it (see chapter XV.2 and XV.3).

State	Accession
Belgium[2]	22 Jul 1953
China[3]	
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	30 Jan 1956
Guatemala	25 Dec 1951
Israel	7 May 1952
Italy	25 Mar 1958
Pakistan	6 Dec 1955

Declarations and Reservations

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"The Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons also applies to Land Berlin.

"Moreover, the Permanent Observer on instructions from his government has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General that in accordance with article 2, sub-paragraph 3, of the Convention the Amtsgericht Schöneberg in Berlin-Schöenberg has been designated as the tribunal which shall be exclusively competent to receive applications and to issue declarations of death which otherwise would have come within the competence of the tribunals specified in article 2, sub-paragraph 2. This transfer of competence to the Amtsgericht Schöenberg also applies to Land Berlin.

"Furthermore, the Permanent Observer on instructions from his government has the honour to notify the Secretary-General that in accordance with article 1, sub-paragraph 2, the Federal Government has extended the application of the Convention to persons who subsequent to 1945 disappeared under circumstances similar to those specified in its article 1, sub-paragraph 1. This extension of the application of the Convention likewise applies to Land Berlin."

ISRAEL

"Having regard to the provisions of the domestic law of Israel according to which matters of marriage are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the established Religious Courts, the effect to be given to declarations of death, whether issued pursuant to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons or satisfying the conditions and requirements contained in articles 1, 2 and 3 of the said Convention, and valid by virtue of article 6 thereof, as regards the dissolution of marriages, will depend upon the extent to which the appropriate Religious Court exercising jurisdiction in a given case will be able to recognize the same in accordance with its own religious law."

PAKISTAN

The Government of Pakistan extends the application of the Convention to persons having disappeared subsequent to 1945.[4]

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session (A/1251 & Corr.1 and 2), p. 65.

[2] A declaration made on accession stipulates that the Government of Belgium does not assume any obligations as regards the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi.

[3] Accession on behalf of the Republic of China, on 20 December 1950. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[4] A notification to this effect was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Pakistan on 11 April 1956.

2. PROTOCOL FOR EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF THE CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Opened for accession at New York on 16 January 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 January 1957, in accordance with article III (a).
REGISTRATION: 22 January 1957, No. 1610.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 258, p. 392.
Termination of the Convention of 6 April 1950: See chapter XV.1.

State	Accession	State	Accession
China[1]		Guatemala	8 Aug 1961
Democratic Kampuchea	30 Jul 1957	Israel	22 Jan 1957
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	23 Oct 1958	Italy	25 Mar 1958
		Pakistan	21 Jan 1957

NOTES:

1/ Accession on behalf of the Republic of China on 9 September 1957. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned accession, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Hungary, India, Poland and Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see note 2 in chapter VI.14.

2/ A note accompanying the instrument of accession contains the following statement:

"The Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons also applies to Land Berlin.

"Moreover, the Permanent Observer, on instructions from his Government, has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 2, sub-paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Amtsgericht Schöenberg in Berlin-Schöenberg has been designated as the tribunal which shall be exclusively competent to receive applications and to issue declarations of death which otherwise would have come within the competence of the tribunals specified in article 2, sub-paragraph 2. This transfer of competence of the Amtsgericht Schöenberg also applies to Land Berlin.

"Furthermore, the Permanent Observer, on instructions from his Government, has the honour to notify the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 1, sub-paragraph 2 the Federal Government has extended the application of the Convention to persons who subsequent to 1945 disappeared under circumstances similar to those specified in its article 1, sub-paragraph 1. This extension of the application of the Protocol likewise applies to Land Berlin."

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF THE CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Opened for accession at New York on 15 January 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 January 1967, in accordance with article 3.
REGISTRATION: 24 January 1967, No. 1610.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 558, p. 290.
Termination of the Convention of 6 April 1950: See chapter XV.1.

The draft protocol was drawn up by the Secretary-General in accordance with a desire expressed by several States parties to the Convention of 6 April 1950.

State	Accession	State	Accession
China[1]		Israel	15 Sep 1967
Democratic Kampuchea . . .	11 Aug 1967	Italy	24 Jan 1967
Guatemala	24 Jan 1967	Pakistan	24 Jan 1967

NOTES:

[1] Accession on behalf of the Republic of China on 23 January 1967. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

CHAPTER XVI. STATUS OF WOMEN[1]

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1. CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1954, in accordance with article VI.
REGISTRATION: 7 July 1954, No. 2613.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 193, p. 135.

The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 640 (VII),[2] adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 1952.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan . . .		16 Nov 1966 a
Albania		12 May 1955 a
Argentina	31 Mar 1953	27 Feb 1961
Australia		10 Dec 1974 a
Austria	19 Oct 1959	18 Apr 1969
Bahamas		16 Aug 1977 d
Barbados		12 Jan 1973 a
Belgium		20 May 1964 a
Bolivia	9 Apr 1953	22 Sep 1970
Brazil	20 May 1953	13 Aug 1963
Bulgaria		17 Mar 1954 a
Burma	14 Sep 1954	
Byelorussian SSR	31 Mar 1953	11 Aug 1954
Canada		30 Jan 1957 a
Central African Republic . . .		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	31 Mar 1953	18 Oct 1967
China[3]		
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Costa Rica . . .	31 Mar 1953	25 Jul 1967
Cuba	31 Mar 1953	8 Apr 1954
Cyprus	10 Sep 1968	12 Nov 1968
Czechoslovakia .	31 Mar 1953	6 Apr 1955
Denmark	29 Oct 1953	7 Jul 1954
Dominican Republic . . .	31 Mar 1953	11 Dec 1953
Ecuador	31 Mar 1953	23 Apr 1954
Egypt		8 Sep 1981 a
El Salvador . . .	24 Jun 1953	
Ethiopia	31 Mar 1953	21 Jan 1969
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		6 Oct 1958 a
France	31 Mar 1953	22 Apr 1957
Gabon	19 Apr 1967	19 Apr 1967
German Democratic Republic . . .		27 Mar 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]. .		4 Nov 1970 a
Ghana		28 Dec 1965 a
Greece	1 Apr 1953	29 Dec 1953
Guatemala	31 Mar 1953	7 Oct 1959
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	24 Jan 1978
Haiti	23 Jul 1957	12 Feb 1958
Hungary	2 Sep 1954	20 Jan 1955
Iceland	25 Nov 1953	30 Jun 1954
India	29 Apr 1953	1 Nov 1961
Indonesia	31 Mar 1953	16 Dec 1958
Ireland		14 Nov 1968 a
Israel	14 Apr 1953	6 Jul 1954
Italy		6 Mar 1968 a
Jamaica		14 Aug 1966 a
Japan	1 Apr 1955	13 Jul 1955
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .		28 Jan 1969 a
Lebanon	24 Feb 1954	5 Jun 1956
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 a
Liberia	9 Dec 1953	
Luxembourg . . .	4 Jun 1969	1 Nov 1976
Madagascar . . .		12 Feb 1964 a
Malawi		29 Jun 1966 a
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Malta		9 Jul 1968 a
Mauritania . . .		4 May 1976 a
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	31 Mar 1953	23 Mar 1981
Mongolia		18 Aug 1965 a
Morocco		22 Nov 1976 a
Nepal		26 Apr 1966 a
Netherlands . . .	8 Aug 1968	30 Jul 1971
New Zealand . . .		22 May 1968 a
Nicaragua		17 Jan 1957 a
Niger		7 Dec 1964 d
Nigeria	11 Jul 1980	17 Nov 1980
Norway	18 Sep 1953	24 Aug 1956
Pakistan	18 May 1954	7 Dec 1954
Paraguay	16 Nov 1953	
Peru		1 Jul 1975 a
Philippines . . .	23 Sep 1953	12 Sep 1957
Poland	31 Mar 1953	11 Aug 1954
Republic of Korea		23 Jun 1959 a
Romania	27 Apr 1954	6 Aug 1954
Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Sierra Leone . .		25 Jul 1962 a
Solomon Islands .		3 Sep 1981 a
Spain		14 Jan 1974 a
Swaziland		20 Jul 1970 a
Sweden	6 Oct 1953	31 Mar 1954
Thailand	5 Mar 1954	30 Nov 1954

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Trinidad and Tobago		24 Jun 1966 a
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
Turkey	12 Jan 1954	26 Jan 1960
Ukrainian SSR . .	31 Mar 1953	15 Nov 1954
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	31 Mar 1953	3 May 1954
United Kingdom .		24 Feb 1967 a
United Republic of Tanzania . .		19 Jun 1975 a
United States of America . .		8 Apr 1976 a
Uruguay	26 May 1953	
Yugoslavia . . .	31 Mar 1953	23 Jun 1954
Zaire		12 Oct 1977 a
Zambia		4 Feb 1972 a

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

1. As regards Article VII: The People's Republic of Albania declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

2. As regards Article IX: The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure set out in this article [article IX] any dispute which is directly connected with territories which fall within Argentine sovereignty.

AUSTRALIA

"The Government of Australia hereby declares that the accession by Australia shall be subject to the reservation that article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to and conditions of service in the Defence Forces.

"The Government of Australia furthermore declares that the Convention shall not extend to Papua New Guinea."

AUSTRIA

"In ratifying the Convention on the Political Rights of Women the Federal President of the Republic of Austria declares, that Austria reserves its right to apply the provision of article III to this Convention, as far as service in the armed forces is concerned, within the limits established by national legislation."

BELGIUM

In exercise of the option available to each State under article VII of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Government of Belgium declares that it submits the following reservations to article III of the Convention:

1. The Constitution reserves the exercise of royal powers to men.

As regards the exercise of the functions of regency, article III of the Convention shall not prevent the application of the constitutional rules as interpreted by the Belgian State.

2. . . .[5]

BULGARIA

1. As regards article VII: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

2. As regards Article IX: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

1. As regards article VII: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical

effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

2. As regards Article IX: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

CANADA

"Inasmuch as under the Canadian constitutional system legislative jurisdiction in respect of political rights is divided between the provinces and the Federal Government, the Government of Canada is obliged, in acceding to this Convention, to make a reservation in respect of rights within the legislative jurisdiction of the provinces."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of this reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories to the Convention, with the exception only of that part of the paragraph to which the reservation relates.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

DENMARK

Subject to a reservation with respect to article III of the Convention, in so far as it relates to the right of women to hold military appointments or to act as heads of recruitment services or to serve on recruitment boards.

ECUADOR

The Government of Ecuador signs this Convention subject to a reservation with respect to the last phrase in article I, "without any discrimination", since article 22 of the Political Constitution of the Republic specifies that "a vote in popular elections is obligatory for a man and optional for a woman".

FIJI

"The reservations of the United Kingdom 1 (a), (b), (d) and (f) are affirmed and are redrafted as more suitable to the situation of Fiji in the following terms:

"Article III is accepted subject to reservations, pending notification of withdrawal of any case, insofar as it relates to:

"(a) succession to the Crown;

"(b) certain offices primarily of a ceremonial signature;

"(d) recruitment to and conditions of service in the armed forces;

"(f) the employment of married women in the civil service

"All other reservations made by the United Kingdom are withdrawn."

FINLAND

As regards Article III: "A decree may be issued to the effect that only men or women can be appointed to certain functions, which because of their nature, can be properly discharged either only by men or by women."

FRANCE[6]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservations:

As regards article VII:

The German Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provision of article VII of the Convention under which the Convention is not to enter into force as between a State Party making a reservation and a State Party objecting to such reservation. The German Democratic Republic is of the opinion that the Convention should also be effective between the State which has made the reservation and all other States Parties, with the exception of that part of the Convention to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX of the Convention, which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention are, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary in order to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Declaration:

The German Democratic Republic deems it necessary to state that article IV, paragraph 1, and article V, paragraph 1, of the Convention deprive a number of States of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. As the Convention regulates matters affecting the interests of all States, it should be open to participation by all States whose policies are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"The Federal Republic of Germany accedes to the Convention with the reservation that article III of the Convention does not apply to service in the armed forces."

GUATEMALA

1. Articles I, II and III shall apply only to female citizens of Guatemala in accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Republic.

2. In order to satisfy constitutional requirements, article IX shall be interpreted subject to the provisions of article 149, paragraph 3(b) of the Constitution of the Republic.

HUNGARY

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories of the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

INDIA

"Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to, and conditions of service in any of the Armed Forces of India or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order in India."

INDONESIA

" . . . The last sentence of article VII and the whole article IX do not apply to Indonesia."

IRELAND

"Article III is accepted subject to reservation in so far as it relates to

"(a) the employment of married women in the public service;

"(b) the unequal remuneration of women in certain positions in the public service,

"and subject to the following declarations:

"(1) that the exclusion of women from positions of employment for which by objective standards or for physical reasons they are not suitable is not regarded as discriminatory;

"(2) that the fact that jury service is not at present obligatory for women is not regarded as discriminatory."

ITALY

"In acceding to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, done at New York on 31 March 1953, the Italian Government declares that it reserves its rights to apply the provisions of Art. III as far as service in the armed forces and in special armed corps is concerned within the limits established by national legislation."

LESOTHO

"Article III is accepted subject to reservation, pending notification of withdrawal in any case, so far as it relates to: Matters regulated by Basotho Law and Custom."

MALTA

"In acceding to this Convention, the Government of Malta hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by article III in so far as that article applies to conditions of service in the Public Service and to Jury Service."

MAURITIUS

"The Government of Mauritius hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by article III of the Convention in so far as that Article applies to recruitment to and conditions of service in the armed forces or to jury service."

MEXICO

Declaration: "It is expressly understood that the Government of Mexico will not deposit its instrument of ratification pending the entry into force of the amendment to the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States which is now under consideration, providing that citizenship rights shall be granted to Mexican women."

MONGOLIA

"To articles IV and V:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its disagreement with paragraph 1 of article IV and paragraph 1 of article V and considers that the present Convention should be open to all States for signature or accession.

"To article VII:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

"To article IX:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

MOROCCO

The consent of all the parties concerned is required for the referral of any dispute to the International Court of Justice.

NEPAL

As regards article IX of the Convention: ". . . any dispute shall be referred for decision to the International Court of Justice only at the request of all the parties to the dispute."

NETHERLANDS

This ratification is subject to the reservation that succession to the Crown in conformity with the relevant constitutional provisions shall be excluded from the application of article III of the Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

"Subject to a reservation with respect to Article III of the Convention, in so far as it relates to recruitment and conditions of service in the armed forces of New Zealand."

PAKISTAN

"Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to and conditions of services charged with the maintenance of public order or unsuited to women because of the hazards involved."

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories of the Convention, with the exception only of that part of the paragraph to which the reservation relates.

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

ROMANIA

The Government of the Romanian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

The Government of the Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

SIERRA LEONE

"In acceding to this Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by article III in so far as that article applies to recruitment to and conditions of service in the Armed Forces or to jury service."

SPAIN

Articles I and III of the Convention shall be interpreted without prejudice to the provisions which in current Spanish legislation define the status of head of family.

Articles II and III shall be interpreted without prejudice to the norms relating to the office of Head of State contained in the Spanish Fundamental Laws.

Article III shall be interpreted without prejudice to the fact that certain functions, which by their nature can be exercised satisfactorily only by men or only by women, shall be exercised exclusively by men or by women, as appropriate, in accordance with Spanish legislation.

SWAZILAND

"(a) Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards remuneration for women in certain posts in the Civil Service of the Kingdom of Swaziland;

"(b) The Convention shall have no application to matters which are regulated by Swaziland Law and Custom in accordance with Section 62 (2) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland."

TUNISIA

[Article IX] For any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in every case.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

As regards article VII:

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX:

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

As regards article VII:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accedes to the Convention with the following reservations submitted in accordance with article VII:

"(1) Article III is accepted subject to reservations, pending notification of withdrawal in any case, in so far as it relates to:

"(a) succession to the Crown;
"(b) certain offices primarily of a ceremonial nature;
"(c) the function of sitting and voting in the House of Lords pertaining to holders of hereditary peerages and holders of certain offices in the Church of England;
"(d) recruitment to and conditions of service in the armed forces;
"(e) jury service in Grenada, the Isle of Man and Montserrat, as well as in the Kingdom of Tonga;[7]
"(f)[8]
"(g) remuneration for women in the Civil Service of Gibraltar and Hong Kong, as well as of the Protectorate of Swaziland;[9]
"(h) the post of Bailiff in Guernsey;
"(i) in the State of Brunei, the exercise of the royal powers, jury service or its equivalent and the holding of certain offices governed by Islamic Law.

"(2) The United Kingdom reserves the right to postpone the application of this Convention in respect of women living in the Colony of Aden, having regard to the local customs and traditions. Further, the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply this Convention to Rhodesia unless and until the United Kingdom informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

Objections

CANADA

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Albania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Hungary in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Poland in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Romania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of articles VII and IX.

CHINA[10]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Objection to the reservations made by the

Government of Spain in respect of articles I, II and III, on the grounds that they are incompatible with the objectives of the Convention.

DENMARK

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Albania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Hungary in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Poland in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Romania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of articles VII and IX.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of articles VII and IX.

ETHIOPIA

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Albania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Hungary in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Poland in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Romania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of articles VII and IX.

ISRAEL

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Albania in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Hungary in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Poland in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Romania in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of article VII.

NORWAY

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Albania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Argentina in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Guatemala in respect of articles I, II and III.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Hungary in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Poland in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Romania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of articles VII and IX.

PAKISTAN

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Albania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Argentina in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservation made by France and recorded in the procès-verbal of signature of the Convention.[6]

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Guatemala in respect of articles I, II and III.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Hungary in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Poland in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Romania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of articles VII and IX.

PHILIPPINES

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Albania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Romania in respect of articles VII and IX.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Mongolia in respect of articles IV, paragraph 1, and V, paragraph 1.

SWEDEN

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Albania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Argentina in respect of article VII.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Guatemala in respect of articles I, II and III.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Hungary in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Poland in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Romania in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in respect of articles VII and IX.

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of articles VII and IX.

YUGOSLAVIA

Objection to the reservations made by the Government of Guatemala, in respect of articles I, II and III, as these reservations "are not in accordance with the principles contained in Article I of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aims of the Convention".

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands	30 Jul 1971	Suriname.
United Kingdom[11] . .	24 Feb 1967	Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, State of Brunei, Protectorate of Swaziland, Kingdom of Tonga.

NOTES:

[1] For other multilateral treaties concerning the status of women, see chapters IV and VII.

[2] Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/2361), p. 27.

[3] Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 9 June 1953 and 21 December 1953 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned ratification, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Denmark, Hungary, India, Norway, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see note 2 in chapter VI.14.

[4] In a letter accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that "the said Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications were addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Those communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to those referred to in the second paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, on 27 December 1973, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the German Democratic Republic a communication identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the one reproduced in the fourth paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3.

Finally, communications were received on the same subject from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (on 17 June 1974) and the Federal Republic of Germany (on 15 July 1974): those communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones reproduced in the fifth and sixth paragraphs of footnote 3 in chapter III.3.

[5] By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 19 June 1978 the Government of Belgium withdrew reservation No. 2, relating to article III of the Convention. For the text of the reservation so withdrawn, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 496, p. 353.

[6] In a communication received on 26 November 1960 the Government of France gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made in the procès verbal of signature of the Convention. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 193, p. 159.

[7] The reservation contained in sub-paragraph (e), as formulated on accession, also applied to the Bahamas. In a communication received on 12 February 1968, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the said reservation in respect of the Bahamas.

[8] In a communication received on 15 October 1974, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation contained in sub-paragraph (f) (employment of married women in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service and in the Civil Service) in respect of the territories where the reservation was still applicable, that is to say: Northern Ireland, Antigua, Hong Kong and St. Lucia. The same reservation had been withdrawn in respect of St. Vincent by a notification received on 24 November 1967. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol 590, p. 298.

[9] By a notification received on 15 October 1974, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation in respect of the Seychelles, to which the said reservation applied originally.

[10] Various communications were received by the Secretary-General on behalf of the Republic of China, objecting to the reservations made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In this connexion, see note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China, preface, page iii.

[11] For the reservations to article III of the Convention in its application to certain territories, and for the reservations regarding the application of the Convention to the Colony of Aden and to Rhodesia, see under "Declarations and Reservations" in this chapter.

2. CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

Done at New York on 20 February 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 August 1958, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 11 August 1958, No. 4468.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 309, p. 65.

The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 1040 (XI)[1] adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 29 January 1957.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Albania		27 Jul 1960 a
Argentina		10 Oct 1963 a
Australia		14 Mar 1961 a
Austria		19 Jan 1968 a
Bahamas		10 Jun 1976 d
Barbados		26 Oct 1979 a
Belgium	15 May 1972	
Brazil	26 Jul 1966	4 Dec 1968
Bulgaria		22 Jun 1960 a
Byelorussian SSR	7 Oct 1957	23 Dec 1958
Canada	20 Feb 1957	21 Oct 1959
Chile	18 Mar 1957	
China[2]		
Colombia	20 Feb 1957	
Cuba	20 Feb 1957	5 Dec 1957
Cyprus		26 Apr 1971 d
Czechoslovakia	3 Sep 1957	5 Apr 1962
Denmark	20 Feb 1957	22 Jun 1959
Dominican Republic	20 Feb 1957	10 Oct 1957
Ecuador	16 Jan 1958	29 Mar 1960
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		15 May 1968 a
German Democratic Republic		27 Dec 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of		7 Feb 1974 a[3]
Ghana		15 Aug 1966 a
Guatemala	20 Feb 1957	13 Jul 1960
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	
Hungary	5 Dec 1957	3 Dec 1959
Iceland		18 Oct 1977 a
India	15 May 1957	
Ireland	24 Sep 1957	25 Nov 1957
Israel	12 Mar 1957	7 Jun 1957
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Luxembourg	11 Sep 1975	22 Jul 1977
Malawi		8 Sep 1966 a
Malaysia		24 Feb 1959 a
Mali		2 Feb 1973 a
Malta		7 Jun 1967 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico		4 Apr 1979 a
Netherlands		8 Aug 1966 a
New Zealand	7 Jul 1958	17 Dec 1958
Norway	9 Sep 1957	20 May 1958
Pakistan	10 Apr 1958	
Poland		3 Jul 1959 a
Portugal	21 Feb 1957	
Romania		2 Dec 1960 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		18 Mar 1966 d
Sri Lanka		30 May 1958 a
Swaziland		18 Sep 1970 a
Sweden	6 May 1957	13 May 1958
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Ukrainian SSR	15 Oct 1957	3 Dec 1958
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	6 Sep 1957	17 Sep 1958
United Kingdom[4]	[20 Feb 1957]	[28 Aug 1957]
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
Uruguay	20 Feb 1957	
Yugoslavia	27 Mar 1957	13 Mar 1959
Zambia		22 Jan 1975 d

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

Article 7: The Argentine Government expressly reserves the rights of the Republic with respect to the Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands), the South Sandwich Islands and the lands included within the Argentine Antarctic Sector, declaring that they do not constitute a colony or possession of any nation but are part of Argentine territory and lie within its dominion and sovereignty.

Article 10: The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit disputes directly or indirectly linked with the territories under Argentine sovereignty to the procedure indicated in this article.

BRAZIL

"Reservation is made concerning application of article 10."

CHILE

The Government of Chile makes a reservation with regard to article 10, in the sense that it does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the settlement of disputes which may arise between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 10, according to which a dispute between the States parties to the Convention in respect of the interpretation and application of the present Convention which has not been settled through negotiation is to be submitted to the International Court of Justice for decision at the request of one of the parties to the dispute, unless the parties have agreed on another way of adjustment. The German Democratic Republic declares that with regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice for disputes in respect of the interpretation and application of the Convention it is of the opinion that in every single case the consent of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary to submit a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Declaration:

The German Democratic Republic considers that articles 4 and 5 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

GUATEMALA

Article 10 of the said Convention shall, by reason of constitutional requirements, be applied without prejudice to article 149, paragraph 3 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic.

INDIA

"With the following reservation as to Article 10:

"Any dispute which may arise between any two or more contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall with the consent of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement."

TUNISIA

[Article 10] For any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in every case.

URUGUAY

On behalf of Uruguay we hereby make a reservation to the provisions of article 3 which has a bearing on the application of the Convention. The Constitution of Uruguay does not authorize the granting of nationality to an alien unless he is the child of a Uruguayan father or mother, in which case he may become a natural citizen. This case apart, an alien who fulfils the constitutionality and legal conditions may be granted only legal citizenship, and not nationality.

Territorial Application

Declarations made upon ratification or accession (a) under paragraph 1 of article 7 of the Convention

Declaration by:		Application to:
Australia	14 Mar 1961 a	All the non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible.
Netherlands . . .	8 Aug 1966	Netherlands Antilles, Surinam.
New Zealand . . .	17 Dec 1958	The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Islands, and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
United Kingdom[4] .	28 Aug 1957	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Notifications under paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Convention

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Application to:
United Kingdom[4] .	18 Mar 1958	Aden, the Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis), the British Virgin Islands, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, the Seychelles,

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Application to:
United Kingdom[4] (continued)		Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar.
	19 May 1958	The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.[4]
	3 Nov 1960	Tonga.
	1 Oct 1962	Brunei.

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/3572), p. 18.

2/ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 20 February 1957 and 22 September 1958 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned ratification, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of India, Poland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see note 2 in chapter VI.14.

3/ With the following declaration:

". . . The said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

In this respect, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (communication received on 24 May 1974):

The Soviet Government does not object to the extension to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women provided that this is done in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and that matters of security and status shall not thereby be affected. In this connexion, the Soviet Government would like to draw attention to the fact that the Western Sectors of Berlin are not a constitutent part of the Federal Republic of Germany, that the permanent residents of the Western Sectors of Berlin are not nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany and that representation abroad of the interests of the Western Sectors of Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany is permissible only to the extent specified in the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 (annex IV).

Czechoslovakia (communication received on 30 May 1974):

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares, in accordance with the Four-Power Agreement of September 3, 1971, that West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and neither can be administered by it.

"The declaration of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany contained in its instrument of accession to the above-mentioned Convention, that the validity of the Convention shall also apply to West Berlin is contradictory to the Four-Power Agreement stipulating that the agreements concerning the security and the statute of West Berlin cannot be expanded by the Federal Republic of Germany to West Berlin.

"Therefore the declaration of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany cannot have any legal effect."

German Democratic Republic (communication received on 16 July 1974):

With regard to the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) and in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic, the German Democratic Republic declares that Berlin (West) is not a constitutent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not to be governed by it. The declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that this Convention will also apply to Berlin (West) is at variance with the Quadripartite Agreement, which states that treaties affecting matters of security and of the status of Berlin (West) may not be applied to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ukrainian SSR (communication received on 6 August 1974):

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic refrains from raising an objection to the extension to Berlin (West) of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women only on the understanding that this action is being taken in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and will not affect matters of security and status. In this connexion, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic wishes to direct attention to the fact that the Western Sectors of Berlin are not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany, permanent residents of Berlin (West) are not nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany and representation abroad of the interests of Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany is permitted only to the extent defined by the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 (annex IV).

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (communications received on 8 July 1975--in relation to the communications by Czechoslovakia and by the German Democratic Republic):

"The communications mentioned in the Notes listed above refer to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement was concluded in Berlin between the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Governments sending these communications are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement and are therefore not competent to make authoritative comments on its provisions.

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring the following to the attention of the States Parties to the instruments referred to in the abovementioned communications. When authorising the extension of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured in accordance with established procedures that those instruments are applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status.

Accordingly, the application of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (communication received on 19 September 1975--in relation to the communication by Czechoslovakia and by the German Democratic Republic):

Declaration identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one of the same date, reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

4/ On 24 December 1981, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a notification of denunciation of the said Convention:

The notification specifies that the denunciation is effected on behalf of United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the following territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and to which the Convention was extended in accordance with the provisions of article 7: Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Isle of Man, Saint Christopher-Nevis, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Turks and Caicos Islands, State of Brunei, United Kingdom Sovereign Bases Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus.

In accordance with the provisions of article 9 (2) of the Convention, the denunciation will take effect one year after the date of receipt of the said notification, that is to say, on 24 December 1982.

3. CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

Signed at New York on 10 December 1962

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 December 1964, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 23 December 1964, No. 7525.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 521, p. 231.

The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 1763 (XVII),[1] adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 7 November 1962.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Argentina		26 Feb 1970 a
Austria		1 Oct 1969 a
Barbados		1 Oct 1979 a
Benin		19 Oct 1965 a
Brazil		11 Feb 1970 a
Chile	10 Dec 1962	
China[2]		
Cuba	17 Oct 1963	20 Aug 1965
Czechoslovakia	8 Oct 1963	5 Mar 1965
Denmark	31 Oct 1963	8 Sep 1964
Dominican Republic		8 Oct 1964 a
Fiji		19 Jul 1971 d
Finland		18 Aug 1964 a
France	10 Dec 1962	
German Democratic Republic		16 Jul 1974 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]		9 Jul 1969 a
Greece	3 Jan 1963	
Guinea	10 Dec 1962	24 Jan 1978
Hungary		5 Nov 1975 a
Iceland		18 Oct 1977 a
Israel	10 Dec 1962	
Italy	20 Dec 1963	
Mali		19 Aug 1964 a
Netherlands	10 Dec 1962	2 Jul 1965
New Zealand	23 Dec 1963	12 Jun 1964
Niger		1 Dec 1964 a
Norway		10 Sep 1964 a
Philippines	5 Feb 1963	21 Jan 1965
Poland	17 Dec 1962	8 Jan 1965
Romania	27 Dec 1963	
Samoa		24 Aug 1964 a
Spain		15 Apr 1969 a
Sri Lanka	12 Dec 1962	
Sweden	10 Dec 1962	16 Jun 1964
Trinidad and Tobago		2 Oct 1969 a
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
United Kingdom		9 Jul 1970 a
United States of America	10 Dec 1962	
Upper Volta		8 Dec 1964 a
Yugoslavia	10 Dec 1962	19 Jun 1964

Declarations and Reservations

DENMARK

"With the reservation that article 1, paragraph 2, shall not apply to the Kingdom of Denmark."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic wishes the laws of the Dominican Republic to continue to have precedence in respect of the possibility, provided for in article 1, paragraph 2, of entering into a civil marriage by means of a proxy or procuration. Consequently, it can accept the said provisions only with reservations.

FIJI

"The Government of Fiji withdraws the reservation, and declarations in respect of the law of Scotland and in respect of Southern Rhodesia, made on 9th July, 1970 by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and affirms that the Government of Fiji declares it to be their understanding that:

"(a) paragraph 1 of Article 1, and the second sentence of Article 2, of the Convention are concerned with the entry into marriage under the laws of a State Party and not with the recognition under the laws of one State or territory of the validity of marriages contracted under the laws of another State or territory; and

"(b) paragraph 2 of Article 1 does not require legislative provision to be made where no such legislation already exists, for marriages to be contracted in the absence of one of the parties."

FINLAND

"With the reservation that article 1, paragraph 2, shall not apply to the Republic of Finland."

GREECE

With reservation to article 1, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

HUNGARY

In acceding to the Convention, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that it does not consider paragraph 2 of article 1 of the Convention as binding the Hungarian People's Republic to grant, under the terms thereof, permit of marriage when one of the intending spouses is not present.

ICELAND

"Article 1, paragraph 2, shall not apply to the Republic of Iceland."

NETHERLANDS

In signing the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, I the undersigned, Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, hereby declare that, in view of the equality which exists, from the standpoint of public law, between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the Government of the Kingdom reserves the right to ratify the Convention in respect of only one or two parts of the Kingdom and to declare at a later date, by written notification to the Secretary-General, that the Convention is to apply also to the other part or parts of the Kingdom.

NORWAY

"With the reservation that article 1, paragraph 2, shall not apply to the Kingdom of Norway."

PHILIPPINES

"The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages was adopted for the purpose, among other things, of insuring to all persons complete freedom in the choice of a spouse. The first paragraph of Article 1 of the Convention requires that the full and free consent of both parties shall be expressed in the presence of the competent authority and of witnesses.

"Considering the provisions of its Civil Code, the Philippines, in ratifying this Convention interprets the second paragraph of Article 1 (which authorizes, in exceptional cases, the solemnization of marriage by proxy) as not imposing upon the Philippines the obligation to allow within its territory the celebration of proxy marriages or marriages of the kind contemplated in that paragraph, where such manner of marriage is not authorized by the laws of the Philippines. Rather, the solemnization within Philippine territory of a marriage in the absence of one of the parties under the conditions stated in said paragraph will be permitted only if so allowed by Philippine law."

SWEDEN

With reservation to article 1, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"(a)[4]

"(b) It is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom that paragraph (1) of article 1 and the second sentence of article 2, of the Convention are concerned with entry into marriage under the laws of a State Party and not with the recognition under the laws of one State or territory of the validity of marriages contracted under the laws of another State or territory; nor is paragraph (1) of article 1 applicable to marriages by cohabitation with habit and repute under the law of Scotland;

"(c) Paragraph (2) of article 1 does not require legislative provision to be made, where no such legislation already exists, for marriages to be contracted in the absence of one of the parties;

"(d) The provisions of the Convention shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom inform the Secretary-General that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"With the understanding that legislation in force in the various States of the United States of America is in conformity with this Convention and that action by the United States of America with respect to this Convention does not constitute acceptance of the provisions of article 8 as a precedent for any subsequent instruments."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands	2 Jul 1965	Netherlands Antilles, Surinam.
United Kingdom . . .	9 Jul 1970	Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent), State of Brunei, Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom.
	15 Oct 1974	Montserrat.[4]

NOTE:

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/5217), p. 28.

[2] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 4 April 1963. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[3] In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention "shall also apply to *Land Berlin* with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Those communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those referred to in the second paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3.

In this respect, the Government of the German Democratic Republic, upon accession to the Convention on 16 July 1974, made a declaration which is identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one reproduced in the fourth paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3.

In reference to that declaration, communications were received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (8 July 1975) and from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975), which are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding communications reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

[4] In a notification received on 15 October 1974, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation corresponding to sub-paragraph *a*, according to which it reserved the right to postpone the application of article 2 of the Convention to Montserrat pending notification to the Secretary-General that the said article would be applied there.

CHAPTER XVII. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

1. CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 August 1962, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 24 August 1962, No. 6280.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 435, p. 191.

The Convention was opened for signature in accordance with General Assembly resolution 630 (VII)[1] of 16 December 1952.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	11 Jun 1953	
Chile	22 Apr 1953	
Cuba		17 Nov 1954 a
Cyprus	20 Jun 1972	13 Nov 1972
Ecuador	31 Mar 1953	
Egypt	27 Jan 1955	4 Aug 1955
El Salvador	11 Mar 1958	28 Oct 1958
Ethiopia	31 Mar 1953	21 Jan 1969
France	2 Apr 1954	16 Nov 1962
Guatemala[2]	1 Apr 1953	9 May 1957
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	
Jamaica		15 Jun 1967 a
Paraguay	16 Nov 1953	
Peru	12 Nov 1959	
Sierra Leone		25 Jul 1962 a
Uruguay		21 Nov 1980 a
Yugoslavia		31 Jan 1956 a

NOTES:

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/2361), p. 22.

[2] The Convention was signed on behalf of Guatemala with reservation to article V of the Convention. On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Guatemala withdrew the said reservation.

CHAPTER XVIII. MISCELLANEOUS PENAL MATTERS[1]

1. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE SLAVERY CONVENTION SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1926

Done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 December 1953, in accordance with article III.[2]
REGISTRATION: 7 December 1953, No. 2422.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 51.

The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 794 (VIII)[3] of 23 October 1953.

State	Signature subject to acceptance	Definitive signature (s), acceptance, notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan . . .		16 Aug 1954 s
Australia		9 Dec 1953 s
Austria	7 Dec 1953	16 Jul 1954
Bahamas		10 Jun 1976 d
Barbados		22 Jul 1976 d
Belgium	24 Feb 1954	13 Dec 1962
Burma	14 Mar 1956	29 Apr 1957
Canada		17 Dec 1953 s
China[4]		
Cuba		28 Jun 1954 s
Denmark		3 Mar 1954 s
Ecuador	7 Sep 1954	17 Aug 1955
Egypt	15 Jun 1954	29 Sep 1954
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		19 Mar 1954
France	14 Jan 1954	14 Feb 1963
German Democratic Republic . . .		16 Jul 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of . .		29 May 1973[5]
Greece	7 Dec 1953	12 Dec 1955
Guinea		12 Jul 1962
Hungary		26 Feb 1958
India		12 Mar 1954 s
Iraq		23 May 1955
Ireland		31 Aug 1961
Israel		12 Sep 1955
Italy		4 Feb 1954 s
Liberia		7 Dec 1953 s
Mali		2 Feb 1973
Mexico		3 Feb 1954 s
Monaco	28 Jan 1954	12 Nov 1954
Morocco		11 May 1959
Netherlands . . .	15 Dec 1953	7 Jul 1955
New Zealand . . .		16 Dec 1953 s
Niger		7 Dec 1964
Norway	24 Feb 1954	11 Apr 1957
Romania		13 Nov 1957 s
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981
Solomon Islands .		3 Sep 1981 d
South Africa . .		29 Dec 1953 s
Spain		10 Nov 1976 s
Sweden		17 Aug 1954 s
Switzerland . . .		7 Dec 1953 s
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug 1954
Turkey		14 Jan 1955 s
United Kingdom .		7 Dec 1953 s
United States of America . .	16 Dec 1953	7 Mar 1956
Yugoslavia . . .	11 Feb 1954	21 Mar 1955

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Netherlands	7 Jul 1955	Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea, Surinam.

NOTES:

1/ For other multilateral treaties concerning penal matters, see chapters III, IV, VI, VII and VIII, as well as Nos. 14 and 15 in part II.

2/ The amendments set forth in the Annex to the Protocol entered into force on 7 July 1955, in accordance with article III of the Protocol.

3/ *Official Records of the General Assembly,* Eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/2630), p. 50.

[4] Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 7 December 1953 and 14 December 1955 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[5] With the following declaration:

> ". . . The said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 4 December 1973 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations the following communication:

The 1926 Slavery Convention, as amended by the 1953 Protocol, deals with matters relating to the territories under the sovereignty of the countries Parties to the Convention within the limits of which they exercise jurisdiction. As is well known, the western sector of Berlin is not an integral part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be governed by it. In that connexion, the Soviet Union regards the above-mentioned statement by the Federal Republic of Germany as unlawful and as having no legal force, with all the consequences flowing therefrom, since the extension of the validity of the Convention to the Western Sector of Berlin raises questions relating to its status, thus conflicting with the relevant provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic, upon acceptance of the Protocol on 16 July 1974, made a declaration which is identical in essence to the above-quoted declaration.

The following communication on the same subject was received on 17 July 1974 from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America:

> "In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.
>
> "The purpose and effect of the established procedures referred to above, which were specifically endorsed in Annex IV A and B to the Quadripartite Agreement, are precisely to ensure that agreements and arrangements to be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that questions of security and status remain unaffected and to take account of the fact that these Sectors continue not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. The extension of the Convention of 1926, as amended by the Protocol of 1953, to the Western Sectors of Berlin received the prior authorization under these established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The rights and responsibilities of the Governments of those three countries remain unaffected thereby. There is thus no question that the extension to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Convention of 1926, as amended by the Protocol of 1953, is in any way inconsistent with the Quadripartite Agreement.
>
> "Accordingly, the application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Convention of 1926, as amended by the Protocol of 1953, continues in full force and effect."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received on 27 August 1974 from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany a declaration to the effect that the said Government shared the position set out in the above-quoted declaration, and that the extension of the Protocol to Berlin (West) would continue in full force and effect.

In reference to the declaration by the Government of the German Democratic Republic, communications were received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (8 July 1975) and from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975), which are identical in substance, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding communications reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

2. SLAVERY CONVENTION SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1926 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL DONE AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, ON 7 DECEMBER 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	7 July 1955, the date on which the amendments, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 7 December 1953, entered into force in accordance with article III of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION:	7 July 1955, No. 2861.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 212, p. 17.

State	Definitive signature or participation in the Convention of 1926 and in the Protocol of 7 December 1953	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d) to the Convention as amended
Afghanistan . . .	16 Aug 1954	
Albania		2 Jul 1957 a
Algeria		20 Nov 1963 a
Australia	9 Dec 1953	
Austria	16 Jul 1954	
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976	
Barbados	22 Jul 1976	
Belgium	13 Dec 1962	
Brazil		6 Jan 1966 a
Burma	29 Apr 1957	
Byelorussian SSR		13 Sep 1956 a
Canada	17 Dec 1953	
China[1]		
Cuba	28 Jun 1954	
Denmark	3 Mar 1954	
Ecuador	17 Aug 1955	
Egypt	29 Sep 1954	
Ethiopia		21 Jan 1969
Fiji	12 Jun 1972	
Finland	19 Mar 1954	
France	14 Feb 1963	
German Democratic Republic[2] . . .		16 Jul 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	29 May 1973	
Greece	12 Dec 1955	
Guinea	12 Jul 1962	
Hungary	26 Feb 1958	
India	12 Mar 1954	
Iraq	23 May 1955	
Ireland	31 Aug 1961	
Israel	12 Sep 1955	
Italy	4 Feb 1954	
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Jordan		5 May 1959 a
Kuwait		28 May 1963 a
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liberia	7 Dec 1953	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . .		14 Feb 1957 a
Madagascar . . .		12 Feb 1964 a
Malawi		2 Aug 1965 a
Mali	2 Feb 1973	
Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	3 Feb 1954	
Monaco	12 Nov 1954	
Mongolia		20 Dec 1968 a
Morocco	11 May 1959	
Nepal		7 Jan 1963 a
Netherlands . . .	7 Jul 1955	
New Zealand . . .	16 Dec 1953	
Niger	7 Dec 1964	
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	11 Apr 1957	
Pakistan		30 Sep 1955 a
Philippines . . .		12 Jul 1955 a
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][3]. . .		14 Aug 1956 a
Romania	13 Nov 1957	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 Nov 1981	
Saudi Arabia . .		5 Jul 1973 a
Sierra Leone . .		13 Mar 1962 d
Solomon Islands .	3 Sep 1981	
South Africa . .	29 Dec 1953	
Spain	10 Nov 1976	
Sri Lanka		21 Mar 1958 a
Sudan		9 Sep 1957 d
Sweden	17 Aug 1954	
Switzerland . . .	7 Dec 1953	
Syrian Arab Republic . . .	4 Aug 1954	
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		15 Jul 1966 a
Turkey	14 Jan 1955	
Uganda		12 Aug 1964 a
Ukrainian SSR . .		27 Jan 1959 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .		8 Aug 1956 a
United Kingdom .	7 Dec 1953	
United Republic of Tanzania . .		28 Nov 1962 a
United States of America . .	7 Mar 1956	
Yugoslavia . . .	21 Mar 1955	
Zambia		26 Mar 1973 d

NOTES:

[1] Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 14 December 1955. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[2] A notification of reapplication of the Convention of 25 September 1926 was received on 16 July 1974 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. As an instrument of acceptance of the amending Protocol of 7 December 1953 was deposited with the Secretary-General on the same date on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the latter has been applying the Convention as amended since 16 July 1974 (see also note 7 in chapter XVIII.3).

[3] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

3. SLAVERY CONVENTION

Geneva, September 25th, 1926[1]

IN FORCE since March 9th, 1927 (Article 12).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan	(November 9th, 1935 a)
Austria	(August 19th, 1927)
United States of America	(March 21st, 1929 a)

Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first subdivision of the second paragraph of Article five, which reads as follows:

"(I) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes."[2]

Belgium	(September 23rd, 1927)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(June 18th, 1927)
Burma[3]	

The Convention is not binding upon Burma in respect of Article 3 in so far as that Article may require her to enter into any convention whereby vessels by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Burmans, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Burman, are classified as native vessels or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Convenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of these other States are not subject.

Canada	(August 6th, 1928)
Australia	(June 18th, 1927)
New Zealand	(June 18th, 1927)
Union of South Africa (including *South West Africa*)	(June 18th, 1927)
Ireland	(June 18th, 1930 a)
India	(June 18th, 1927)

The signature of the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Convenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

Bulgaria	(March 9th, 1927)
China[4]	(April 22nd, 1937)
Cuba	(July 6th, 1931)
Czechoslovakia	(October 10th, 1930)
Denmark	(May 17th, 1927)
Ecuador	(March 26th, 1928 a)
Egypt	(January 25th, 1928 a)
Estonia	(May 16th, 1929)
Finland	(September 29th, 1927)
France	(March 28th, 1931)
Syria and *Lebanon*	(June 25th, 1931 a)
Germany	(March 12th, 1929)
Greece	(July 4th, 1930)
Haiti	(September 3rd, 1927 a)
Hungary[5]	(February 17th, 1933 a)
Iraq	(January 18th, 1929 a)
Italy	(August 25th, 1928)
Latvia	(July 9th, 1927)
Liberia	(May 17th, 1930)
Mexico	(September 8th, 1934 a)
Monaco	(January 17th, 1928 a)
The Netherlands (including *Netherlands Indies, Surinam* and *Curaçao*)	(January 7th, 1928)
Nicaragua	(October 3rd, 1927 a)
Norway	(September 10th, 1927)
Poland	(September 17th, 1930)
Portugal	(October 4th, 1927)
Romania	(June 22nd, 1931)
Spain	(September 12th, 1927)

For Spain and the *Spanish Colonies*, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.,

Sudan	(September 15th, 1927 a)
Sweden	(December 17th, 1927)
Switzerland	(November 1st, 1930 a)
Turkey	(July 24th, 1933 a)
Yugoslavia	(September 28th, 1929)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Albania[6]
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Iran

Ad referendum and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Iran to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in arms.

Lithuania
Panama
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976 d
Barbados	22 Jul 1976 d
Benin	4 Apr 1962 d
Central African Republic . . .	4 Sep 1962 d
Congo	15 Oct 1962 d
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d
German Democratic Republic[7]	
Ghana	3 May 1963 d
Guinea	30 Mar 1962 d
Israel	6 Jan 1955 a
Ivory Coast . . .	8 Dec 1961 d
Mali	2 Feb 1973 d
Morocco	11 May 1959 d
Niger	25 Aug 1961 d
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 Nov 1981 a
Senegal	2 May 1963 d
Solomon Islands .	3 Sep 1981 d
Suriname	12 Oct 1979 d
Togo	27 Feb 1962 d
United Republic of Cameroon . .	7 Mar 1962 d

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 1414. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 60, p. 253.

[2] This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

[3] See note 3 in part II.2.

[4] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[5] See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 130, p. 444.

[6] The Government of Albania deposited on 2 July 1957 the instrument of accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 7 December 1953 (see chapter XVIII.2).

[7] In a notification received on 16 July 1974 the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 22 December 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 2 March 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 17 June 1974, concerning the application, as from 22 December 1958, of the Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Slavery Convention, September 25th, 1926 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

4. SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, THE SLAVE TRADE, AND INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES SIMILAR TO SLAVERY

Done at Geneva on 7 September 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 April 1957, in accordance with article 13.
REGISTRATION: 30 April 1957, No. 3822.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 266, p. 3.

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 608 (XXI)[1] of 30 April 1956 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and met at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 13 August to 4 September 1956. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and two resolutions for the texts of which, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 226, p. 3.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan		16 Nov 1966 a
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina		13 Aug 1964 a
Australia	7 Sep 1956	6 Jan 1958
Austria		7 Oct 1963 a
Bahamas		10 Jun 1976 d
Barbados		9 Aug 1972 d
Belgium	7 Sep 1956	13 Dec 1962
Brazil		6 Jan 1966 a
Bulgaria	26 Jun 1957	21 Aug 1958
Byelorussian SSR	7 Sep 1956	5 Jun 1957
Canada	7 Sep 1956	10 Jan 1963
Central African Republic		30 Dec 1970 a
China[2]		
Congo		25 Aug 1977 a
Cuba	10 Jan 1957	21 Aug 1963
Cyprus		11 May 1962 d
Czechoslovakia	7 Sep 1956	13 Jun 1958
Democratic Kampuchea		12 Jun 1957 a
Denmark	27 Jun 1957	24 Apr 1958
Djibouti		21 Mar 1979 a
Dominican Republic		31 Oct 1962 a
Ecuador		29 Mar 1960 a
Egypt		17 Apr 1958 a
El Salvador	7 Sep 1956	
Ethiopia		21 Jan 1969 a
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		1 Apr 1959 a
France	7 Sep 1956	26 May 1964
German Democratic Republic		16 Jul 1974 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	7 Sep 1956	14 Jan 1959
Ghana		3 May 1963 a
Greece	7 Sep 1956	13 Dec 1972
Guatemala	7 Sep 1956	
Guinea		14 Mar 1977 a
Haiti	7 Sep 1956	12 Feb 1958
Hungary	7 Sep 1956	26 Feb 1958
Iceland		17 Nov 1965 a
India	7 Sep 1956	23 Jun 1960
Iran		30 Dec 1959 a
Iraq	7 Sep 1956	30 Sep 1963
Ireland		18 Sep 1961 a
Israel	7 Sep 1956	23 Oct 1957
Italy	7 Sep 1956	12 Feb 1958
Ivory Coast		10 Dec 1970 a
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Jordan		27 Sep 1957 a
Kuwait		18 Jan 1963 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Sep 1957 a
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liberia	7 Sep 1956	
Luxembourg	7 Sep 1956	1 May 1967
Madagascar		29 Feb 1972 a
Malawi		2 Aug 1965 a
Malaysia		18 Nov 1957 a
Mali		2 Feb 1973 a
Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	7 Sep 1956	30 Jun 1959
Mongolia		20 Dec 1968 a
Morocco		11 May 1959 a
Nepal		7 Jan 1963 a
Netherlands	7 Sep 1956	3 Dec 1957
New Zealand		26 Apr 1962 a
Niger		22 Jul 1963 a
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	7 Sep 1956	3 May 1960
Pakistan	7 Sep 1956	20 Mar 1958
Peru	7 Sep 1956	
Philippines		17 Nov 1964 a
Poland	7 Sep 1956	10 Jan 1963
Portugal	7 Sep 1956	10 Aug 1959
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][4]	7 Sep 1956	
Romania	7 Sep 1956	13 Nov 1957
San Marino	7 Sep 1956	29 Aug 1967
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Saudi Arabia		5 Jul 1973 a
Senegal		19 Jul 1979 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		28 Mar 1972 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Spain		21 Nov 1967 a
Sri Lanka	5 Jun 1957	21 Mar 1958
Sudan	7 Sep 1956	9 Sep 1957
Suriname		12 Oct 1979 d

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Sweden		28 Oct 1959 a
Switzerland		28 Jul 1964 a
Syrian Arab Republic[5]		17 Apr 1958 a
Togo		8 Jul 1980 a
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		15 Jul 1966 a
Turkey	28 Jun 1957	17 Jul 1964
Uganda		12 Aug 1964 a
Ukrainian SSR	7 Sep 1956	3 Dec 1958
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 Sep 1956	12 Apr 1957
United Kingdom	7 Sep 1956	30 Apr 1957
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
United States of America		6 Dec 1967 a
Yugoslavia	7 Sep 1956	20 May 1958
Zaire		28 Feb 1975 a
Zambia		26 Mar 1973 d

Territorial Application

Declarations made upon ratification or accession (a) under paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention

Declaration by		Application to:
Australia	6 Jan 1958	All the non-self governing, trust and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible.
France	26 May 1964	All the territories of the Republic (Metropolitan France, overseas departments and territories).
Italy	12 Feb 1958	Somaliland under Italian Administration.
Netherlands	3 Dec 1957	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	26 Apr 1962 a	The Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.
United Kingdom	30 Apr 1957	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
United States of America	6 Dec 1967 a	All territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible.

Notifications under paragraph 2 of article 12 of the Convention

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Application to:
United Kingdom	6 Sep 1957	Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Virgin Islands, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Zanzibar, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland[6], Bahrain, Qatar, The Trucial States (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Ummal Qaiwain).
	18 Oct 1957	Dominica and Tonga.
	21 Oct 1957	Kuwait.
	30 Oct 1957	Uganda.
	14 Nov 1957	Trinidad and Tobago.
	1 Jul 1957	The Federation of Nigeria.

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2889), p. 7.

[2] Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 23 May 1957 and 28 May 1959 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned ratification, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see note 2 in chapter VI.14.

[3] A note accompanying the instrument of ratification contains a statement that "the Supplementary Convention . . . also applies to Land Berlin as from the date on which the Convention enters into force in the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the one hand, and by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, to those referred to in the second paragraph of note 3 in chapter III.3.

[4] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

[5] Accession by the United Arab Republic. See note 3 in chapter I.1.

[6] See note 19 in chapter V.2.

5. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979

Not yet in force (see article 18).
TEXT: A/RES/34/146.

The Convention was adopted by resolution 34/146[1] of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 17 December 1979. It was opened for signature from 18 December 1979 to 31 December 1980.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	3 Oct 1980	
Bahamas		4 Jun 1981 a
Barbados		9 Mar 1981 a
Belgium	3 Jan 1980	
Bhutan		31 Aug 1981 a
Bolivia	25 Mar 1980	
Canada	18 Feb 1980	
Chile	3 Jan 1980	12 Nov 1981
Dominican Republic	12 Aug 1980	
Egypt	18 Dec 1980	2 Oct 1981
El Salvador	10 Jun 1980	12 Feb 1981
Finland	29 Oct 1980	
Gabon	29 Feb 1980	
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	18 Dec 1979	15 Dec 1980
Greece	18 Mar 1980	
Guatemala	30 Apr 1980	
Haiti	21 Apr 1980	
Honduras	11 Jun 1980	1 Jun 1981
Iceland		6 Jul 1981 a
Iraq	14 Oct 1980	
Israel	19 Nov 1980	
Italy	18 Apr 1980	
Jamaica	27 Feb 1980	
Japan	22 Dec 1980	
Kenya		8 Dec 1981 a
Lesotho	17 Apr 1980	5 Nov 1980
Liberia	30 Jan 1980	
Luxembourg	18 Dec 1979	
Mauritius	18 Jun 1980	17 Oct 1980
Netherlands	18 Dec 1980	
New Zealand	24 Dec 1980	
Norway	18 Dec 1980	2 Jul 1981
Panama	24 Jan 1980	
Philippines	2 May 1980	14 Oct 1980
Portugal	16 Jun 1980	
Senegal	2 Jun 1980	
Suriname	30 Jul 1980	5 Nov 1981
Sweden	25 Feb 1980	15 Jan 1981
Switzerland	18 Jul 1980	
Trinidad and Tobago		1 Apr 1981 a
Togo	8 Jul 1980	
Uganda	10 Nov 1980	
United Kingdom	18 Dec 1979	
United States of America	21 Dec 1979	
Yugoslavia	29 Dec 1980	
Zaire	2 Jul 1980	

Declarations and Reservations

CHILE

The Government of the Republic [of Chile], having approved this Convention, states that such approval is given on the understanding that the aforesaid Convention prohibits the taking of hostages in any circumstances, even those referred to in article 12.

EL SALVADOR

Upon signature:

With the reservation permitted under article 16 (2) of the said Convention.

Upon ratification:

Reservation with respect to the application of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

ISRAEL

Upon signature:

"1) It is the understanding of Israel that the Convention implements the principle that hostage-taking is prohibited in all circumstances and that any person committing such an act shall be either prosecuted or extradited pursuant to article 8 of this Convention or the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 or their additional Protocols, without any exception whatsoever."

"2) The Government of Israel declares that it reserves the right, when depositing the instrument of ratification, to make reservations and additional declarations and understandings."

ITALY

Upon signature:

The Italian Government declares that, because of the differing interpretations to which certain formulations in the text lend themselves, Italy reserves the right, when depositing the instrument of ratification, to invoke article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969 in conformity with the general principles of international law.

KENYA

"The Government of the Republic of Kenya does not consider herself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the article 16 of the Convention."

YUGOSLAVIA

Upon signature:

"With the reservation with regard to article 9, subject to subsequent approval pursuant to the constitutional provisions in force in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia".

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/34/46), p. 245.

2/ In a communication accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany, subject to the Allied rights, responsibilities and legislation.

With regard to the above declaration, the Secretary-General received, on 9 November 1981, from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication:

> The declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany when depositing the instrument of ratification, to the effect that th said Convention shall extend to Berlin (West), is incompatible with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. That Agreement, as is generally known, does not grant the Federal Republic of Germany the right to extend to West Berlin international agreements which affect matters of security and status. The above-mentioned Convention belongs precisely to that category of agreement.
>
> The 1979 Convention contains provisions on the establishment of criminal jurisdiction over hostage-taking offences committed in the territories of States parties or on board a ship or aircraft registered in those States, as well as provisions relating to extradition of and court proceedings against offenders. Thus, the Convention concerns sovereign rights and obligations which cannot be exercised by a State in a territory which does not come under its jurisdiction.
>
> In view of the foregoing, the Soviet Union considers the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany on extending the application of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages to Berlin (West) to be illegal and to have no legal force.

CHAPTER XIX. COMMODITIES

1. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON OLIVE OIL, 1956

Opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 November 1955 to 15 February 1956

TEXT: United Nations publications, sales No.: 1956.II.D.1 (E/CONF.19/5).

Note: The International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, which was drawn up at the first session of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil held at Geneva from 3 to 17 October 1955 and opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, had not come into force. It was amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958, adopted at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil held in Geneva from 31 March to 3 April 1958. The International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, as amended by the said Protocol, entered into force on 26 June 1959 and terminated on 30 September 1963 in accordance with the provisions of its article 37. A new International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1963[1], adopted at the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil on 20 April 1963 at Geneva (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 495, p. 3) is deposited with the Government of Spain.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
France[2]	14 Feb 1956	
Italy		5 Jun 1956 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 Feb 1956	
Portugal	15 Feb 1956	
Spain	29 Jul 1958	
Tunisia[3]	14 Feb 1956	

NOTES:

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 495, p. 3.

[2] With the following statement: The Government of the French Republic interprets article 11, paragraph 2, of this Agreement as not precluding the application of the provisions of domestic laws and regulations, where such provisions are stricter than those of the Agreement.

[3] A communication dated 14 February 1956 from the Government of France confirms that the Tunisian Government's interpretation of article 11, paragraph 2, of this Agreement is the same as that of the French Government.

2. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON OLIVE OIL, 1956

Done at Geneva on 3 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	11 April 1958, in accordance with article 4.
REGISTRATION:	29 May 1958, No. 4355.
TEXT:	United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 302, p. 121.

Note: See Note under No. XIX.1.

State	Signature	State	Signature
France	3 Apr 1958	Spain	9 Apr 1958
Italy[1]	30 Jul 1958	Tunisia	3 Apr 1958
Portugal	8 Apr 1958		

NOTES:

[1] The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations has informed the Secretary-General that the signature affixed on behalf of the Government of Italy to the above-mentioned Protocol is subject to parliamentary ratification in accordance with the constitutional requirements of Italy and in conformity with the full powers issued in this regard.

3. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON OLIVE OIL, 1956

Opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 November 1955 to 15 February 1956, and amended by the Protocol done at Geneva on 3 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	26 June 1959, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 36.
REGISTRATION:	26 June 1959, No. 4806.
TEXT:	United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 336, p. 177.
TERMINATION:	30 September 1961, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 37.

Note: See Note under No. XIX.1.

State	Signature	Undertaking under article 36 (5)	Ratification, accession (a)
Belgium		21 Apr 1959	27 Aug 1962 a
France[1]	3 Apr 1958		3 Jun 1959
Greece.	1 Aug 1958	23 Apr 1959	5 Oct 1960
Israel.			10 Sep 1958 a
Italy		22 May 1959	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . .			2 Sep 1959 a
Morocco			11 Aug 1958 a
Portugal.	8 Apr 1958		9 Jun 1959
Spain	9 Apr 1958	26 Jun 1959	29 Sep 1959
Tunisia	3 Apr 1958	12 May 1959	18 Mar 1960
United Kingdom .	31 Jul 1958		19 Jun 1959

Declarations and Reservations

UNITED KINGDOM

"1. Her Majesty's Government understand articles 13 and 14 of the Agreement to mean that Her Majesty's Government would have no direct responsibility for publicity, and would assume no such responsibility.

"2. Her Majesty's Government do not regard the provisions about voting in article 28 as setting a precedent but as deriving solely from the special circumstances of the olive oil industry."

NOTES:

1/ In a communication received on 16 January 1963, the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations requested the Secretary-General to take note, in his capacity as depositary of the International Agreement on Olive Oil, of the fact that France recognized the independence of Algeria by the declaration of 3 July 1962 and that the obligations which it assumes under the above-mentioned Agreement are accordingly modified.

4. INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1962

Signed at New York on 28 September 1962

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 July 1963 in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 64, and definitively on 27 December 1963 in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 64.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1963, No. 6791.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 469, p. 169, and vol. 515, p. 322 (Procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Russian text of the Agreement).
TERMINATION: 30 September 1968, in accordance with paragraph (1) of article 71. For the status of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968, see chapter XIX.5.

The text of the Agreement was established by the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, which met at New York from 9 July to 25 August 1962 and on 28 September 1962. It was approved by the Conference in resolution IV, Final resolution, adopted on 28 September 1962.[1]

State	Signature	Undertaking under article 64 (2)	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)
Argentina	28 Sep 1962	15 May 1963	10 Oct 1963
Australia	23 Nov 1962	3 Apr 1963	11 Nov 1963
Austria	23 Nov 1962		5 Jul 1963
Belgium[2]	28 Sep 1962	8 Apr 1963	29 Jun 1964 a
Benin			6 Aug 1963 a
Bolivia	28 Sep 1962	29 Jul 1963	24 Oct 1967 a
Brazil	28 Sep 1962	17 Oct 1962	16 Oct 1963
Burundi	28 Sep 1962		4 Dec 1962
Canada	16 Oct 1962		20 Nov 1962
Central African Republic	16 Nov 1962	23 Apr 1963	31 Dec 1963
Chile	30 Nov 1962	15 Aug 1963	
Colombia	28 Sep 1962	15 Nov 1962	24 May 1963
Congo			6 Aug 1963 a
Costa Rica	28 Sep 1962	25 Jul 1963	23 Oct 1963
Cuba	30 Nov 1962	1 Feb 1963	21 Aug 1963
Cyprus			2 Nov 1967 a
Czechoslovakia			2 Nov 1965 a
Denmark	29 Nov 1962	21 May 1963	27 Dec 1963
Dominican Republic	28 Sep 1962		8 May 1963
Ecuador	28 Nov 1962	1 Apr 1963	30 Dec 1963
El Salvador	28 Sep 1962	1 Mar 1963	17 May 1963
Ethiopia		17 Aug 1963	2 Dec 1964 a
Finland			18 Aug 1964 a
France	28 Sep 1962		4 Apr 1963
Gabon	12 Oct 1962		14 Nov 1962
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]	19 Nov 1962	19 Jul 1963	13 Aug 1963
Ghana			9 Sep 1964 a
Guatemala	28 Sep 1962	5 Mar 1963	5 Jun 1963
Guinea			31 Jan 1968 a
Haiti	28 Sep 1962	25 Jul 1963	2 Aug 1965 a
Honduras	28 Sep 1962	30 Jul 1963	20 Jan 1967 a
India	29 Nov 1962	29 Jul 1963	19 Nov 1963
Indonesia	21 Nov 1962	8 Feb 1963	31 Dec 1963 A
Israel			11 Oct 1967 a
Italy	28 Sep 1962	28 Sep 1962	18 Feb 1966 a
Ivory Coast	24 Oct 1962		6 May 1963
Jamaica			3 May 1967 a
Japan	28 Sep 1962	10 May 1963	6 Apr 1964 a
Kenya			15 Dec 1966 a
Lebanon	12 Oct 1962		
Liberia			22 Jun 1967 a
Luxembourg[2]	20 Nov 1962		29 Jun 1964 a
Madagascar	28 Sep 1962	29 Jan 1963	26 Dec 1963
Mexico	28 Sep 1962	26 Nov 1962	1 Aug 1963
Netherlands	30 Nov 1962	17 May 1963	30 Dec 1963
New Zealand	29 Nov 1962		23 Dec 1963

State	Signature	Undertaking under article 64 (2)	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)
Nicaragua	29 Oct 1962	26 Jun 1963	31 Dec 1963
Nigeria	29 Nov 1962	12 Mar 1963	21 Jun 1963
Norway	30 Nov 1962		30 Oct 1963
Panama	8 Nov 1962		4 Jun 1963
Paraguay			29 Apr 1968 a
Peru	28 Sep 1962		4 Apr 1963
Portugal	29 Nov 1962	8 Apr 1963	31 Dec 1963
Rwanda	2 Oct 1962		10 Dec 1962
Sierra Leone	30 Nov 1962	7 Feb 1963	27 Nov 1964 a
Spain	28 Sep 1962	9 Jul 1963	18 Oct 1963
Sweden	5 Oct 1962		1 Jul 1963
Switzerland	30 Nov 1962	25 Jul 1963	17 Dec 1964 a
Togo		6 Aug 1963	31 Dec 1963 a
Trinidad and Tobago	30 Nov 1962	30 Nov 1962	31 Dec 1963
Tunisia			18 Nov 1963 a
Uganda	21 Nov 1962	19 Dec 1962	16 Apr 1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 Nov 1962	26 Jul 1963	31 Dec 1963
United Kingdom	28 Sep 1962		25 Apr 1963
United Republic of Cameroon	28 Sep 1962		24 May 1963
United Republic of Tanzania	28 Sep 1962		27 Nov 1962
United States of America	28 Sep 1962	24 Jun 1963[4]	27 Dec 1963
Venezuela	28 Sep 1962	29 Jan 1963	27 Aug 1964 a
Zaire	27 Nov 1962	25 Jul 1963	31 Dec 1963

Declarations

CHILE

The Government of Chile, having taken part with the greatest interest in the discussions which took place during the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962;

Recognizing with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations to find a solution to the serious problems created for developing countries by constant fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities, and, in this particular case, its decisive action in sponsoring an international conference so that coffee-producing and coffee-consuming countries might agree on measures for their common good; and

Drawing attention to the fact that although Chile is not a coffee producer and although its characteristics are those of a small consumer, it took part in the International Coffee Conference as a gesture of solidarity with the American producing countries, whose economies are dependent to a high degree on their sales of coffee and on world coffee prices;

Hereby declares that it approves and signs the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, as an indication of its friendship and solidarity with the American coffee-producing countries and as an expression of its desire for a permanent solution to be found, within the framework of the United Nations and of international co-operation, to the difficulties of trade in primary commodities on the world market.

CUBA

The Government of Cuba practises international economic collaboration, based on the equality of rights and on mutual respect between countries, and in particular on the agreements which are aimed at stabilizing the markets for primary commodities.

Pursuing, as it does, such a policy, Cuba has been a member of all the agreements and conventions on coffee which have been concluded in the past, and took an active part in the United Nations Coffee Conference that culminated in the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, which it is now signing.

In view of the fact that in article 47 (3) of the Agreement it is stated that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies may to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of Cuba considers it necessary to declare that that statement cannot be interpreted as applying to the Cuban foreign trade monopoly, because that monopoly is an efficient instrument of Cuban policy for the development of Cuba's trade with every country, regardless of its economic, social and political system, on a basis of mutual advantage and respect, and for the development of Cuba's national economy, which contributes directly to raising the standard of living and increasing popular consumption, as can be verified in Cuba in the case of coffee and many other primary commodities.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"As to the provision of Article 47, paragraph 3 of the Agreement, the Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic would appreciate it if the members of the Organization were informed that the above provision of the Agreement cannot be interpreted as applicable to the operations of the monopoly of foreign trade conditions which are an integral part of the economic and legal system of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic."

PANAMA

In view of the fact that the Free Zone of Colon is considered to be outside the customs territory of the Republic, I hereby place on record, in signing the International Coffee Agreement, that coffee passing in transit through the Free Zone of Colon is regarded by the Republic of Panama as coffee in international transit through the said zone and that consequently it cannot be regarded as coffee imported into or re-exported from the Republic, but solely as coffee in transit proceeding from the producing country, to whose export quota it should be charged, and bound for the consuming country, to whose import quota it should be charged.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of promoting the expansion and strengthening of economic co-operation among countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, upholds international measures aimed at stabilizing the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs. Such a policy meets the interests of all countries, especially the economically underdeveloped countries, for the economy of the latter is dependent to a substantial degree on conditions in the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs.

Whereas the International Coffee Agreement is the only international instrument aimed at stabilizing the coffee market and solving other coffee problems, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of facilitating the achievement of this aim, has signed the aforesaid Agreement.

In view of the fact that article 47 (3) of the Agreement contains a reference to the effect that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics believes it necessary to state that the above-mentioned reference cannot be interpreted as applicable to the foreign-trade monopoly of the USSR.

Soviet foreign trade is conducted on the basis of state monopoly, which has been fixed in the Constitution of the USSR and which is an organic consequence and an integral part of the socio-economical system of the USSR.

The foreign-trade monopoly is aimed at promoting the economic development of the country. As the history of nearly 45 years of Soviet foreign trade confirms, the USSR foreign-trade monopoly ensures the comprehensive development of trade with all countries, irrespective of their social systems and levels of development. Suffice it to say that the USSR is trading with more than 80 countries and the volume of Soviet foreign trade in 1961 (in comparable prices) almost doubled as compared with 1955 and exceeded the 1938 level almost 10 times. The foreign-trade monopoly, far from hindering, actually promotes the development of foreign trade.

Distorting the nature of the Soviet foreign-trade monopoly and its goals can lead nowhere and is an attempt to misinform the public and business circles with regard to the nature of the economic ties of the USSR.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	23 Nov 1962	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
New Zealand	23 Dec 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.
United Kingdom . .	10 Jul 1963	Barbados[5] and Kenya.[6]
	14 Feb 1966	Hong Kong.

NOTES:

1/ Summary of Proceedings of the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962 (E/CONF.42/8). United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.D.l.

2/ In communications received on 27 July and 28 September 1964, respectively, the Governments of Luxembourg and Belgium have notified the Secretary-General that the accession by Belgium to this Agreement equally binds Luxembourg by virtue of article 5 of the Convention between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the Establishment of an Economic Union between the two countries, signed at Brussels on 25 July 1921.

3/ A note accompanying the instrument of ratification contains a statement that "the

Agreement shall also apply to Land Berlin from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Those communications are identical, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

4/ With the following declaration:

". . . The United States undertakes to seek ratification of the International Coffee Agreement as rapidly as possible. This notification is given in accordance with article 64(2) of the Agreement.

"The Secretary of State wishes to note that the United States Senate has already given its advice and consent to ratification of the Agreement. However, under the Constitution of the United States, it will be necessary to secure domestic legislation in order to enable the United States to carry out certain of the obligations under the Agreement. In particular, itwill be necessary for the United States Government to receive specific authorization from the Congress to require certificates of origin on all coffee imported into the United States, and to prohibit or limit imports of coffee from non-member countries. The necessary legislation has been introduced into both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, and it is anticipated that the authority will be available at or shortly after the commencement of the coming coffee year. Until the implementing legislation has been enacted, the United States does not assume any of the obligations for which such legislation is necessary."

5/ In a communication received on 25 May 1967, the Government of Barbados informed the Secretary-General, with reference to paragraph 4 of article 67 of the International Coffee Agreement, that "Barbados does not wish to assume the rights and obligations of Contracting Party nor to continue to participate in the International Coffee Agreement".

6/ Kenya acceded to the Agreement on 15 December 1966.

5. INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1968

Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 October 1968 in accordance with paragraph (2) of article 62, and definitively on 30 December 1968 in accordance with paragraph (1) of article 62.[1]
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1968, No. 9262.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 647, p. 3.
TERMINATION: 30 September 1976, in accordance with article 1 of the Protocol of 26 September 1974 (see 5.(a)).

The Agreement was approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution number 164, adopted on 19 February 1968 at the twenty-third plenary meeting of its eleventh session (3rd part), held at London from 15 to 19 February 1968. In that resolution, referring to the fact that the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, was due to expire on 30 September 1968, and that under the provisions of paragraph (2) of article 7 it had been renegotiated to continue on the basis of an agreed text, the Council resolved, *inter alia*, "to approve for submission to the Contracting Parties for signature, the proposed International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as contained on documents ICC-11-26, Rev.1 and ICC-11-26, Rev.1, Add.1 and as amended and corrected by document ICC-11-32, the definitive text of which shall be authenticated by the Executive Director in consultation with a Drafting Group composed of Brazil, Colombia, OAMCAF and the United States."

The Executive Director of the International Coffee Organization transmitted to the Secretary-General, on 6 March 1968, the authenticated text of the Agreement in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages, requesting him to establish the authentic text in the Russian language. The Agreement, in all five authentic languages, was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 18 March 1968.

State	Signature	Undertaking under article 62 (2)	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Argentina	18 Mar 1968		
Australia			26 Sep 1968
Austria[2].			1 Oct 1969 a
Belgium		26 Sep 1968	31 Dec 1969 a
Benin			12 Sep 1968 AA
Bolivia	18 Mar 1968	27 Sep 1968	30 Dec 1968
Brazil.	28 Mar 1968	24 Sep 1968	11 Oct 1968
Burundi	30 Mar 1968		17 Sep 1968
Canada.	29 Mar 1968		21 Aug 1968
*Central African Republic . . .	20 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	20 Dec 1968
Colombia.	18 Mar 1968		26 Sep 1968
*Congo	28 Mar 1968	23 Sep 1968	20 Dec 1968
Costa Rica . . .	30 Mar 1968	27 Sep 1968	30 Dec 1968
Cyprus.	28 Mar 1968		26 Sep 1968
Czechoslovakia. .	29 Mar 1968		4 Sep 1968 AA
Denmark	29 Mar 1968	29 Mar 1968	27 Sep 1968
Dominican Republic	26 Mar 1968		30 Sep 1968
Ecuador	28 Mar 1968	11 Sep 1968	16 Dec 1968
El Salvador . . .	28 Mar 1968	27 Sep 1968	16 Dec 1968
Ethiopia.	28 Mar 1968		24 Sep 1968
Finland	29 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	30 Dec 1968
France.	28 Mar 1968		19 Aug 1968 AA
*Gabon	18 Mar 1968		30 Sep 1968
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]. .	28 Mar 1968		11 Sep 1968
Ghana		30 Sep 1968	23 Dec 1968
Guatemala	28 Mar 1968	27 Sep 1968	30 Sep 1968
Guinea	28 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	30 Dec 1968
Haiti	18 Mar 1968		25 Sep 1968
Honduras	18 Mar 1968	27 Sep 1968	16 Dec 1968
India	30 Mar 1968	27 Sep 1968	31 Dec 1968
Indonesia	28 Mar 1968		26 Sep 1968 A
Israel	31 Mar 1968		26 Sep 1968
Italy	28 Mar 1968	22 Aug 1968	21 Mar 1973
*Ivory Coast . . .	26 Mar 1968		27 Sep 1968
Jamaica	28 Mar 1968		17 Sep 1968

State	Signature	Undertaking under article 62 (2)	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Japan	26 Mar 1968	6 Sep 1968	28 May 1969 a
Kenya	22 Mar 1968	6 Sep 1968	10 Dec 1968
Liberia			18 Jun 1968
Luxembourg		26 Sep 1968	31 Dec 1969 a
*Madagascar	25 Mar 1968		8 Aug 1968
Mexico	20 Mar 1968	21 Aug 1968	13 Dec 1968
Netherlands[4]	28 Mar 1968	16 Sep 1968	30 Dec 1968
New Zealand	27 Mar 1968		7 Aug 1968
Nicaragua	29 Mar 1968		30 Sep 1968
Nigeria	18 Mar 1968		18 Jun 1968
Norway	29 Mar 1968	26 Sep 1968	23 Dec 1968
Panama[5]			21 Dec 1968 a
Paraguay		13 Sep 1968	27 Dec 1968
Peru	30 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	25 Oct 1968
Portugal	18 Mar 1968	23 Aug 1968	30 Oct 1968
Rwanda	21 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	31 Dec 1968
Sierra Leone		17 Sep 1968	11 Dec 1968
Spain		15 Aug 1968	28 Apr 1969 a
Sweden	29 Mar 1968		30 Sep 1968
Switzerland	29 Mar 1968		30 Sep 1968
*Togo	27 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	29 Nov 1968
Trinidad and Tobago	29 Mar 1968		10 Jul 1968
Tunisia	29 Mar 1968		
Uganda	28 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	14 Oct 1968
United Kingdom	29 Mar 1968		27 Sep 1968
*United Republic of Cameroon	29 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	9 Oct 1968
United Republic of Tanzania	28 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	1 Oct 1968
United States of America	21 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	1 Nov 1968
Venezuela	28 Mar 1968	30 Sep 1968	18 Dec 1968
Zaire		30 Sep 1968	12 Dec 1968

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*States which have informed the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Agreement that they are joining the International Coffee Organization, as members of the group of African and Malagasy Organization (OAMCAF).

Declarations

BELGIUM

At the 11th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization, the members of the group of consumer countries jointly expressed the view that member countries, while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement, should take the greatest possible care not to interfere with the freedom to choose the vessel in which coffee is transported.

The policy of the Belgian Government with respect to the transport of goods by sea is based on the principle which ensures the free movement of the merchant fleet in international trade, through free and fair competition. In accordance with this principle, the international transport of coffee should not be complicated or obstructed by discriminatory merchant shipping arrangements that give preference to national lines. Rather, the objective should be to ensure that normal commercial considerations alone determine the flag of the merchant ship and the method of shipment.

The Belgian Government is confident that signatories of the International Coffee Agreement will support and maintain the principle of the freedom of choice of merchant ship.

DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND

"At the 11th Meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization, the Group of Importing countries jointly expressed the view that Member Countries take the greatest possible care not to interfere with freedom of choice in the carriage of coffee while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement.

"The declared shipping [the word 'shipping' is omitted in the statement of the Swedish Government] policy of the Danish [Finnish] [Norwegian]

[Swedish] [Swiss] Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this principle international transport of coffee should not be made more costly and hampered by discriminatory shipping provisions giving preferences to national shipping. Rather the aim should be that normal commercial considerations should alone determine the method and flag of shipment.

"The Government of Denmark [Finland] [Norway] [Sweden] [Switzerland] trusts that the principle of freedom of choice in shipping will be supported and adhered to by countries that are signatories to the International Coffee Agreement."

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"In a note accompanying its instrument of ratification, deposited with the Secretary-General on 27 September 1968, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated the following:

[See text below, under United Kingdom]

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position outlined in the above statement and requests the Secretary-General to inform the States parties to the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, accordingly."

JAPAN[6]

"At the 11th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization the Group of Consumer Countries jointly expressed the view that Member Countries take the greatest possible care not to interfere with freedom of choice in the carriage of coffee while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement.

"The shipping policy of Japan is based on the principle of free and fair competition and, in accordance with this policy, the Government of Japan considers that the application of discriminatory shipping practices, including the reservation of cargoes to national lines, will serve to increase costs and reduce efficiency in the international transport of coffee and that in the international carriage of coffee normal commercial considerations alone should determine the method and flag of shipment.

"The Government of Japan hopes that signatories to the International Coffee Agreement will share this view and will refrain from taking any action which might limit the freedom of vessels of all flags to participate in this trade without discrimination."

NETHERLANDS

"At the 11th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization the group of Importing Members jointly expressed the view that Members of the Organization take the greatest possible care not to interfere with freedom of choice in the carriage of coffee while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1968.

"The declared shipping policy of the Netherlands Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this principle international transport of coffee should not be made more costly and hampered by discriminatory shipping provisions giving preferences to national shipping. Rather the aim should be that normal commercial considerations should alone determine the method and flag of shipment.

"The Government of the Netherlands trusts that the principle of freedom of choice in shipping will be supported and adhered to by all Governments Parties to the International Coffee Agreement of 1968.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"At the 11th meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization, Consumer Countries jointly expressed the view that members should take the greatest care not to interfere with freedom of choice in the carriage of coffee while respecting their obligations under the International Coffee Agreement.

"The Government of the United Kingdom consider that the application of discriminatory shipping practices, including the reservation of cargoes to national lines will serve to increase costs and reduce efficiency in the international transport of coffee. The shipping policy of the United Kingdom is based on the principle of free and fair competition and in accordance with this policy it is the opinion of the Government of the United Kingdom that in the international carriage of coffee normal commercial considerations alone should determine the method and flag of shipment."

"The Government of the United Kingdom hope that signatories to the International Coffee Agreement will support this view and will refrain from taking any action which might limit the freedom of vessels of all flags to participate in this trade without restrictions."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	26 Sep 1968	Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.
New Zealand . . .	7 Aug 1968	Cook Islands, Niue Island and the Tokelau Islands.
Spain	15 Aug 1968	The territories for whose international relations the Spanish Government is responsible.
United Kingdom. .	27 Sep 1968	Hong Kong.

5. (a) EXTENSION WITH MODIFICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1968

Approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1 October 1973.
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1973, No. 9262.

Note: See under 5.(b) for the list of States which, by becoming parties to the Agreement as extended with modifications by the International Coffee Council in its resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973, accepted the decision to extend the Agreement that was contained in the said resolution.

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5. (b) INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1968

Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968, as extended with modifications by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973[7]

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1 October 1973, in accordance with the provisions of resolution No. 264 of the International Coffee Council.
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1973, No. 9262 (Registration of the extension: see 5.(a)).
TEXT: Document of the International Coffee Organization.

State	Acceptance[8] subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures	Definitive acceptance or confirmation of the fulfilment of constitutional procedures, accession (a)
Australia		28 Sep 1973
Belgium	28 Sep 1973	25 Mar 1974
Benin		30 Sep 1973
Bolivia	27 Sep 1973	9 May 1974
Brazil		21 Sep 1973
Burundi		30 Sep 1973
Canada		28 Sep 1973
Central African Republic		26 Jul 1973
Colombia		4 Sep 1973
Congo		30 Sep 1973
Costa Rica		28 Sep 1973[9]
Cyprus		30 Sep 1973
Czechoslovakia		26 Sep 1973
Denmark		9 Aug 1973
Dominican Republic		28 Sep 1973
Ecuador		13 Sep 1973
El Salvador	27 Sep 1973	2 Sep 1974
Ethiopia		28 Sep 1973
Finland	28 Sep 1973	28 Mar 1974
France		30 Jul 1973
*Gabon	28 Sep 1973	5 Aug 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of[10]	28 Sep 1973	15 May 1974
Ghana		28 Sep 1973
Guatemala		20 Sep 1973
Guinea		6 Aug 1973
Haiti		30 Sep 1973
Honduras		30 Sep 1973
India		28 Sep 1973
Indonesia		25 Sep 1973
Ireland		8 Jul 1975 a
*Ivory Coast		26 Sep 1973
Jamaica		30 Sep 1973
Japan	28 Sep 1973	26 Sep 1974
Kenya		15 Aug 1973
Liberia		30 Sep 1973
Luxembourg	28 Sep 1973	25 Mar 1974
*Madagascar		27 Sep 1973
Mexico	28 Sep 1973	28 Mar 1974
Netherlands	28 Sep 1973	5 Jun 1975
New Zealand		30 Sep 1973
Nicaragua		25 Sep 1973
Nigeria		28 May 1974 a
Norway		28 Sep 1973
Panama	30 Sep 1973	21 Jan 1974
Paraguay		30 Sep 1973
Peru	27 Sep 1973	19 Feb 1975
Portugal	27 Sep 1973	28 Mar 1974
Rwanda	22 Sep 1973	13 Sep 1974
Sierra Leone		30 Sep 1973
Spain		28 Sep 1973
Sweden		17 Sep 1973
Switzerland		28 Sep 1973
*Togo		28 Sep 1973
Trinidad and Tobago[11]		1 Feb 1974 a
Uganda		13 Sep 1973
United Kingdom		28 Sep 1973
United Republic of Cameroon		28 Sep 1973
United Republic of Tanzania	28 Sep 1973	4 Jun 1974

State	Acceptance[8] subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures	Definitive acceptance or confirmation of the fulfilment of constitutional procedures, accession (a)	State	Acceptance[8] subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures	Definitive acceptance or confirmation of the fulfilment of constitutional procedures, accession (a)
United States of America . .	28 Sep 1973	30 Nov 1973	Yugoslavia . . .		31 Mar 1975 a
Venezuela	28 Sep 1973		Zaire		29 Sep 1973

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*States which have informed the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Agreement that they are joining the International Coffee Organization, as members of the group of African and Malagasy Organization (OAMCAF).

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	28 Sep 1973	Papua New Guinea.[12]
United Kingdom. .	28 Sep 1973	Hong Kong.

5. (c) PROTOCOL FOR THE CONTINUATION IN FORCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1968, AS EXTENDED

Concluded at London on 26 September 1974

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 October 1975, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1.
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1975, No. 9262.
TEXT: Annex to resolution 273 adopted by the International Coffee Council on 26 September 1974.

The text of the Protocol was established by the International Coffee Council during its twenty-fifth session, held at London from 16 to 27 September 1974. It was approved by resolution No. 273 of 26 September 1974 of the Council and was open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, in New York, from 1 November 1974 until 31 March 1975.

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application (article 5, paragraph 2)[13]	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA), notification under Article 65, paragraph 4 (n)
Angola			30 Sep 1976 a
Australia[14]			26 Mar 1975 s
Belgium	26 Mar 1975	30 Sep 1975	
Benin			31 Mar 1975 s
Bolivia	17 Mar 1975		1 Apr 1975
Brazil	6 Jan 1975		6 Aug 1975
Burundi	31 Mar 1975		28 Nov 1975 a[15]
Canada			27 Mar 1975 s
Central African Republic			31 Mar 1975 s
Colombia	3 Mar 1975	8 Aug 1975	1 Dec 1975
Congo			31 Mar 1975 s
Costa Rica	19 Nov 1974	29 Sep 1975	3 Feb 1976
Cyprus			17 Mar 1975 s
Czechoslovakia			28 Mar 1975 s
Denmark	18 Dec 1974		18 Dec 1974 A
Dominican Republic			20 Nov 1975 a
Ecuador	28 Jan 1975		11 Feb 1975
El Salvador	26 Mar 1975	22 Sep 1975	30 Mar 1976
Ethiopia			28 Mar 1975 s
Finland	24 Feb 1975	29 Sep 1975	2 Feb 1976
France	18 Mar 1975		9 May 1975 AA
Gabon			27 Mar 1975 s
Germany, Federal Republic of[16]			27 Mar 1975 s
Ghana			24 Mar 1975 s
Guatemala	7 Feb 1975	18 Aug 1975	27 May 1976
Guinea			21 Feb 1975 s
Haiti	27 Mar 1975	24 Sep 1975	29 Dec 1975
Honduras			27 Mar 1975 s
India			26 Mar 1975 s
Indonesia			28 Jan 1975 s
Ireland			3 Nov 1975 a
Ivory Coast			17 Mar 1975 s
Jamaica	19 Mar 1975		30 Sep 1975
Japan			10 Oct 1975 a
Kenya			26 Mar 1975 s
Liberia			12 Dec 1975 a
Luxembourg	26 Mar 1975	30 Sep 1975	
Madagascar			26 Mar 1975 s
Mexico	22 Jan 1975	30 Sep 1975	22 Apr 1976
Netherlands[17]	27 Mar 1975		26 Aug 1975 A
New Zealand			27 Mar 1975 s
Nicaragua	14 Feb 1975		2 Jul 1975
Nigeria			27 Mar 1975 s

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application (article 5, paragraph 2)[13]	Definitive signature(s), ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA), notification under Article 65, paragraph 4 (n)
Norway			25 Mar 1975 s
Panama	31 Mar 1975	17 Sep 1975	19 Nov 1975
Papua New Guinea			15 Oct 1975 n
Paraguay	19 Mar 1975	19 Sep 1975	
Peru	27 Mar 1975	10 Sep 1975	11 Nov 1975 A
Portugal[18]	27 Mar 1975		30 Sep 1975
Rwanda	22 Jan 1975		17 Jun 1975
Sierra Leone			31 Mar 1975 s
Spain			27 Mar 1975 s
Sweden			27 Mar 1975 s
Switzerland			24 Mar 1975 s
Togo			27 Mar 1975 s
Trinidad and Tobago	19 Feb 1975		2 Apr 1975
Uganda	11 Mar 1975		11 Mar 1975 A
United Kingdom[19]			14 Mar 1975 s
United Republic of Cameroon			27 Mar 1975 s
United Republic of Tanzania			28 Mar 1975 s
United States of America	15 Jan 1975	30 Sep 1975	7 Jan 1976 A
Venezuela			31 Mar 1975 s
Yugoslavia	31 Mar 1975		24 Sep 1975
Zaire			13 Aug 1975 a

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5. (d) INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1968

Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968, as extended by the Protocol of 26 September 1974

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1 October 1975, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1975, No. 9262 (registration of the Protocol of 26 September 1974).

Note: See under 5.(c) for the list of States which, by becoming parties to the Protocol of 26 September 1974, became parties to the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended by the said Protocol of 26 September 1974.

NOTES:

[1] On 19 December 1968, the International Coffee Council adopted resolution number 199 on the entry into force of the Agreement in which, *inter alia*, having noted that a number of importing members applying the Agreement provisionally might not be able to fulfil the requirements of its article 62 by 31 December 1968, the Council resolved that importing members applying the Agreement provisionally by virtue of notification under Article 62 (2) "shall continue to be deemed provisional members from 1 January 1969 until such time as they deposit their instruments of accession, or until 31 March 1969, whichever is earlier, in keeping with the provisions of article 63, paragraph (1) of the Agreement."

Subsequently, in resolution number 204 of 28 March 1969, the Council extended the provisional membership of Belgium, Italy, Japan and Spain from 1 April 1969 until such time as they deposit their instruments of accession, or until 31 August 1969, whichever is earlier; and, in resolution number 211 of 25 August 1969 the provisional membership of Belgium and Italy from 1 September 1969 until such time as they deposit their instruments of accession, or until 31 August 1970, whichever is earlier. In resolution 232 of 31 August 1970, the Council extended the provisional membership of Italy from 1 September 1970 until such time as it deposits its instrument of accession or until 31 August 1971, whichever is earlier.

[2] The conditions for accession of Austria were established by the International Coffee Council in resolution number 213 of 27 August 1969.

[3] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement "shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the date on which the Agreement enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

[4] The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe.

[5] The conditions for accession of Panama were established by the International Coffee Council in resolution number 192 of 16 December 1968, pursuant to article 63 of the Agreement.

[6] Declaration received by the Secretary-General on 17 June 1969.

[7] As contemplated in article 69 (2), the extension until 30 September 1975 with modifications of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, which was to expire on 30 September 1973, was decided at the twenty-second session of the International Coffee Council (12-14 April 1973) in resolution No. 264 approved on 14 April 1973.

[8] Pending the fulfilment of the appropriate constitutional procedures, the completion of which, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution No. 264, should be confirmed to the Secretary-General by 31 March 1974 or on such later date as the Council may decide, an acceptance subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures is regarded as equal in effect to a definitive acceptance.

In this connexion, the Executive Board of the Organization, exercizing the powers of the Council, then the Council itself and lastly the Executive Board, decided, on 20 March 1974, 27 September 1974 and 18 March 1975, respectively, to extend the time-limit for confirmation to 30 September 1974, 31 March 1975 and 30 September 1975, successively.

[9] Definitive acceptance by Costa Rica was confirmed in subsequent notification received on 2 April 1974.

[10] In a notification received on 26 August 1974 the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it has entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

11/ Accession as an exporting member. In accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 269 of the International Coffee Council adopted on 2February 1974, Trinidad and Tobago is considered a member of the International Coffee Organization as of 1 October 1973.

12/ With a declaration to the effect that the Government of Australia and the Government of Papua New Guinea shall together constitute a joint exporting member of the International Coffee Organization.

On 23 June 1975, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Australia the following declaration made in accordance with article 4 of the International Coffee Agreement 1968, as extended with modifications until 30 September 1975:

> "Australia shall participate in the International Coffee Organisation separately with respect to its dependent territory of Papua New Guinea and the Government of Papua New Guinea shall have separate membership of the said Organisation in accordance with article 4 of the said Agreement.

13/ In accordance with article 5(2) of the Protocol, the International Coffee Council, in the course of its twenty-eighth session held at London from 3 to 21 November 1975, decided by Resolution No. 284 approved on 12 November 1975, to extend until 31 March 1976 the time-limit for the deposit of instruments of approval, ratification or acceptance by the Members applying the Protocol provisionally.

At its meeting of 4 March 1976, the Executive Board of the International Coffee Organization, exercising the powers delegated to it by the International Coffee Council, decided further to extend until 30 September 1976 that time-limit.

14/ With a declaration that the Protocol shall apply to Papua New Guinea in accordance with article 65 (1) of the Agreement and article 7 of the Protocol, and that the Government of Australia and the Government of Papua New Guinea shall together continue to constitute a joint exporting member of the International Coffee Organization.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Australia, on 23 June 1975, a notification under article 4 of the Agreement to the effect that Papua New Guinea would have separate membership in the International Coffee Organization.

15/ The instrument of ratification by Burundi could not be deposited within the time-limit set forth under the Protocol, and was consequently treated as an instrument of accession.

16/ With a declaration that the Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) from the date to which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. In this respect the Secretary-General received on 14 August 1975, the following communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

> The Soviet side will take note of the statement by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension to West Berlin of the Protocol of 26 September 1974 relating to the continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement of 1968 only on the understanding that such extension shall be in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and that the established procedures shall be observed.

17/ For the Kingdom in Europe.

18/ In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 10 October 1975, the Government of Portugal indicated that pursuant to article 65, paragraph 2, and article 4 of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended, Portugal would henceforth participate in the International Coffee Organization separately from the Territories of Angola and Timor, both of which individually would thus have separate membership in the Organization, and that pursuant to article 65, paragraph 3, the aforementioned Agreement would cease to extend to the Territory of Macao.

19/ In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 14 March 1975, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Protocol would also apply to Hong Kong.

6. INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1968

Open for signature at New York from 3 to 24 December 1968

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 January 1969, in accordance with paragraph (2) of article 63, and definitively on 17 June 1969 in accordance with paragraph (1) of article 63.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1969, No. 9369.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 654, p. 3.
TERMINATION: 31 December 1973, in accordance with paragraph (1) of article 70.

The text of the Agreement was established by the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1968,[1] which met at Geneva from 17 April to 1 June 1968 and from 23 September to 24 October 1968. It was adopted by the Conference at its final plenary meeting held on 24 October 1968.

State	Signature	Notification[2]	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)[3]
Argentina	24 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1968	18 Dec 1969
Australia	17 Dec 1968	20 Dec 1968	23 May 1969
Barbados	20 Dec 1968	24 Dec 1968	18 Apr 1969
Bolivia			18 Mar 1969 a
Brazil	18 Dec 1968	18 Dec 1968	13 May 1969
Canada	19 Dec 1968		23 Dec 1968
Chile			22 Feb 1973 a
China[4]			
Colombia	3 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1969
Congo			15 Dec 1969 a
Cuba	18 Dec 1968	18 Dec 1968	22 May 1969
Czechoslovakia	23 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1968	7 Mar 1969 AA
Denmark	23 Dec 1968	23 Dec 1968	13 Apr 1970
Dominican Republic	18 Dec 1968	30 Dec 1968	13 Nov 1969
Fiji			17 Oct 1970[5]
Finland		9 Jun 1969	6 Mar 1970 a
Ghana		2 May 1969	17 Sep 1969 a
Guatemala	18 Dec 1968	20 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1969
Guyana	23 Dec 1968	24 Dec 1968	7 Mar 1969
Honduras	16 Dec 1968	17 Feb 1969	23 Dec 1969
Hungary	23 Dec 1968	30 Dec 1968[2]	9 Jul 1969
India			4 Feb 1969 a
Indonesia	24 Dec 1968	30 Dec 1968	18 Jun 1969 A
Ireland			11 Sep 1969 a
Jamaica	3 Dec 1968		27 Dec 1968
Japan	23 Dec 1968	23 Dec 1968	17 Jun 1969 A
Kenya	18 Dec 1968		30 Dec 1968
Lebanon			1 Mar 1972 a
Madagascar	23 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1968	4 Aug 1969
Malawi			9 Jul 1969 a
Malaysia			29 Dec 1972 a
Mauritius	11 Dec 1968		23 Dec 1968 A
Mexico	20 Dec 1968	27 Dec 1968	29 Dec 1969
New Zealand	23 Dec 1968		23 Dec 1968
Nicaragua	23 Dec 1968	30 Dec 1968	
Nigeria			13 Feb 1970 a
Peru	24 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1968	10 Dec 1969
Philippines		29 Jan 1969	22 Mar 1971 a
Poland	23 Dec 1968	23 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1969
Portugal[6]	20 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1968	31 Dec 1970
Republic of Korea		31 Aug 1972[2]	20 Dec 1972 a
Singapore			1 Aug 1972 a
South Africa	12 Dec 1968		24 Dec 1968
Swaziland	23 Dec 1968	23 Dec 1968	18 Feb 1969
Sweden	20 Dec 1968	20 Dec 1968[2]	23 Jul 1969
Syrian Arab Republic			7 May 1970 a
Thailand			29 Dec 1969 a

State	Signature	Notification[2]	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)[3]
Trinidad and Tobago	23 Dec 1968		23 Dec 1968
Uganda			30 Jun 1969 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 Dec 1968		30 Dec 1968 AA
United Kingdom	20 Dec 1968	20 Dec 1968	12 Mar 1969
United Republic of Cameroon			22 Jun 1970 a
Venezuela	3 Dec 1968	27 Dec 1968[2]	

Declarations and Reservations[7]

CHILE

The accession of the Republic of Chile to the Agreement is not to be deemed to imply any waiver of the right to continue the programme for increasing sugarbeet cultivation called for by Chilean agricultural and sugar-production policy, since the expansion of sugarbeet cultivation is intended not only to increase sugar production but also to promote greater yields in other types of farming which involve crop rotation.

CUBA[8]

The signing on behalf of the Republic of Cuba of the present International Sugar Agreement, 1968, which in article 40 and in annex B contains a reference to China (Taiwan), does not in any sense signify that the Cuban Government recognizes the authority of the Government of Chiang Kai-shek over the territory of Taiwan or that it recognizes the so-called 'Nationalist Government of China' as the legal or competent Government of China.

HUNGARY[8]

"1. The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to point to the discriminatory nature of articles 59 and 64 of the Agreement. The provisions of these articles deprive several States of the opportunity to sign the Agreement or to accede to it. The Agreement settles questions which touch upon the interests of all States and therefore--in conformity with the sovereign equality of States--no State must be prevented from becoming a party to it.

"2. The provision of article 66 extending the Agreement to the territories for whose international relations any one of the Contracting Parties is responsible is out of date and contrary to the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

"3. In many places the Agreement distinguishes between mainland China and Taiwan. In this connection the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the Chiang Kai-shek régime cannot act as representative of China. There exists only one Chinese State in the world--the People's Republic of China.

"4. The Hungarian People's Republic calls attention to the fact that in article 36 of the Agreement the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are designated by improper names.

"5. The Hungarian People's Republic declares that the reference made to the so-called Republic of Vietnam in Annex B to the Agreement is unwarranted, because representatives of the Saigon régime cannot act in the name of Vietnam."

INDIA[8]

Declaration

"Since the Government of India do not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard signature of the Agreement by a Nationalist Chinese representative as a valid signature on behalf of China."

Reservations

"Without prejudice to the general obligations under the present Agreement, the Government of India undertakes to discharge its obligations under article 50 relating to support measures, article 52 relating to maximum stocks, article 53 relating to minimum stocks, and article 55 relating to customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal charges and quantitative or other controls, only to the extent consistent with its policy in the fields of controls, taxation and pricing which it is pursuing in the process of developing its economy on a planned basis."

PERU[9]

POLAND[8]

"The signing of the International Sugar Agreement in the provisions of which China (Taiwan) is mentioned may under no circumstances be regarded as a recognition by the Government of the Polish People's Republic of the authority of the Kuomintang over the territory of Taiwan of the so-called 'Chinese nationalist government'.

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the provisions of articles 13, 59 and 64 of the International Sugar Agreement, the effect of which is to prevent sovereign States from becoming parties to the Agreement or from taking part as observers in the work of the International Sugar Organization, are of a discriminatory nature. The Agreement, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, should be open for the participation of all States without any discrimination or restrictions whatsoever."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[8]

Reservation

It is understood that, in view of the socio-economic system prevailing in the USSR, the provisions of the articles of the Agreement relating to the limitations of production, maximum and minimum stocks of sugar and the subsidization of production and exports do not apply to the USSR.

Declarations

(a) In the event that the European Economic Community accedes to the Agreement, the participation of the USSR in the Agreement shall not be deemed to imply recognition by it of the European Economic Community and shall not give rise to any obligations on the part of the USSR in respect of the Community.

(b) The provisions of articles 4 and 66 of the Agreement, which provide that Contracting Parties may extend the Agreement to territories for whose international relations they are responsible, are outmoded and at variance with the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

(c) The provisions of the Agreement restricting the opportunity for certain States to participate in it are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

(d) In connexion with the reference in the Agreement to China (mainland) and China (Taiwan), the Soviet Union deems it necessary to state that the Chiang Kai-shek clique does not represent anyone and is not entitled to speak on behalf of China. There is only one Chinese State in the world, namely, the People's Republic of China.

(e) In article 36 of the Agreement, the names of the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam are distorted.

(f) The reference in Annex B of the Agreement to the so-called "Republic of Viet-Nam" is illegal, since the Saigon authorities cannot in any sense speak on behalf of Viet-Nam.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND[8]

"Since the Government of the United Kingdom do not recognize the Nationalist Chinese Authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard the signature of the Agreement by a Nationalist Chinese Representative as a valid signature on behalf of China."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	20 Dec 1968	The Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.
United Kingdom[10]. .	20 Dec 1968	Antigua, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, British Virgin Islands, Fiji[5], Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Seychelles, St. Helena.
	16 Jan 1969	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.
	27 Jan 1969	Bahama Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands.
	12 Mar 1969	Bermuda and Tonga.
	9 Apr 1969	[Brunei][11] and Dominica.

Withdrawal

State	Date of receipt of notification
Thailand	30 Jul 1971

NOTES:

1/ United Nations Sugar Conference, 1968, Summary of Proceedings, TD/SUGAR.7/12 (United Nations publication, Sales number: E.69.II.D.6).

2/ Listed in this column are notifications provided for in paragraph (1) of article 61 and indicating, pursuant to paragraph (1) of article 62, that the Governments concerned will apply the Agreement provisionally, with the exceptions of the notifications by the Governments of Hungary, Sweden and Venezuela, which did not contain such indication. The Governments of Hungary and Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the provisional application of the Agreement on 15 and 14 January 1969, respectively.

3/ At its second session, held in London from 28-30 May 1969, the International Sugar Council took, *inter alia*, the following decision:

"Considering the number of still outstanding instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval from Members which were signatory Governments and the difficulties foreseen by many of these Members in securing a deposit of their instruments by 1 July 1969, the date referred to in article 61, the Council agreed, under paragraph (2) of article 61, to extend to 31 December 1969 the time-limit for the deposit of the appropriate instruments. The Council similarly agreed to extend to that date the time-limit for the deposit of the instruments of accession by Governments for whom it has established conditions of accession under article 64 at its first and second sessions."

The conditions of accession to the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, were established by the International Sugar Council as follows: at its first session, in resolutions numbers 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively, all approved on 31 January 1969, for the Governments of India, Bolivia, the Philippines, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Ghana; and at its second session, in resolutions numbers 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, respectively, all approved on 30 May 1969, for the Governments of Sierra Leone, Malawi, Ireland, Uganda and Finland.

Subsequently, in November 1969, the conditions of accession to the Agreement were established by the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the International Sugar Council, for the Governments of Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Syria and Thailand, and, in February 1970, for the Government of Cameroon.

At its third session, the Council agreed to extend to 9 March 1970 the time-limit for deposit of the instrument of accession by Finland. It also agreed that other Members having difficulties in securing a deposit of their instruments, should approach the Executive Committee before 31 December 1969. Pursuant to this decision, the Executive Committee agreed to the extension of time-limit to 1 July 1970 for Denmark, the Philippines and Portugal, and to a further extension to 1 July 1971 for the Philippines and Portugal.

4/ Signature, notification and ratification on 16 December 1968, 16 December 1968 and 8 September 1969 respectively on behalf of the Republic of China. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

5/ In a communication dated on 10 October 1970, which was received by the Secretary-General on 17 October 1970, the Government of Fiji notified him as follows: ". . . Fiji attained independence on 10th October, 1970 and the Government of Fiji declares pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 66 of the International Sugar Agreement that as from the date of this notification it has assumed the rights and obligations of a Contracting Party to the Agreement."

6/ The instrument of ratification deposited with the Secretary-General was issued in the name of the Portuguese Republic. In reply to inquiries made by the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the International Sugar Organization, the Government of Portugal had declared *inter alia* that in terms of article 1 of the Portuguese Constitution, Portugal is a unitary republic comprising the territories listed therein--and these cover the Portuguese Overseas Provinces--that the signature of the Agreement by Portugal under article 59, its notification under article 61 (1) and its indication under article 62 (1) all extend to Portugal's entire national territory, including the Overseas Provinces.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 7 June 1971, the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, referring to the ratification of the Agreement by Portugal, stated the following:

> "The Permanent Representative has been instructed to state that the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as a Party to the International Sugar Agreement 1968, does not recognise any right by the Portuguese Republic, implied or expressed, to extend the provisions of the Agreement to the so-called 'Portuguese Overseas Provinces'. The Portuguese Government holds, and continues to colonise the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), in violation of the rights of the peoples of these territories to self-determination and freedom and contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Territories and Peoples, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other pertinent resolutions of United Nations organs. The Federal Republic of Nigeria does not recognise any claim by Portugal to the aforementioned African territories as 'Portuguese Overseas Provinces' constituting parts of its own national territory."

On 10 August and 1 October 1971, respectively, the Secretary-General received similar communications from the Permanent Missions of Uganda and Kenya to the United Nations.

7/ Among the decisions reached at its first session held at London from 20 to 31 January 1969, the International Sugar Council noted the withdrawal by the Government of Peru of its reservation and agreed that no action on its part under article 65 (2) (c) of the Agreement was required in respect of the reservation made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the declarations made by the Governments of Cuba, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In the report to the International Sugar Organization of 20 February 1969 on the accession of India to the Agreement, the Executive Director of the Organization, referring to the above declaration and reservations, stated that the declaration was identical in terms to that made by India on accession to the 1958 Agreement on 13 July

1961; and that the reservations were similar in terms and effect to its reservations to the 1958 Agreement and fell, therefore, under the provisions of article 65 (2) (a).

8/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 5 March 1969, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, referring to "certain statements and reservations regarding the signing of the International Sugar Agreement of 1968 on behalf of the Chinese Government", made the following declaration:

"The Republic of China, a sovereign state and member of the United Nations, attended the 1968 United Nations Sugar Conference, contributed to the formulation of the International Sugar Agreement of 1968 and signed the Agreement on 16 December 1968. Any statements or reservations relating to the Agreement that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under the said Agreement."

9/ In a communication received on 10 March 1969, the Government of Peru notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation, which had been made on its behalf at the time of signature of the Agreement. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 654, p. 3.

10/ In the said notification, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the notification is given without prejudice to its right to make further extensions at a later date, that it will apply the Agreement provisionally on behalf of the territories referred to above, pursuant to paragraph (1) of article 62, and that it intends, on ratification of the Agreement, to exercise, as a Contracting Party, its rights under article 4 and to make notification to the Secretary-General under paragraph (3) of article 66 to the effect that it wishes to apply for separate membership for Antigua, British Honduras and Fiji. On deposit of the instrument of ratification, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph (3) of article 66 of the Agreement, that it wished to exercise its rights under article 4 to have separate membership extended to Antigua, British Honduras, Fiji and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

11/ In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 26 March 1970, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Agreement shall cease to apply to Brunei.

7. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE ASIAN COCONUT COMMUNITY

Opened for signature at Bangkok on 12 December 1968

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	30 July 1969, in accordance with article 12.
REGISTRATION:	30 July 1969, No. 9733.
TEXT:	United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 684, p. 163, vol. 803, p. 514 (amendment to article 11 (2)) and circular letter by the Secretariat No. C.N.302.1980.TREATIES-1 (amendment to article 5.

The Agreement was drawn up at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Consultations on the Asian Coconut Community, held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok from 26 to 28 November 1968, which was attended by the representatives of the Governments of Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and of the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

At its fifth regular session, held at Djarkarta, Indonesia, from 16 to 21 December 1971, the Asian Coconut Community decided by its resolution ACC(V) 1 dated 16 December 1971, in accordance with article 15 of the Agreement, to modify article 11 (2) of the latter, to read: "Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations *not later than 31 December 1972*."

Thereafter, the Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Coconut Community decided, pursuant to article 15 of the agreement, at their eighteenth session held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, from 26 to 30 August 1980, to amend article 5, section 3, of the Agreement to read as follows:

Article 5. "3. The Community shall be serviced by a secretariat, composed of an Executive Director and such other staff as the Community may decide. The Executive Director shall be selected and appointed by the Community to hold office for a term of five years on terms and conditions established by the Community. The Executive Director shall appoint such other staff as are decided on by the Community on terms and conditions established by the Community."

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)
India	12 Dec 1968	
Indonesia	12 Dec 1968	18 Jun 1969
Malaysia	30 Jun 1969	30 Jul 1969 A
Papua New Guinea		22 Feb 1972
Philippines	12 Dec 1968	11 Nov 1976 a
Samoa		26 Aug 1969
Sri Lanka	11 Mar 1969	28 Dec 1972 a
Thailand	26 Jun 1969	25 Apr 1969

8. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE PEPPER COMMUNITY

Opened for signature at Bangkok on 16 April 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 March 1972, in accordance with article 12.
REGISTRATION: 29 March 1972, No. 11654.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 818, p. 89.

This Agreement was drawn up at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Consultations on the Pepper Community, held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok from 24 February 1971, which was attended by the representatives of the Governments of Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia and Malaysia and of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)	State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)
Brazil		30 Mar 1981 a	Indonesia . . .	21 Apr 1971	1 Nov 1971
India	21 Apr 1971	29 Mar 1972	Malaysia	21 Apr 1971	22 Mar 1972

9. INTERNATIONAL COCOA AGREEMENT, 1972

Concluded at Geneva on 21 October 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 30 June 1973, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 67.[2]
REGISTRATION: 30 June 1973, No. 12652.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 882, p. 67.
TERMINATION: 30 September 1976, in accordance with article 74.

The text of the Agreement was established by the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1972,[1] which met at Geneva from 6 to 28 March 1972 and from 11 September to 21 October 1972. It was adopted by the Conference at its final plenary meeting, held on 21 October 1972, and was open for signature at New York from 15 November 1972 to 15 January 1973.

State or Organization	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a), notification under article 70 (4) (n)
*Algeria	12 Jan 1973	22 Jun 1973	20 Nov 1973
Australia	12 Jan 1973		27 Apr 1973
*Austria	9 Jan 1973		29 Jun 1973
*Belgium	3 Jan 1973	28 Jun 1973	
*Brazil	12 Jan 1973		25 Jun 1973
*Bulgaria	15 Jan 1973		10 May 1973 AA
Canada	12 Jan 1973		23 Mar 1973
*Chile	12 Jan 1973	22 Jun 1973	26 Sep 1974
*Colombia	12 Jan 1973	29 Jun 1973	
*Cuba	15 Jan 1973	23 Apr 1973	4 Sep 1974
Czechoslovakia			15 Mar 1974 a
*Denmark	20 Nov 1972	30 Apr 1973	29 Jun 1973
*Ecuador	15 Jan 1973	15 Jan 1973	7 Sep 1973
*European Economic Community	15 Jan 1973	29 Jun 1973	
*Finland	15 Jan 1973		27 Jun 1973
*France	22 Nov 1972	30 Jun 1973	2 Aug 1973 AA
Gabon			30 Sep 1974 a
German Democratic Republic			20 Jan 1975 a
*Germany, Federal Republic of[3].	12 Jan 1973	29 Jun 1973	7 Feb 1974
Ghana	22 Nov 1972		27 Feb 1973
Grenada			5 Feb 1975 a
*Guatemala	15 Jan 1973	13 Jun 1973	20 Sep 1973
*Honduras	15 Jan 1973	8 May 1973	
*Hungary	15 Jan 1973		22 May 1973
*Ireland	12 Jan 1973		28 Jun 1973
*Italy	12 Jan 1973	27 Jun 1973	26 Sep 1975
Ivory Coast	5 Jan 1973		24 Apr 1973
*Jamaica	15 Jan 1973		29 Jun 1973
*Japan	15 Jan 1973	29 Jun 1973	27 Sep 1973 AA
*Luxembourg	3 Jan 1973	28 Jun 1973	
*Netherlands	27 Nov 1972	29 Jun 1973	1 Apr 1974[4]
New Zealand			25 Oct 1973 a
Nicaragua	12 Jan 1973		30 Apr 1973
Norway	12 Jan 1973	27 Jun 1973	2 Aug 1973 AA
Papua New Guinea			16 Sep 1975 n
Peru			1 Mar 1976 a
Philippines			14 Jan 1974 a
*Portugal	8 Jan 1973	30 Apr 1973	30 Aug 1974
Romania	15 Jan 1973		26 Apr 1973
Samoa[5].	15 Jan 1973		19 Dec 1973
Sao Tome and Principe			24 Jul 1975 n
*Spain	15 Jan 1973	29 Jun 1973	2 Aug 1973
Sweden	19 Dec 1972		25 Apr 1973
*Switzerland	9 Jan 1973		26 Jun 1973
Togo	21 Dec 1972	29 Jun 1973	30 Jun 1973

State or Organization	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a), notification under article 70 (4) (n)
Trinidad and Tobago	15 Jan 1973		30 Apr 1973
United Republic of Cameroon	9 Jan 1973		10 Apr 1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	9 Jan 1973		23 Apr 1973 A
*United Kingdom	15 Nov 1972	18 Jun 1973	2 Aug 1973
*Venezuela	15 Jan 1973	27 Apr 1973	30 Jun 1975
*Yugoslavia	15 Jan 1973		26 Jun 1973
Zaire			25 Aug 1975 a

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*State or Organization having notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 65 (1) of the Agreement, that it was undertaking to seek ratification, acceptance or approval of the Agreement in accordance with its constitutional procedures as rapidly as possible on or before 30 April 1973 or in any case within a period of two months thereafter. In this regard, the International Cocoa Council decided on 2 August 1973, in accordance with article 64 (3), to extend to 31 March 1974 the time-limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval for States which, having indicated that they would apply the Agreement provisionally (article 66), were not able to effect such deposit before 30 June 1973. Subsequently, the International Cocoa Council decided, at its second session held in London from 11 to 15 March 1974, to extend that time-limit to 30 September 1974, at its third session held at London from 27 to 30 August, to extend it to 31 March 1975, at its fourth session held in London from 10 to 14 March 1975, to extend it to 30 September 1975, at its fifth session held in London from 19 to 21 August 1975, to extend it to 31 March 1976 and finally, at its sixth session, held in London from 16 to 18 March 1976, to extend it to 29 September 1976.

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Upon signature:

The restriction contained in article 63 of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972, which prevents certain States from becoming parties, is contrary to the universal principle of the sovereign equality of States and, in particular, of States which abide by the principles of the United Nations. All States throughout the world are equal under the law, and they should accordingly have the right to become parties to the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that articles 2, 3, and 70 of the Agreement are not in harmony with the contents and spirit of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 by resolution 1514 (XV).

"In the opinion of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic articles 63 and 68 of the Agreement are discriminatory in nature since they prevent certain States to become Parties to the Agreement".

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In respect of article 14 and article 68 (1):

The Government of the German Democratic Republic deems it necessary to point out that the provisions of articles 14 and 68 of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972, deny certain States the opportunity to acquire the status of observer or member.

The Cocoa Agreement regulates questions affecting the interests of all States. The Government of the German Democratic Republic therefore holds the view that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, all interested States should, without discrimination of any kind, be given the opportunity to become observers or members under this Agreement.

In respect of article 70:

The position of the Government of the German Democratic Republic with regard to article 70 of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972, in so far as that article relates to the territorial application of the Agreement to colonial Territories and other dependent Territories, is guided by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

ITALY

Upon signature

"The Italian Government declares that if in the future any Member State of the European Economic Community withdraws from the International Cocoa Agreement, the Italian Government would have to reconsider its position as a Party to the Agreement.

"This declaration is made in accordance with article 71 of the Agreement."

ROMANIA

Upon signature (confirmed upon ratification):

1. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the dependent status of certain territories, to which reference is made in the provisions of articles 3, 59 and 70, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and to the instruments adopted by the United Nations with regard to the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 (resolution 2625 (XXV)), which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

2. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of articles 14 and 68 of the Agreement are contrary to the principle that multilateral treaties should be open for participation by all States to which the aim and purpose of such treaties are of interest.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(a) The provisions of articles 63 and 68 of the Agreement, which restrict the opportunity for certain States to participate in it, are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

(b) The provisions of articles 2, 3 and 70 of the Agreement concerning the right of the Contracting Parties to extend the Agreement to territories for whose international relations they are responsible are outmoded and at variance with the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	28 Sep 1973	Papua New Guinea.
Netherlands	1 Apr 1974	Netherlands Antilles, Surinam.
United Kingdom . .	24 May 1974	St. Lucia.[6] St. Vincent.[7]
	17 Jun 1974	Dominica.

NOTES:

1/ United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1972, Summary of Proceedings (United Nations publications, Sales No. 73.II.D.9).

2/ The Agreement entered into force provisionally on 30 June 1973, the requirements to that effect contained in its article 67 (2), in the interpretation accepted by the Governments concerned, having been met on that date.

3/ With a declaration to the effect that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this connexion, a communication was received on 10 July 1974 from the Government of Czechoslovakia, to the effect that the Government of Czechoslovakia can take cognizance of the declarations of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the application of international treaties on West Berlin always only under the assumption that such application is carried out in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, and in keeping with the established procedures.

Communications identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were received on 24 July 1974 and 20 January 1975 (on accession), respectively, from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic.

4/ With a notification to the effect that the Netherlands will participate as an importing member, in view of the position of Surinam.

5/ During its third series of meetings held in London from 21 to 23 November 1973, the Executive Committee of the International Cocoa Council decided to extend to Western Samoa, which had not made a declaration of provisional application, the benefit of the extension of the time limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval to 31 March 1974.

6/ As a separate member of the International Cocoa Organization.

7/ As a joint member of the International Cocoa Organization with the United Kingdom.

10. INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973

Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 January 1974 [see article 36(2)], and definitively on 15 October 1974, in accordance with article 36(1).
Validity extended until 31 December 1977: see under Nos. 10(a) and 10(b) of this chapter.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1974, No. 12951.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 906, p. 69.

The text of the Agreement was established by the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1973,[1] which met at Geneva from 7 to 30 May 1973 and from 10 September to 13 October 1973. It was adopted by the Conference at its final Plenary meeting held on 13 October 1973. The Agreement was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at New York, on 25 October 1973 until 24 December 1973, in accordance with its article 33.

TERMINATION: 31 December 1977, in accordance with the provisions of article 42 and to the relevant resolutions adopted by the International Sugar Council.

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)
*Algeria	21 Dec 1973	21 Dec 1973	
*Argentina	19 Dec 1973	19 Dec 1973	14 Nov 1975 a
Australia	19 Dec 1973		19 Dec 1973
*Bangladesh	24 Dec 1973	21 Jan 1974	15 Oct 1974
Barbados	21 Dec 1973		28 Dec 1973
*Bolivia	21 Dec 1973		11 Jun 1974
*Brazil	18 Dec 1973	26 Dec 1973	15 Oct 1974
*Canada	14 Dec 1973	31 Dec 1973	4 Jan 1974
*Chile	6 Dec 1973	6 Dec 1973	27 Dec 1974
*Colombia	21 Dec 1973	29 Jan 1974	29 Nov 1976 a
Congo	24 Dec 1973		
*Costa Rica	21 Dec 1973	9 Jan 1974	6 Oct 1975 a
*Cuba	19 Dec 1973	19 Dec 1973	30 Dec 1974
*Czechoslovakia	21 Dec 1973		27 Dec 1973 AA
*Dominican Republic	19 Dec 1973	19 Dec 1973	2 Oct 1974
Ecuador	21 Dec 1973		23 May 1974
Egypt		21 Aug 1974	25 Jun 1975 a
*El Salvador	19 Dec 1973	14 May 1974	10 Oct 1974
Fiji	21 Dec 1973		27 Dec 1973
*Finland	21 Dec 1973	21 Dec 1973	17 Jun 1974
*German Democratic Republic	24 Dec 1973		15 Jan 1974 AA
*Ghana	21 Dec 1973		22 Jan 1974
*Guatemala	23 Nov 1973	27 Dec 1973	15 Nov 1974
Guyana	24 Dec 1973		31 Dec 1973
*Hungary	21 Dec 1973	28 Dec 1973	26 Feb 1974
India			27 Mar 1974 a
*Indonesia	20 Dec 1973	21 Dec 1973	19 Dec 1974
Iraq	24 Dec 1973		
Jamaica	19 Dec 1973		31 Dec 1973
Japan	21 Dec 1973		27 Dec 1973 A
*Kenya	18 Dec 1973		
*Lebanon	18 Dec 1973		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			10 Oct 1975 a
*Madagascar	24 Dec 1973		9 Dec 1974
*Malawi	5 Dec 1973	28 Dec 1973	12 Jun 1974
Malaysia	20 Dec 1973		31 Dec 1973
Mauritius	12 Dec 1973		19 Dec 1973 A
*Mexico	19 Dec 1973	19 Dec 1973	15 Apr 1975
*Morocco	24 Dec 1973	12 Mar 1974	
New Zealand	21 Dec 1973		27 Dec 1973
*Nicaragua	17 Dec 1973		3 Dec 1974
Nigeria		31 May 1974	13 Mar 1975 a

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)
*Panama	29 Nov 1973		16 Jan 1975
*Paraguay	21 Dec 1973	31 Dec 1973	24 Nov 1975 a
*Peru	21 Dec 1973	30 Aug 1974	14 Apr 1975
*Philippines	21 Dec 1973		15 May 1974
*Poland	21 Dec 1973	21 Dec 1973	27 Feb 1975 A
*Portugal	30 Nov 1973	21 Dec 1973	20 Jan 1975
*Republic of Korea	21 Dec 1973		27 Mar 1974
*Singapore	20 Dec 1973	16 Jan 1974	5 Feb 1974
South Africa	19 Dec 1973		27 Dec 1973
Swaziland	13 Dec 1973		28 Dec 1973
Sweden	12 Dec 1973		12 Dec 1973
Syrian Arab Republic	18 Dec 1973		
Thailand	21 Dec 1973		27 Dec 1973
Trinidad and Tobago	24 Dec 1973		27 Dec 1973
Uganda	21 Dec 1973		31 Dec 1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	21 Dec 1973	27 Dec 1973	29 Apr 1974 AA
United Kingdom (In respect of Belize and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla only.)	20 Dec 1973		27 Dec 1973
United Republic of Cameroon	21 Dec 1973[2]		17 Sep 1974 a
*Yugoslavia	4 Dec 1973	21 Jan 1974	15 Oct 1974

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*State having notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 34(1), that it was undertaking to seek ratification, approval or accession in accordance with the constitutional procedures required, as rapidly as possible and in any case not later than 15 October 1974. On October 1974, the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Organisation, acting on behalf of the Council of the International Sugar Organisation, decided, in accordance with article 34, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, to extend to 15 April 1975 the time-limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification, of acceptance, of approval or of accession.

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA

Declarations received on 2 January 1974 with reference to the signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of article 38 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, are no longer applicable because they are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 (resolution 1514 (XV)), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Ratification of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, by the Republic of Cuba cannot be interpreted as recognition or acceptance of the Republic of Korea, which is referred to in annex B of the Agreement.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"(a) The provisions of articles 4 and 38, which are extending the Agreement to the territories for whose international relations any one of the Contracting Parties is responsible, are outmoded and contrary to the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960);

"(b) In connection with the reference made in Annex B of the Agreement to the Republic of Korea, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the South Korean authorities cannot in any case speak on behalf of Korea."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The position of the German Democratic Republic concerning the provisions of the Agreement relating to its application to colonial and other dependent territories is based on the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

HUNGARY

Upon signature:

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions of article 38 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, are contrary to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

Declaration received on 3 May 1974 in reference to the signing of the Agreement:

"(a) The provisions of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973 restricting the opportunity for certain States to participate in it are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States;

"(b) The reference in Annex B of the Agreement to the so-called Republic of Korea is illegal, since the South Korean authorities cannot speak on behalf of the whole of Korea".

INDIA

"Without prejudice to the general obligations under the present Agreement, the Government of India undertakes to discharge its obligations under article 28 relating to customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal charges and quantitative or other controls only to the extent consistent with its policy in the fields of controls, taxation and pricing which it is pursuing in the process of developing its economy on a planned basis."

POLAND

"The reference to the International Sugar Agreement in the annex to the so-called Republic of Korea is illegal since the authorities of South Korea cannot represent entire Korea."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declaration formulated upon signature and confirmed upon approval:

(a) The provisions of articles 4 and 38 of the Agreement regarding the extension of the rights and obligations of Governments under the Agreement to territories for whose international relations they are responsible are outmoded and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

(b) The provisions of the Agreement restricting the opportunity for certain States to participate in it are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States;

(c) The reference in the annex to the Agreement to the so-called Republic of Korea is illegal, since the South Korean authorities cannot speak on behalf of the whole of Korea.

10. (a) EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973

Approval by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1 January 1976, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 1 adopted by the International Sugar Council on 30 September 1975.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1976, No. 12951.
TEXT: Resolution No. 1 adopted by the International Sugar Council on 30 September 1975.

The International Sugar Agreement of 1973 would have expired on 31 December 1975. By its resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975 the International Sugar Council, acting pursuant to article 42(3) of the Agreement, decided to extend the Agreement until 31 December 1976.

TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT: 31 December 1977 (see under XIX.10).

State	Acceptance of resolution No. 1 subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures[3]	Definitive acceptance of resolution No. 1 or confirmation of the fulfilment of constitutional procedures
Argentina	28 Nov 1975	31 Mar 1977
Australia	17 Dec 1975	16 Jun 1976
Bangladesh		31 Dec 1975
Barbados	30 Dec 1975	18 Feb 1976
Brazil		18 Dec 1975
Canada		31 Oct 1975
Chile		19 Dec 1975
Colombia	12 Dec 1975	29 Nov 1976
Costa Rica		30 Dec 1975
Cuba		3 Dec 1975
Czechoslovakia		23 Dec 1975
Dominican Republic	29 Dec 1975	4 Feb 1976
Ecuador		30 Dec 1975
El Salvador	21 Nov 1975	6 May 1976
Fiji		18 Nov 1975
Finland	12 Dec 1975	5 Apr 1976
German Democratic Republic[4]		14 Nov 1975
Guatemala	10 Nov 1975	11 Oct 1976
Guyana		26 Nov 1975
Hungary		29 Dec 1975
India		31 Dec 1975
Indonesia	24 Dec 1975	28 Jun 1976
Jamaica		30 Dec 1975
Japan		9 Dec 1975
Malawi		31 Dec 1975
Malaysia		29 Dec 1975
Mauritius		5 Dec 1975
Mexico	31 Dec 1975	19 May 1976
New Zealand		17 Dec 1975
Nicaragua	24 Nov 1975	9 Feb 1976
Panama		19 Nov 1975
Paraguay		31 Dec 1975
Peru	19 Nov 1975	25 Aug 1976
Philippines		29 Dec 1975
Poland		3 Dec 1975
Portugal	18 Dec 1975	15 Jun 1976
Republic of Korea		29 Dec 1975
Singapore		3 Dec 1975
South Africa		18 Nov 1975
Swaziland		11 Dec 1975
Sweden		5 Dec 1975
Thailand		13 Nov 1975
Trinidad and Tobago		5 Dec 1975
Uganda		20 Nov 1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		24 Dec 1975
United Kingdom (In respect of Belize and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla only.)		29 Dec 1975
United Republic of Cameroon		31 Dec 1975
Yugoslavia	31 Dec 1975	28 Jun 1976

10. (b) INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973

Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, as extended by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1 January 1976, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution No. 1 adopted by the International Sugar Council on 30 September 1975.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1976, No. 12951 (registration of the extension).
TEXT: See under XIX.10, and annex to resolution No. 1.
See note in the same place under XIX.10(a).
TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT: 31 December 1977 (see under XIX.10).

State	Acceptance of resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975	Accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)
Argentina	31 Mar 1977	
Australia	16 Jun 1976	
Bangladesh	31 Dec 1975	
Barbados	18 Feb 1976	
Bolivia		7 May 1976 a[5]
Brazil	18 Dec 1975	
Canada	31 Oct 1975	
Chile	19 Dec 1975	
Colombia	29 Nov 1976	
Costa Rica	30 Dec 1975	
Cuba	3 Dec 1975	
Czechoslovakia	23 Dec 1975	
Dominican Republic	4 Feb 1976	
Ecuador	30 Dec 1975	
Egypt		11 Jun 1976 a[5]
El Salvador	6 May 1976	
Fiji	18 Nov 1975	
Finland	5 Apr 1976	
German Democratic Republic	14 Nov 1975	
Ghana		7 May 1976 a[5]
Guatemala	11 Oct 1976	
Guyana	26 Nov 1975	
Hungary	29 Dec 1975	
India	31 Dec 1975	
Indonesia	28 Jun 1976	
Iraq		11 Mar 1976 a
Jamaica	30 Dec 1975	
Japan	9 Dec 1975	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		12 Jul 1976 a[5]
Madagascar		22 Jun 1976 a[5]
Malawi	31 Dec 1975	
Malaysia	29 Dec 1975	
Mauritius	5 Dec 1975	
Mexico	19 May 1976	
New Zealand	17 Dec 1975	
Nicaragua	9 Feb 1976	
Nigeria		9 Jun 1976 a[5]
Panama	19 Nov 1975	
Paraguay	31 Dec 1975	
Peru	25 Aug 1976	
Philippines	29 Dec 1975	
Poland	3 Dec 1975	
Portugal	15 Jun 1976	
Republic of Korea	29 Dec 1975	
Singapore	3 Dec 1975	
South Africa	18 Nov 1975	
Swaziland	11 Dec 1975	
Sweden	5 Dec 1975	
Thailand	13 Nov 1975	
Trinidad and Tobago	5 Dec 1975	
Uganda	20 Nov 1975	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 Dec 1975	
United Kingdom (In respect of Belize and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla only.)	29 Dec 1975	
United Republic of Cameroon	31 Dec 1975	
Yugoslavia	28 Jun 1976	

Declarations and Reservations

IRAQ

Accession by the Government of Iraq to the said Agreement shall in no way, however, signify recognition of Israel or entry into any dealings therewith.

10. (c) EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973

Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1 January 1977, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution No. 2 adopted by the International Sugar Council on 18 June 1976.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1977, No. 12951.
TEXT: Resolution No. 2 adopted by the International Sugar Council on 18 June 1976.

The International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, would have expired on 31 December 1976. By its resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976 the International Sugar Council, acting pursuant to article 42(3) of the Agreement, decided to extend the Agreement until 31 December 1977.

TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT: 31 December 1977 (see under XIX.10).

State	Acceptance of resolution No. 2 subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures[6]	Definitive acceptance of resolution No. 2 or confirmation of the fulfilment of constitutional procedures
Argentina	4 Oct 1976	31 Mar 1977
Australia		28 Dec 1976
Bangladesh		1 Dec 1976
Barbados		2 Dec 1976
Bolivia		31 Dec 1976
Brazil		19 Jul 1976
Canada		15 Dec 1976
Colombia	29 Nov 1976	8 Dec 1977
Costa Rica		19 Aug 1976
Cuba		8 Nov 1976[7]
Czechoslovakia		28 Dec 1976
Dominican Republic	16 Dec 1976	
Ecuador		22 Nov 1976
Egypt		21 Dec 1976
El Salvador		8 Dec 1976
Fiji		18 Nov 1976
Finland	30 Dec 1976	31 May 1977
German Democratic Republic		23 Dec 1976[8]
Ghana	31 Dec 1976	28 Apr 1977
Guatemala		10 Nov 1976
Guyana		30 Dec 1976
Hungary		20 Dec 1976
India		12 Nov 1976
Indonesia	31 Dec 1976	20 Sep 1977
Jamaica		2 Nov 1976
Japan		20 Dec 1976
Malawi		31 Dec 1976
Mauritius		7 Sep 1976
Mexico	20 Dec 1976	
New Zealand		21 Sep 1976
Nicaragua	10 Aug 1976	21 Sep 1976
Panama		31 Dec 1976
Paraguay		14 Sep 1976
Peru	29 Dec 1976	28 Jul 1977
Philippines		31 Dec 1976
Poland		1 Nov 1976
Portugal	31 Aug 1976	30 Jun 1977
Republic of Korea	30 Dec 1976	7 Mar 1977
Singapore		4 Nov 1976
South Africa		8 Nov 1976
Swaziland		27 Aug 1976
Sweden		19 Aug 1976
Thailand		5 Nov 1976
Trinidad and Tobago		29 Dec 1976
Uganda		11 Nov 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		18 Nov 1976
United Kingdom (In respect of Belize and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla only.)		20 Sep 1976
United Republic of Cameroon	30 Dec 1976	
Yugoslavia		28 Dec 1976

10. (d) INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973

Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, as extended by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1 January 1977, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution No. 2 adopted by the International Sugar Council on 18 June 1976.
REGISTRATION: 28 December 1976, No. 12951 (registration of the extension).
TEXT: See XIX.10, and annex to resolution No. 2.
See note in the same place under XIX.10(c).
TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT: 31 December 1977 (see under XIX.10).

State	Acceptance of resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976	Accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)
Argentina	31 Mar 1977	
Australia	28 Dec 1976	
Bangladesh	1 Dec 1976	
Barbados	2 Dec 1976	
Bolivia	31 Dec 1976	
Brazil	19 Jul 1976	
Canada	15 Dec 1976	
Colombia	8 Dec 1977	
Costa Rica	19 Aug 1976	
Cuba	8 Nov 1976	
Czechoslovakia	28 Dec 1976	
Dominican Republic	16 Dec 1976[9]	
Ecuador	22 Nov 1976	
Egypt	21 Dec 1976	
El Salvador	8 Dec 1976	
Fiji	18 Nov 1976	
Finland	31 May 1977	
German Democratic Republic	23 Dec 1976	
Ghana	28 Apr 1977	
Guatemala	10 Nov 1976	
Guyana	30 Dec 1976	
Hungary	20 Dec 1976	
India	12 Nov 1976	
Indonesia	20 Sep 1977	
Iraq		20 May 1977 a[10]
Jamaica	2 Nov 1976	
Japan	20 Dec 1976	
Madagascar		20 Jul 1977 a[10]
Malawi	31 Dec 1976	
Malaysia		4 May 1977 a[10]
Mauritius	7 Sep 1976	
Mexico	20 Dec 1976[9]	
New Zealand	21 Sep 1976	
Nicaragua	21 Sep 1976	
Nigeria		17 May 1977 a[10]
Panama	31 Dec 1976	
Paraguay	14 Sep 1976	
Peru	28 Jul 1977	
Philippines	31 Dec 1976	
Poland	1 Nov 1976	
Portugal	30 Jun 1977	
Republic of Korea	7 Mar 1977	
Singapore	4 Nov 1976	
South Africa	8 Nov 1976	
Swaziland	27 Aug 1976	
Sweden	19 Aug 1976	
Thailand	5 Nov 1976	
Trinidad and Tobago	29 Dec 1976	
Uganda	11 Nov 1976	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Nov 1976	
United Kingdom (In respect of Belize and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla only.)	20 Sep 1976	
United Republic of Cameroon	30 Dec 1976[9]	
Yugoslavia	28 Dec 1976	

Declarations and Reservations

IRAQ[11]

"Accession by the Republic of Iraq to the Agreement aforesaid, as extended until 31 December 1977, shall however, in no way imply recognition of Israel or entry into any dealings therewith."

10. (e) EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973

Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 3 of 31 August 1977

The extension did not take effect, since the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977 (see No. 18 of this chapter) itself came into force provisionally on 1 January 1978.

TEXT: Resolution No. 3 adopted by the International Sugar Council on 31 August 1977.

The international Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, would have expired on 31 December 1977. By its resolution No. 3 of 31 August 1977 the International Sugar Council, acting pursuant to article 42(3) of the Agreement, decided to extend the Agreement until 31 December 1978 should the new Agreement not have entered into force by 1 January 1978. The said decision did not take effect, the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, having entered into force provisionally on 1 January 1978 (see No. 18 of this chapter).

TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT: 31 December 1977.

State	Acceptance of resolution No. 3 subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures[12]	Definitive acceptance of resolution No. 3 or confirmation of the fulfilment of constitutional procedures
Australia		15 Dec 1977
Barbados	16 Dec 1977	
Brazil		10 Nov 1977
Canada		30 Dec 1977
Costa Rica		20 Dec 1977
Cuba		14 Nov 1977
Czechoslovakia		29 Dec 1977
Ecuador		1 Dec 1977
Fiji		29 Dec 1977
Finland	2 Dec 1977	
Guatemala		2 Dec 1977
Hungary		20 Dec 1977
India		22 Dec 1977
Indonesia	19 Dec 1977	30 Dec 1977
Japan		28 Dec 1977
Mauritius		30 Nov 1977
Nicaragua	30 Sep 1977	19 Dec 1977
Nigeria	28 Dec 1977	
Panama		29 Nov 1977
Paraguay		7 Dec 1977
Philippines		29 Dec 1977
Poland		14 Dec 1977
Portugal	16 Dec 1977	
Republic of Korea		23 Dec 1977
Singapore		6 Oct 1977
South Africa	30 Dec 1977	
Swaziland		30 Dec 1977
Sweden		18 Nov 1977
Thailand	5 Dec 1977	28 Dec 1977
Trinidad and Tobago		21 Dec 1977
Uganda		12 Dec 1977
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		11 Nov 1977
United Kingdom (In respect of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla only.)		10 Nov 1977
United Republic of Cameroon	20 Dec 1977	
Yugoslavia	29 Dec 1977	

NOTES:

1/ United Nations Sugar Conference 1973, Summary Proceedings (TD/SUGAR.8/6).

2/ Since its instrument of ratification could not be deposited within the time-limit that had been provided for, the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon resorted to the accession procedure contemplated under article 37 of the Agreement.

3/ Acceptance of the resolution subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures is considered as equivalent in effect to definitive acceptance.

According to paragraph 3 of the resolution, the notification of fulfilment of constitutional procedures must reach the Secretary-General before 1 July 1976 or at a later date determined by the Council.

On 16 June 1976 the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council decided to extend until 31 December 1976 the period for the deposit of notifications of fulfilment of constitutional procedures.

4/ In its notification of acceptance the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that it maintained the declarations relating to articles 4 and 38 made upon depositing the instrument of approval with the

Secretary-General of the said Agreement, on 15 January 1974 (see under XIX.10).

5/ Pursuant to the conditions of accession established by the International Sugar Council in accordance with the provisions of article 37 of the Agreement, the accession took effect retroactively as from 1 January 1976.

6/ Acceptance of the resolution subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures is considered as equivalent in effect to definitive acceptance. According to paragraph 3 of the resolution, the notification of fulfilment of constitutional procedures must reach the Secretary-General before 1 July 1977 unless the Council sets a later date.

7/ Reaffirming the declaration made on behalf of the Government of Cuba upon ratification of the Agreement.

8/ Maintaining the declaration concerning articles 4 and 38 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, made upon the deposit of its instrument of approval of the Agreement on 15 January 1974.

9/ Acceptance subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures.

10/ Pursuant to the conditions of accession established by the International Sugar Organization in accordance with the provisions of article 37 of the Agreement, the accession took effect retroactively as from 1 January 1977.

11/ In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 18 July 1977 from the Government of Israel the following declaration:

> "The instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncecements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, object and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Iraq under general international law or under particular treaties.
>
> "The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, the Secretary-General received on 25 October 1977 from the Government of Iraq the following communication:

> With reference to the note No. C.N.230.1977. TREATIES, dated August 11, 1977, I have the honour to affirm that the reservations made by the Republic of Iraq upon its accession to the International Sugar Agreement concern its non-recognition of Israel and its non-dealing with it does not contradict the aims and principles of the United Nations because the Republic of Iraq does not recognize Israel nor its membership in the United Nations. Also, the practice at the League of Nations and at the United Nations has been that membership in these organizations does not imply implicit recognition of other members who do not recognize that entity. I would like to add that Israeli colonialism in Palestine contradicts the right of people to self-determination and is a flagrant violation of the aims of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles which this organization follows in matters of decolonization.

12/ Acceptance of the resolution subject to the fulfilment of constitutional procedures is considered as equivalent in effect to definitive acceptance. According to paragraph 3 of the resolution, the notification of fulfilment of constitutional procedures must reach the Secretary-General before 1 July 1978 unless the Council sets a later date.

11. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE ASIAN RICE TRADE FUND

Drawn up at Bangkok on 16 March 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1974, in accordance with article 19.
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1974, No. 13679.

The text of the Agreement was drawn up by the intergovernmental meeting on the establishment of an Asian Rice Trade Fund convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 16 March 1973; it was approved and initialled by the representatives of the Khmer Republic, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The signatories agreed on 29 November 1973 to extend to 31 May and 1 December 1974, respectively, the time-limits provided for by articles 17 and 19 of the Agreement for signature and deposit of instruments of acceptance.

The Board of Directors of the Asian Rice Trade Fund, in a resolution adopted at Manila on 10 January 1979, proposed certain amendments to article 1 (i) and (iii) of the Agreement. In accordance with the provisions of article 13 of the Agreement the proposed amendments have come into force on 15 December 1981 upon acceptance by all members of the Fund. Following is a list of the States which have accepted the amendments and the dates of their acceptance:

State	Date of acceptance
Sri Lanka	1 Jun 1979
Bangladesh	14 Jun 1979
India	24 Jun 1980
Philippines	15 Dec 1981

State	Signature	Acceptance, accession (a)
Bangladesh	29 Jun 1973	1 Dec 1974
Democratic Kampuchea	18 Apr 1973	
India	29 Jun 1973	28 Nov 1974
Philippines	19 Apr 1973	11 Mar 1975 a[1]
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][2]	16 Apr 1974	11 Mar 1975 a[1]
Sri Lanka	31 May 1974	29 Nov 1974

NOTES:

[1] The States Parties unanimously decided that the instruments of acceptance by the Governments of the Philippines and of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, having been received after the time-limit of 1 December 1974, should be treated as instruments of accession.

[2] See note 3 in chapter III.6.

12.

Note: The information concerning the Protocol for the Continuation in Force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended, concluded at London on 26 September 1974, which was included in previous issues under this number, will now be found in chapter XIX.5(c).

13. INTERNATIONAL TIN AGREEMENT, 1975

Concluded at Geneva on 21 June 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 July 1976, in accordance with article 50(a), and definitively on 14 June 1977, in accordance with article 49 (a).
Validity extended until 30 June 1982, by Resolution No. 121 adopted by the International Tin Council on 14 January 1981.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1976. (1 July 1981, registration of the extension).
TEXT: TD/TIN.5/10 and TD/TIN.5/10/Corr.1 to 4. Resolution No. 121 adopted by the International Tin Council on 14 January 1981.

The text of the Agreement was adopted by the United Nations Tin Conference, which was held at Geneva from 20 May to 21 June 1975. The Agreement was opened for signature on 1 July 1975 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the closing date for signature being 30 April 1976.[1]

State	Signature	Notification of intention of ratification, approval or acceptance (article 48)	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)
Australia	28 Apr 1976	23 Jun 1976	8 Nov 1976
Austria	20 Apr 1976		29 Aug 1977
Belgium[1]	26 Apr 1976	30 Jun 1976	20 Sep 1978
Bolivia	30 Apr 1976	30 Jun 1976	14 Jun 1977
Bulgaria		29 Jun 1976	25 May 1977 a
Canada	29 Apr 1976		30 Jun 1976
Czechoslovakia	27 Apr 1976		29 Jun 1976 AA
Denmark	11 Mar 1976	30 Jun 1976	12 Aug 1976
European Economic Community	29 Apr 1976	30 Jun 1976	22 Dec 1978 AA
France	23 Feb 1976	23 Jun 1976	15 Jul 1977 AA
Germany, Federal Republic of	12 Mar 1976	29 Jun 1976	29 Sep 1976 A[3]
Hungary	30 Apr 1976		8 Jun 1976
India	30 Apr 1976		9 Jul 1976
Indonesia	29 Apr 1976	29 Jun 1976	3 Aug 1976
Ireland	28 Apr 1976	29 Jun 1976	12 Sep 1977
Italy	30 Apr 1976		30 Sep 1977
Japan	16 Mar 1976		17 Jun 1976 A
Luxembourg[2]	26 Apr 1976	30 Jun 1976	20 Sep 1978
Malaysia	18 Mar 1976		18 Mar 1976
Netherlands	26 Apr 1976	28 Jun 1976	2 Feb 1978[4]
Nigeria	22 Apr 1976	28 Jun 1976	6 Jul 1976
Norway			28 Dec 1978 a
Poland	29 Apr 1976	24 Jun 1976	14 Jun 1977 A
Romania	29 Apr 1976		3 Sep 1976
Spain	29 Apr 1976		9 Dec 1976
Thailand	10 Feb 1976		24 May 1976
Turkey		9 Jun 1976	29 Dec 1978 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 Apr 1976		11 Jun 1976 A
United Kingdom	17 Nov 1975		28 Jun 1976
United States of America	11 Mar 1976	29 Jun 1976	28 Oct 1976
Yugoslavia	27 Apr 1976	22 Jun 1976	29 Dec 1976
Zaire	30 Apr 1976	17 May 1977	25 Jul 1977

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Upon accession:

The provisions of articles 47 and 52 of the Agreement which restrict the opportunity for some States to participate in it, are contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of States.

The maintenance of the state of dependency of some territories, which is mentioned in article 53 of the Agreement, is in contradiction with the basic principles of international law and the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Upon signature:

"The International Tin Agreement, 1975, is being signed with the reservation of approval by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic signs the above mentioned Agreement as a consumer country.

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers the provisions of the article 53 of the International Tin Agreement, 1975, to be contradictory to the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960)."

HUNGARY

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

(a) The Hungarian People's Republic wishes to become party to the Agreement as an importing country in accordance with article 5, paragraph c), thereof.

(b) The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic calls attention to the fact that the provisions of article 52, paragraphs a) and b), of the Agreement are contrary to the basic principles of international law. It is a postulate of the generally recognized principles of the sovereign equality of States that the Agreement should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination and restriction.

(c) The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic calls attention to the fact that article 53 of the Agreement is at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December, 1960 (resolution 1514 (XV))."

ROMANIA

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

In signing the Fifth International Tin Agreement adopted at Geneva on 21 June 1975 and in reaffirming its position as stated at the United Nations Tin Conference, the Socialist Republic of Romania:

(a) Considers that the provisions of article 52 of the Agreement are not in accordance with the principle whereby international multilateral treaties, the subject and purpose of which are of concern to the whole international community, must be open to universal participation;

(b) Declares that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories, referred to in article 53 of the Agreement, is not in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the instruments adopted by the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted unanimously in 1970 in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), which solemnly proclaims the obligation of States to promote the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples with a view to bringing a speedy end to colonialism.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

(a) The provisions of articles 47 and 52 of the Agreement which restrict the opportunity for some States to participate in it contradict the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States;

(b) The provisions of articles 2, 4 and 53 of the Agreement concerning the extension of its operation by participating Governments to territories for whose international relations they are responsible are outdated and contradict the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the granting of independence to colonial countries and people (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

(c) The reference in annex B of the Agreement to the so-called Republic of Korea is illegal, since the South Korean authorities can in no circumstances act on behalf of Korea.

UNITED KINGDOM

Upon signature:

"Her Majesty's Government intend that the United Kingdom should make a financial contribution to the buffer stock of the International Tin Council under the Fifth International Tin Agreement. The basis of this contribution has still to be decided."

NOTES:

1/ The International Tin Agreement, 1975, would have expired on 30 June 1981. By its resolution No. 121 of 14 January 1981, the International Tin Council decided, in accordance with article 57 (b) of the Agreement, to extend the said Agreement by a period of twelve months as from 1 July 1982.

[2] The instrument of ratification by the Government of Belgium also applies in respect of the Government of Luxembourg--the former having acted on behalf of the latter within the framework of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

[3] With a declaration that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it has entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

[4] For the Kingdom in Europe.

14. INTERNATIONAL COCOA AGREEMENT, 1975

Concluded at Geneva on 20 October 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 October 1976, in accordance with article 69(2), and definitively on 7 November 1978, in accordance with article 69(1).
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1976, No. 15033.
TEXT: TD/COCOA/4/10.

The Agreement was adopted by the United Nations Cocoa Conference, which was held in Geneva from 20 September 1975 to 10 October 1975. The Agreement was opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 10 November 1975, the closing date for signature being 31 August 1976.

Extensions of the period for the deposit of instruments of ratification, approval or acceptance by the Members applying the Agreement provisionally in accordance with its article 66(2) were decided upon by the International Cocoa Council as follows:

Date of decision	Extension to:
3rd special session (1 Oct 1976)	31 Mar 1977
8th session (15-18 Mar 1977)	30 Sep 1977
9th session (26-29 Jul 1977)	31 Mar 1978
10th session (13-15 Mar 1977)	30 Sep 1978
11th session (24-28 Jul 1978)	31 Mar 1979
12th session (15-16 Mar 1979)	30 Sep 1979

During its thirteenth session held in London from 10 to 14 September 1979, the International Cocoa Council unanimously decided to extend the Agreement until 31 March 1980 and to extend the period for the deposit of instruments of ratification, approval or acceptance by the Members applying the Agreement provisionally in accordance with article 66(2) of the Agreement until 31 March 1980.

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a), notification under article 71, paragraph 4 (n)
Australia	30 Aug 1976		29 Sep 1976
Austria	28 Jun 1976		31 Mar 1977
Belgium[1]	23 Aug 1976	30 Sep 1976	6 Oct 1978
Brazil	9 Jun 1976	14 Sep 1976	7 Nov 1978
Bulgaria	31 Aug 1976	30 Sep 1976	7 Oct 1976 AA
Canada	30 Jul 1976		17 Sep 1976
Colombia		27 Sep 1976	16 Mar 1979 a
Czechoslovakia	16 Aug 1976		30 Sep 1976 AA
Denmark	30 Jun 1976		30 Sep 1976
Dominica			11 Sep 1979 a
Ecuador	30 Jun 1976		28 Sep 1976
European Economic Community	27 Jul 1976	29 Sep 1976	23 Feb 1979 AA
Finland	27 Aug 1976	24 Sep 1976	14 Jun 1977
France	5 Apr 1976	24 Sep 1976	1 Aug 1977 AA
Gabon			6 Dec 1976 a
German Democratic Republic	24 May 1976	30 Sep 1976	30 Nov 1976 AA
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	14 Jul 1976	29 Sep 1976	28 Mar 1978
Ghana	15 Mar 1976		28 Sep 1976
Grenada			6 Dec 1976 a
Guatemala	7 Apr 1976	22 Sep 1976	13 Aug 1979
Hungary	27 Aug 1976		28 Sep 1976
Ireland	26 Jul 1976	28 Sep 1976	14 Oct 1977
Italy	23 Aug 1976	29 Sep 1976	14 Mar 1978
Ivory Coast			27 Sep 1976 a
Jamaica	30 Mar 1976		30 Sep 1976
Japan	26 Apr 1976		16 Jul 1976 A
Luxembourg[1]	23 Aug 1976	30 Sep 1976	6 Oct 1978
Mexico	31 Aug 1976	29 Sep 1976	1 Mar 1977

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a), notification under article 71, paragraph 4 (n)
Netherlands	5 Aug 1976	16 Sep 1976	31 Mar 1978 A[3]
New Zealand	28 Jul 1976		27 Sep 1976
Nigeria			30 Sep 1976 a
Norway	26 Apr 1976		1 Jul 1976
Panama	27 Jul 1976		
Papua New Guinea	12 Aug 1976		27 Sep 1976
Peru		28 Sep 1976	31 Aug 1979 a
Philippines			11 Aug 1978 a
Portugal	31 Aug 1976	21 Sep 1976	
Saint Lucia		18 Apr 1979	14 May 1979 n
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			8 Feb 1980 n
Samoa			6 Dec 1976 a
Sao Tome and Principe		30 Sep 1976	
Spain	13 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	9 Dec 1976
Sweden	22 Jun 1976		7 Jul 1976
Switzerland	5 Apr 1976		27 Sep 1976
Togo	12 May 1976	24 Sep 1976	
Trinidad and Tobago	9 Jun 1976		2 Jul 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 Aug 1976		16 Sep 1976 A
United Kingdom	31 Mar 1976		19 Aug 1976
United Republic of Cameroon	31 Aug 1976	30 Sep 1976	6 Sep 1979
Venezuela	31 Aug 1976	18 Oct 1976	15 Feb 1979
Yugoslavia	10 May 1976		30 Sep 1976
Zaire	30 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	25 Jul 1977

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon approval:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers the provisions of articles 3(2) and 71(1) of the International Cocoa Agreement as inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (res. GA 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960)."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon approval:

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers the provisions of the articles 3 and 71 of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1975, to be contradictory to the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960)."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Declaration made upon approval:

In respect of article 14:

The Government of the German Democratic Republic deems it necessary to point out that the provisions of article 14 of the Agreement do not permit some States to acquire the status of an observer.

The Cocoa Agreement regulates questions that affect the interests of all States. The Government of the German Democratic Republic therefore considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, all States interested should indiscriminately be given the opportunity to participate as observers in sessions of the International Cocoa Council.

In respect of articles 3 and 71:

The position of the Government of the German Democratic Republic on articles 3 and 71 of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1975, as far as the application of the Agreement to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (res. No. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

HUNGARY

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, on signing the International Cocoa Agreement, 1975 deems it necessary to declare that the provisions of article 71 of the international Cocoa Agreement, 1975 are at variance with the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaimed the need for a speedy and unconditional elimination of all forms and manifestations of colonialism."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon acceptance:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to declare that the provisions of articles 2, 3 and 71 of the Agreement concerning the extension by the Contracting Parties of its application to territories for whose international relations they are responsible are outmoded and at variance with the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	19 Aug 1976	St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica.
	3 Sep 1976	Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Isle of Man.

NOTES:

[1] The instrument of ratification by the Government of Belgium also applies in respect of the Government of Luxembourg.

[2] In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it has entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

With reference to the above declaration the Secretary-General received on 19 December 1978 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication:

The Soviet Union can take cognizance of the declaration by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the application of the above-mentioned Agreement to Berlin (West) only on the understanding that the Agreement is being so applied in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and in compliance with the established procedures.

Thereafter, the Secretary-General received on 28 March 1979 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic the following communication:

As regards the application of that Agreement to Berlin (West), the German Democratic Republic understands that its provisions will be applied to Berlin (West) in keeping with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 according to which Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it.

[3] On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe.

15. INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1976

Concluded at London on 3 December 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 October 1976, in accordance with article 61(2), and definitively on 1 August 1977, in accordance with article 61(1).
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1976.
TEXT: Document of the International Coffee Council.

The International Coffee Agreement, 1976, was negotiated by the International Coffee Council, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended by the Protocol of 26 September 1974, and was approved by the Council in the course of its twenty-eighth session held at London from 3 November to 3 December 1975 (Resolution No. 287 of 3 December 1975). Article 59 of the Agreement provides that it will be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 31 January to 31 July 1976, inclusive.

The International Coffee Council, on 28 September 1976 at its twenty-ninth session, under the provisions of article 60 (2) and article 61 (2) of the Agreement, decided:

1. To extend to 31 March 1977 the time-limit established in article 60 (2) of the Agreement for the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval (resolution No. 289);
2. To extend from 31 December 1976 to 30 September 1977 the time-limit established in article 61 (2) of the Agreement within which any Government which is applying the Agreement provisionally may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval (resolution No. 290).

Thereafter, the Executive Board of the International Coffee Organization decided, on 24 January 1977, to extend until 30 September 1977 the time-limit indicated in paragraph (1) above, and also until 30 September 1977 the time-limit indicated in paragraph (2) above.

Further extensions of the time-limit within which any Government which is applying the Agreement provisionally may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, were decided upon by the International Coffee Council under the provisions of article 61 (2) of the Agreement as follows:

Date of decision	Resolution No.	Extension to:
26 Sep 1976 (31st session)	298	30 Sep 1978
26 Sep 1978 (32nd session)	300	30 Sep 1979
27 Sep 1979 (33rd session)	303	30 Sep 1980
18 Sep 1980 (34th session)	310	30 Sep 1981

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application under article 61 (2)	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)	Notification of intention to continue participation (article 68 (2))
Angola	30 Sep 1976	30 Sep 1976	17 Oct 1979 a	26 Sep 1979
Australia	30 Jul 1976		30 Sep 1976	22 Mar 1979
Austria	19 Jul 1976		31 Mar 1977	19 Jun 1979
Belgium	30 Jul 1976	28 Sep 1976		25 Jul 1979
Benin	14 Apr 1976	30 Sep 1976	11 Feb 1977	31 Aug 1979
Bolivia	15 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	30 Nov 1976	19 Sep 1979
Brazil	17 Feb 1976		28 Sep 1976	22 Aug 1979
Burundi	31 Jul 1976		25 Aug 1976	18 Sep 1979
Canada	30 Jul 1976		17 Sep 1976	28 Sep 1979
Central African Republic	27 Jul 1976		28 Sep 1976	26 Jun 1979
Colombia	21 Apr 1976	21 Apr 1976	24 Feb 1977	21 Aug 1979
Congo		10 Sep 1976	19 Aug 1977 a	5 Sep 1979
Costa Rica	5 Feb 1976	17 Sep 1976	20 Jan 1977	7 Sep 1979
Cyprus			28 Mar 1977 a	25 Sep 1979
Denmark	30 Jun 1976		17 Sep 1976	29 Jun 1979
Dominican Republic	30 Jun 1976	28 Sep 1976	14 Oct 1976	14 Sep 1979
Ecuador	28 Jul 1976		28 Sep 1976	21 Aug 1979
El Salvador	4 Jun 1976	24 May 1976	11 Aug 1976	25 Sep 1979
Ethiopia	27 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	29 Nov 1976	25 Jul 1979
European Economic Community	27 Jul 1976	28 Sep 1976		28 Sep 1979
Finland	30 Jul 1976	24 Sep 1976	14 Sep 1978	19 Jul 1979
France	23 Feb 1976	24 Sep 1976	1 Aug 1977 AA	17 Jul 1979
Gabon	30 Jul 1976	11 Oct 1976	8 Aug 1977	21 Aug 1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	19 Mar 1976		29 Sep 1976[1]	17 Sep 1979[1]

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application under article 61 (2)	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)	Notification of intention to continue participation (article 68 (2))
Ghana	30 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	11 Oct 1976	25 Sep 1979
Greece		15 Sep 1981		
Guatemala	19 Mar 1976	16 Aug 1976	15 Dec 1976	19 Mar 1979
Guinea	30 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	11 Oct 1976	17 Aug 1979
Haiti	3 Jun 1976	16 Sep 1976	21 Jan 1977	29 Sep 1979
Honduras	22 Apr 1976	30 Sep 1976	11 Oct 1976	11 Sep 1979
Hungary			23 May 1977 a	19 Jul 1979
India	16 Jul 1976		20 Sep 1976	24 Sep 1979
Indonesia	22 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	14 Oct 1976	2 Aug 1979
Ireland	26 Jul 1976	28 Sep 1976	22 Sep 1977	29 Aug 1979
Israel	28 Jul 1976		29 Mar 1977	28 Sep 1979
Italy	27 Jul 1976	29 Sep 1976	18 Sep 1978	27 Aug 1979
Ivory Coast	29 Jul 1976	27 Sep 1976	22 Jun 1977	6 Sep 1979
Jamaica	26 Jul 1976		24 Sep 1976	28 Sep 1979
Japan	27 Jul 1976	29 Sep 1976[2]	10 Dec 1976 A	21 Sep 1979
Kenya	22 Jul 1976	17 Sep 1976	23 Feb 1977	20 Sep 1979
Liberia	7 May 1976	30 Sep 1976	28 Aug 1978	11 Sep 1979
Luxembourg	30 Jul 1976	28 Sep 1976		25 Jul 1979
Madagascar			29 Sep 1976 a	4 Sep 1979
Malawi			15 Jun 1978 a	6 Aug 1979
Mexico	2 Feb 1976	23 Sep 1976	9 Feb 1977	11 Jul 1979
Netherlands	27 Jul 1976	16 Sep 1976	6 Sep 1978[3]	8 Mar 1979
New Zealand	28 Jul 1976		27 Sep 1976	13 Sep 1979
Nicaragua	2 Mar 1976		21 May 1976	21 Sep 1979
Nigeria	30 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	11 Nov 1976	26 Sep 1979
Norway	26 Apr 1976		1 Jul 1976	10 Aug 1979
Panama	27 Jul 1976	20 Sep 1976	13 Dec 1976	14 Aug 1979
Papua New Guinea	10 Jun 1976		19 Jul 1976	27 Sep 1979
Paraguay	30 Mar 1976	28 Sep 1976	11 Oct 1976	28 Aug 1979
Peru	23 Jul 1976		31 Aug 1976 A	19 Sep 1979
Philippines			14 Oct 1980 a	
Portugal	15 Jul 1976	21 Sep 1976	25 Aug 1977	21 Aug 1979
Rwanda	31 Mar 1976	30 Sep 1976	23 Nov 1976	14 Aug 1979
Sierra Leone	13 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	6 Oct 1976	15 Aug 1979
Singapore				28 Aug 1981 a
Spain	13 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	9 Dec 1976	11 Sep 1979
Sri Lanka				24 Jun 1981 a
Sweden	22 Jun 1976		7 Jul 1976	14 Jun 1979
Switzerland	5 Apr 1976		27 Sep 1976	28 Sep 1979
Thailand				7 Jul 1981 a
Togo	25 Mar 1976	28 Sep 1976	8 Dec 1976	12 Sep 1979
Trinidad and Tobago	9 Jun 1976		2 Jul 1976	28 Sep 1979
Uganda	29 Jul 1976		21 Sep 1976	22 Sep 1979
United Kingdom	31 Mar 1976		19 Aug 1976	17 Sep 1979[4]
United Republic of Cameroon	3 Jun 1976	30 Sep 1976	23 Sep 1977	10 Sep 1979
United Republic of Tanzania	9 Jun 1976	24 Sep 1976	4 Apr 1977	28 Sep 1979
United States of America	27 Feb 1976		24 Sep 1976	14 Sep 1979
Venezuela	30 Jul 1976	21 Sep 1976	27 Sep 1977	17 Sep 1979
Yugoslavia	31 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	28 Dec 1976	28 Sep 1979
Zaire	30 Jul 1976	30 Sep 1976	25 Jul 1977	27 Jun 1979
Zimbabwe				22 Jan 1981 a

Declarations and Reservations

HUNGARY

"(a) The Hungarian People's Republic adhere as an importing country to the International Coffee Agreement of 1976.

"(b) The Hungarian People's Republic draws attention to the fact that article 64 of the Agreement is incompatible with UN General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 10 December 1960 on the Granting of Independence to the Colonial Countries and Peoples, which calls for the rapid and unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
New Zealand . . .	6 Sep 1978	Niue.
	20 Aug 1981	Cook Islands.
United Kingdom[4] .	19 Aug 1976	Hong Kong.
	21 Jan 1971	Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey.

NOTES:

1/ With a declaration that the said Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it has entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

2/ With a declaration that it was the understanding of the Government of Japan that during the period of provisional application, the Agreement will be implemented by the Government of Japan within the limitation of its internal legislations and budgets.

3/ For the Kingdom in Europe.

4/ The notification by the Government of the United Kingdom of intention to continue participation specifies that it is made in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hong Kong, the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey.

15 (a.) EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1976

Approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 318 of 25 September 1981[1]

EFFECTIVE DATE:	1 October 1982, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 318 adopted by the International Coffee Council on 25 September 1981.
TEXT:	Resolution No. 318 adopted by the International Coffee Council on 25 September 1981.
TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT:	30 September 1983 in accordance with paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 318.

State	Undertaking of provisional application of the Agreement as extended by Resolution No. 318[2]	Acceptance of the Agreement as extended by Resolution No. 318[3]

NOTES:

[1] The International Coffee Agreement of 1976 would have expired on 30 September 1982. By its resolution No. 318 of 25 September 1981 the International Coffee Council, acting pursuant to article 68 (3) of the Agreement, decided to extend the Agreement until 30 September 1983.

[2] According to paragraph 3 of the Resolution, the notification of provisional application must reach the Secretary-General before 1 October 1982.

[3] Under paragraph 2 of the Resolution, the notification of acceptance must reach the Secretary-General before 1 October 1982.

16. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL TEA PROMOTION ASSOCIATION

Concluded at Geneva on 31 March 1977

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 February 1979, in accordance with article 19(1).
REGISTRATION: 23 February 1979; No. 17582.
TEXT: Annex I of document ITPA/CONF./5 of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

The Agreement was drawn up by the Intergovernmental Conference of the Tea Producing Countries for the establishment of an International Tea Promotion Association, which met in Geneva from 7 to 17 September 1976. (The Conference had been convened by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT.) In accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted on 17 September 1976 by the Conference, the Governments of nine countries whose total volume of exports of tea accounted for more than two-thirds of the total volume of exports of tea of all countries qualified to participate in the Agreement had, as at 31 March 1977, notified the Director of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT their approval of the text of the Agreement.

In accordance with the provisions of article 18, the Agreement has been opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 15 April 1977 until and including 15 October 1977.

State	Signature subject to approval	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)	State	Signature subject to approval	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Bangladesh		2 Apr 1979 a	Mauritius	2 Aug 1977	25 Nov 1977
India	20 Jul 1977	1 Nov 1977	Sri Lanka	22 Sep 1977	1 Nov 1977
Indonesia	7 Jul 1977	31 Aug 1978	Uganda	14 Oct 1977	23 Aug 1978
Kenya	2 Aug 1977	17 May 1978	United Republic of Tanzania	27 Jul 1977	28 Jul 1978
Malawi	17 Aug 1977	22 Feb 1978			

17. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE SOUTHEAST ASIA TIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Signed at Bangkok on 28 April 1977

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 February 1978, in accordance with article 8.
REGISTRATION: 10 February 1978, No. 16434.

The Agreement was drawn up within the framework of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. It was open for signature at the headquarters of the Commission, in Bangkok, until 30 April 1977.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (a)
Indonesia	28 Apr 1977	11 Jan 1978[1]
Malaysia	28 Apr 1977	11 Jan 1978[1]
Thailand	28 Apr 1977	11 Jan 1978[1]

NOTES:

[1] By notifications, the last of which was received by the Secretary-General on 11 January 1978, the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand agreed to extend until 31 October 1977 the time-limit for lodging their instrument of ratification previously set at 31 July 1977 under article 7 (c) of the Agreement.

The instruments of ratification by the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, which were lodged with the Secretary-General on 12 and 20 September and 18 October 1977, respectively, were officially deposited with the Secretary-General on 11 January 1978, the date of receipt of the last notification of acceptance referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

18. INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1977

Concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 January 1978, in accordance with article 75(2), and definitively on 2 January 1980, in accordance with article 75(1).

REGISTRATION: 1 January 1978, No. 16200.

TEXT: TD/SUGAR/9/10 of 17 October 1977 and Secretariat circular notes Nos. C.N.223.1978.TREATIES-19 (19 September 1978), C.N.228.1978.TREATIES-20 (22 September 1978), C.N.291.1978.TREATIES-22 (7 December 1978), C.N.7.1979.TREATIES-3 (6 February 1979), C.N.77.1979.TREATIES-6 (26 April 1979) and C.N.49.1980.TREATIES-3 (4 March 1980) (Procès-verbaux of rectification of the original French and Russian, French and Spanish, Russian, French, and French, Russian and Spanish texts, respectively).

The Agreement was drawn up by the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1977,[1] which met at Geneva from 18 April to 27 May 1977 and from 12 September to 7 October 1977. It was adopted by the Conference at its final Plenary meeting, held on 7 October 1977. The Agreement was open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at New York, from 28 October to 31 December 1977, in accordance with its article 72.

Extensions of the time-limit in accordance with article 72(2) of the Agreement for the deposit of instruments of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval, were decided upon as follows:

	Date of Decision	Decision taken by:	Extension to:
1st Session	(16 Jan 1978)	International Sugar Council	30 Jun 1978*
	(15 Jun 1978)	Executive Committee of the International Sugar Organization	31 Dec 1978
5th Session	(13-14 Dec 1978)	International Sugar Council	30 Jun 1979
6th Session	(14 Jun 1979)	International Sugar Council	31 Dec 1979
	(12 Dec 1979)	Executive Committee of the International Sugar Organization	30 Jun 1980
	(29 May 1980)	Executive Committee of the International Sugar Organization	31 Dec 1980

*Also applicable for the deposit of notifications of provisional application (article 74(7)).

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, accession (a), approval (AA)
Argentina	8 Dec 1977	8 Dec 1977	4 Aug 1978
Australia	20 Dec 1977	20 Dec 1977	27 Jun 1978
Austria			8 Feb 1979 a
Bangladesh	30 Dec 1977		16 May 1978
Barbados	16 Dec 1977		16 Dec 1977
Belize			17 Dec 1981 a
Bolivia			27 Mar 1978 a
Brazil	13 Dec 1977	13 Dec 1977	5 Feb 1980
Bulgaria	30 Dec 1977		10 Apr 1978 A
Canada	30 Dec 1977		30 Dec 1977
Colombia		14 Apr 1980	2 Sep 1981 a
Costa Rica	20 Dec 1977	22 Dec 1977	27 Mar 1980
Cuba	14 Dec 1977	28 Dec 1977	7 Mar 1978
Dominican Republic	30 Dec 1977	22 Feb 1978	19 Mar 1980
Ecuador	14 Dec 1977		16 Jan 1978
Egypt	30 Dec 1977	30 Dec 1977	25 Jan 1979
El Salvador	28 Dec 1977	28 Dec 1977	22 Nov 1978
Ethiopia	30 Dec 1977		
Fiji	29 Dec 1977		29 Dec 1977
Finland	30 Dec 1977	30 Dec 1977	29 Dec 1978
German Democratic Republic			4 Aug 1978 a
Guatemala	1 Dec 1977	20 Dec 1977	30 Dec 1978
Guyana	20 Dec 1977		16 Jan 1978
Haiti	19 Dec 1977		11 Dec 1978
Honduras	7 Dec 1977	16 Jan 1978	31 May 1978
Hungary	20 Dec 1977	20 Dec 1977	9 Mar 1978
India	30 Dec 1977	30 Dec 1977	15 Feb 1978
Indonesia	28 Dec 1977	16 Jan 1978	27 Feb 1980

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, accession (a), approval (AA)
Iraq		30 Jun 1978	31 Dec 1978 a
Ivory Coast		26 Dec 1979	23 Jan 1981 a
Jamaica	23 Dec 1977	23 Dec 1977	16 Feb 1978
Japan	23 Dec 1977	23 Dec 1977[2]	30 Jun 1978 A
Kenya	15 Dec 1977		12 Jul 1978
Madagascar	1 Dec 1977	1 Dec 1977	30 Jan 1978
Malawi	29 Dec 1977		19 Jan 1978 A
Mauritius	1 Dec 1977		20 Dec 1977 A
Mexico	31 Dec 1977	16 Jan 1978	11 Jan 1979
Mozambique		24 Jan 1978	31 Dec 1979 a
New Zealand	22 Dec 1977	28 Dec 1977	29 Dec 1977
Nicaragua	15 Dec 1977	15 Dec 1977	28 Apr 1978
Nigeria	31 Dec 1977		
Norway	23 Dec 1977	8 May 1978	28 Dec 1978
Pakistan			3 Apr 1978 a
Panama	29 Nov 1977	29 Nov 1977	19 Dec 1978
Paraguay	7 Dec 1977	24 Jan 1978	8 Jul 1980
Peru	16 Dec 1977		30 Dec 1977
Philippines	18 Nov 1977		16 Jan 1978
Portugal[3]	[29 Dec 1977]	[18 Jan 1978]	
Republic of Korea	29 Dec 1977	29 Dec 1977	5 Dec 1978
Singapore	29 Dec 1977		16 Jan 1978
South Africa	19 Dec 1977		28 Dec 1977
Swaziland	21 Dec 1977		21 Dec 1977
Sweden	28 Dec 1977	28 Dec 1977	28 Jun 1978
Thailand	23 Dec 1977	23 Dec 1977	23 May 1978
Trinidad and Tobago	21 Dec 1977		28 Dec 1977
Uganda	29 Dec 1977		16 Jan 1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	29 Dec 1977		30 Dec 1977 A
United Kingdom (In respect of Belize and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla only.)	20 Dec 1977	28 Dec 1977	27 Jun 1978
United States of America	9 Dec 1977	28 Dec 1977[4]	2 Jan 1980
Venezuela	23 Dec 1977	29 Dec 1977	
Yugoslavia	29 Dec 1977		29 Jun 1978
Zimbabwe			20 Oct 1980 a

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRALIA

Upon ratification:

"The Government of Australia reserves the right, having regard to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 of the Agreement, to determine the income tax exemptions to be granted to personnel of the International Sugar Organization if the seat of the Organization should be moved to Australia."

CUBA

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of article 77 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, are contrary to resolution 1514 (XV), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The signature of the Republic of Cuba to the 1977 International Sugar Agreement shall not be interpreted as recognition or acceptance on the part of the Government of Cuba of the Fascist Government of South Africa, which does not represent the South African people and which, because of its systematic practice of the discriminatory policy of apartheid, has been expelled from international agencies and has been condemned by the United Nations and rejected by all the peoples of the world.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In respect of article 33 (4):

The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers it a matter of principle that international commodity agreements should take due account of both the interests of the producer and the consumer countries.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers it important that when revised basic export tonnages are established pursuant to article 34, paragraph 2, the German Democratic Republic, in conformity with its production and consumption trends as well as its long-term obligations, should be granted an export allowance in excess of the one currently fixed at 75 kt for the German Democratic Republic.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic expresses the expectation that its fundamental interests as a member will duly be taken into account in future new arrangements in the framework of the International Sugar Agreement.

In respect of articles 4 and 77:

In its position on the provisions of the Agreement, as far as its application to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, the Government of the German Democratic Republic is guided by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing colonialism to a speedy and unconditional end, in all its forms and manifestations.

HUNGARY

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The provisions of article 77 of the Agreement are contrary to United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

"The reference in annex V of the Agreement to the so-called Republic of Korea is illegal, since the South Korean authorities cannot speak on behalf of the whole of Korea".

INDIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"Without prejudice to the general obligations under the present Agreement, the Government of India undertakes to discharge its obligations under article 46 relating to special stocks, article 48 relating to maximum stocks, article 64 relating to support measures and article 65 relating to measures to encourage consumption, only to the extent consistent with its policy in the fields of controls, taxation and pricing which it is pursuing in the process of developing its economy on a planned basis."

IRAQ[5]

Entry into to the Agreement by the Republic of Iraq shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations therewith.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon acceptance:

It is understood that, in view of the socio-economic structure of the USSR, those provisions of the articles of the Agreement which relate to limitation of production, sugar stocks and subsidizing of production and exports are not applicable to the USSR.

In signing the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state the following:

If the European Economic Community should become a Party to this Agreement, participation in the Agreement by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall not create any obligation on its part towards that Community;

In view of its well-known position on the Korean question, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot accept as legitimate the designation "Republic of Korea" appearing in annex V to the Agreement;

Those provisions of articles 2, 4 and 77 of the Agreement which relate to its extension by Parties to territories for whose international relations they are responsible are outmoded and at variance with the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon ratification:

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of Article 77 of the Agreement and with the express consent and approval of Belize and Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, the Government of the United Kingdom hereby declare that they desire to exercise the right to separate membership of the International Sugar Organization for each of the said territories."

NOTES:

1/ United Nations Sugar Conference, 1977 (TD/SUGAR.9/10).

2/ With a declaration that it was the understanding of the Government of Japan that, during the period of provisional application, the Agreement will be implemented by the Government of

Japan within the limitations of its internal legislations and budgets.

[3] In a communication received on 7 October 1980, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of article 79 (1) of the above-mentioned Agreement, that it had decided to withdraw from the said Agreement. In accordance with article 79(2), the withdrawal took effect on 6 November 1980.

[4] With a declaration that the Government of the United States of America will apply the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, provisionally, within the limitations of United States national legislation and budgetary process.

[5] In connexion with the declaration by Iraq, the Secretary-General received on 7 May 1979 from the Government of Israel the following communication:

"The Instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

19. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER BUREAU

Concluded at Geneva on 9 November 1977

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 24).
TEXT: TT/CONF.2.

The text of the Agreement was established by the Intergovernmental meetings of tropical timber producing countries, held at Geneva from 27 September 1976 to 1 October 1976 and from 31 October 1977 to 9 November 1977 within the framework of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (see document TT/Conf.2). The Agreement was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 16 January 1978, in accordance with article 22.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)

20. INTERNATIONAL NATURAL RUBBER AGREEMENT, 1979

Concluded at Geneva on 6 October 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 23 October 1980 in accordance with article 61 (2).
TEXT: TD/RUBBER/15/Rev.1/Corr.1.

The Agreement was adopted on 6 October 1979 by the United Nations Conference on Natural Rubber, which met at Geneva from 24 September to 6 October 1979. The Agreement was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 2 January to 30 June 1980, in accordance with its article 57.

On 17 and 19 November 1980, the International Natural Rubber Council decided, with retroactive effect to 1 October 1980 in accordance with article 59, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, to extend until 31 October 1981 the time-limit for the deposit of outstanding instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979. Thereafter, the Council, at its third session held in Kuala Lumpur from 17 to 20 November 1981, further extended this time-limit until 28 February 1982.

State	Signature	Notification of provisional application	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession a
Australia	30 Jun 1980	9 Sep 1980	
Belgium	27 Jun 1980	3 Oct 1980[1]	
Brazil	30 Jun 1980	1 Oct 1980[1]	
Canada	30 Jun 1980	7 Nov 1980[1]	31 Dec 1981
China	17 Jun 1980		15 Sep 1980
Czechoslovakia	30 Jun 1980		17 Sep 1980 AA
Denmark	12 May 1980		30 Sep 1980
European Economic Community	30 May 1980	29 Sep 1980	
Finland	16 Jun 1980	11 Nov 1980	
France	8 Jan 1980	30 Sep 1980[1]	8 Dec 1981 AA
Germany, Federal Republic of	27 Jun 1980	30 Sep 1980[1]	30 Sep 1981[3]
Indonesia	17 Mar 1980		28 Aug 1980
Iraq			1 Jul 1981 a
Ireland	25 Jun 1980		29 Sep 1980
Italy	30 Jun 1980	17 Nov 1980[1]	
Ivory Coast			23 Nov 1981 a
Japan	7 Mar 1980		13 Jun 1980 A
Liberia	30 Jun 1980		
Luxembourg	27 Jun 1980	3 Oct 1980[1]	
Malaysia	28 Jan 1980		29 Jan 1980
Mexico	25 Jun 1980		24 Feb 1981
Morocco	26 Jun 1980		
Netherlands	26 Jun 1980	30 Sep 1980[1,4]	
Nigeria			18 Jun 1981 a
Norway	16 Jun 1980	30 Sep 1980[1]	4 Feb 1981
Papua New Guinea	25 Jun 1980		28 Oct 1980 A
Peru	30 Jun 1980		30 Jun 1981
Philippines	30 Jun 1980		
Sri Lanka			17 Nov 1980 a
Sweden	16 Jun 1980		30 Sep 1980
Thailand		21 Nov 1980	
Turkey			17 Sep 1981 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27 Jun 1980	5 Nov 1980[1]	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Jun 1980	26 Sep 1980[1]	31 Dec 1981[5]
United States of America	8 Jan 1980	23 Oct 1980[1]	28 May 1981

Declarations and Reservations

JAPAN

Upon depositing its instrument, the Government of Japan declared, pursuant to article 59 (3) of the Agreement, that it participates in the Agreement as an importing member of the International Natural Rubber Organization.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon notification of provisional application:

(a) In the event that the European Economic Community becomes a party to this Agreement, the participation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Agreement will not give rise to any obligations on its part in relation to the Community.

(b) In view of its well-known position on the Korean question, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot recognize as lawful the designation "Republic of Korea" contained in the annex to the Agreement.

Objections

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Objection to the declaration by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in regard to the European Economic Community:

"On behalf of the European Economic Community and its Member States, I beg to inform you of their reaction to that declaration. Article 5(1) of the 1979 International Natural Rubber Agreement provides that any reference to "government" or to "governments" in the Agreement shall be construed as including a reference to the European Economic Community and to any intergovernmental organization with powers to negotiate, conclude and apply international agreements, in particular commodity agreements.

In application of that provision, the European Economic Community informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 29 September 1980 that the Community would provisionally apply the 1980 International Natural Rubber Agreement within the limitations of its constitutional or legislative procedures, in accordance with the rules enunciated in article 60(2).

I beg also to point out that article 68 of the International Natural Rubber Agreement prohibits any reservations regarding the Agreement.

The Community and its Member States accordingly do not consider that that declaration can in any event be applied to them and they regard it as being without effect."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

26 September 1980

"The United Kingdom does not accept the declaration concerning the European Economic Community accompanying the signature of the Agreement by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 27 June 1980, confirmed in that country's notification of provisional application of the Agreement on 5 November 1980."

NOTES:

1/ Notification of provisional application under article 60(2) of the Agreement, according to which those States have provided that they will apply the Agreement only within the limitations of their constitutional and/or legislative procedures.

2/ As an importing member.

3/ With a declaration that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

4/ For the Kingdom in Europe.

5/ Application to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Bailiwick of Jersey.

21. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

Concluded at Geneva on 27 June 1980

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 57 (1)).
TEXT: TD/IPC/CF/CONF/24.

The Agreement was adopted on 27 June 1980 by the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, which met at Geneva from 5 to 27 June 1980. The Conference was convened under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The Agreement was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 1 October 1980, and will remain open for signature until one year after the date of its entry into force.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)	Voluntary contributions for use in the Second Account (article 13)	
			Currency Unit	Amount
Afghanistan	11 Sep 1981			
Australia	20 May 1981	9 Oct 1981		
Austria	8 Jul 1981	15 Jul 1981		
Bangladesh	23 Dec 1980	1 Jun 1981		
Belgium	31 Mar 1981			
Benin	10 Sep 1981			
Botswana	18 Nov 1981			
Brazil	16 Apr 1981			
Burundi	8 Apr 1981			
Canada	15 Jan 1981			
Cape Verde	9 Oct 1981			
Chad	16 Dec 1981			
China	5 Nov 1980	2 Sep 1981 AA		
Comoros	10 Sep 1981			
Congo	22 Oct 1981			
Costa Rica	29 Jul 1981			
Democratic Yemen	16 Dec 1981			
Denmark	27 Oct 1980	13 May 1981		
Ecuador	3 Oct 1980			
Egypt	19 Oct 1981			
Ethiopia	30 Sep 1981	19 Nov 1981		
European Economic Community	21 Oct 1981			
Finland	27 Oct 1980	30 Dec 1981		
France	4 Nov 1980			
Gabon	10 Sep 1981	30 Nov 1981		
Gambia	23 Oct 1981			
Germany, Federal Republic of	10 Mar 1981			
Greece	21 Jul 1981			
Guinea	6 Oct 1981			
Guinea-Bissau	11 Sep 1981			
Haiti	19 Jan 1981	20 Jul 1981		
India	18 Sep 1981	22 Dec 1981 A		
Indonesia	1 Oct 1980	24 Feb 1981		
Iraq	7 Apr 1981	10 Sep 1981		
Ireland	24 Feb 1981			
Italy	17 Dec 1980			
Japan	28 Nov 1980	15 Jun 1981 A		
Kuwait	1 Dec 1981			
Lesotho	7 Sep 1981			
Liberia	21 Oct 1981			
Luxembourg	29 Dec 1980			
Malawi	17 Mar 1981	15 Dec 1981		
Malaysia	30 Dec 1980			
Mali	17 Jun 1981			
Mexico	19 Dec 1980			
Morocco	22 Jan 1981			
Nepal	7 Sep 1981			
Netherlands	1 Oct 1980			
Nicaragua	7 Sep 1981			

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)	Voluntary contributions for use in the Second Account (article 13)	
			Currency Unit	Amount
Niger	19 Oct 1981			
Nigeria	20 Jul 1981			
Norway	27 Oct 1980	15 Jul 1981		
Papua New Guinea	27 Oct 1981			
Peru	25 Sep 1981			
Philippines	24 Feb 1981	13 May 1981		
Portugal	30 Jan 1981			
Republic of Korea	27 Nov 1981			
Rwanda	6 Oct 1981			
Senegal	11 Nov 1981			
Sierra Leone	24 Sep 1981			
Somalia	27 Oct 1981			
Spain	27 May 1981			
Sri Lanka	21 Jan 1981	4 Sep 1981		
Sudan	13 May 1981			
Sweden	27 Oct 1980	6 Jul 1981		
Switzerland	30 Mar 1981			
Turkey	7 Sep 1981			
United Kingdom	16 Dec 1980	31 Dec 1981	Pound sterling	4,270,000
United Republic of Cameroon	30 Jun 1981			
United Republic of Tanzania	7 Sep 1981			
United States of America	5 Nov 1980			
Upper Volta	20 Aug 1983			
Venezuela	5 Dec 1980			
Yemen	7 Sep 1981			
Zaire	17 Mar 1981			
Zambia	3 Feb 1981			

Declarations and Reservations

VENEZUELA

Upon signature:

With reservation in respect of article 53.

Declarations under article 11 (1) of the Agreement

(Procedure for the payment of Shares of Directly Contributed Capital)

State	Procedure selected (formula (a) or (b) of article 11 (1))	Currency selected (in the case of States having chosen procedure of payment (b))
Australia	(a)	
Bangladesh	(b)	US dollars
Denmark	(b)	French Francs
India	(a)	
Japan	(b)	Japanese yen
Norway	(a)	
Sweden	(a)	
United Kingdom	(b)	Pound sterling

AUSTRALIA

Upon ratification:

In accordance with article 11 (1) of the Agreement, it has decided that all payments of shares of directly contributed capital subscribed by Australia shall be made in any usable currency at the rate of conversion between that usable currency and the unit of account as at the date of payment.

BANGLADESH

18 November 1981

All payments in respect of Bangladeh's shares of the directly contributed capital in the Common Fund would be made under article 11(b) of the Agreement in the US dollars.

DENMARK

Upon ratification

"In accordance with article 11 of the Agreement, the Government of Denmark has decided that all payments of shares of directly contributed capital subscribed by Denmark shall be made in French Francs at the rate of conversion between French Francs and the unit of account as at the date of the Agreement, i.e., 27 June 1980".

INDIA

Upon acceptance

The Government of India has chosen the procedure provided for in article 11, paragraph 1 (a) of the Agreement for its payment of shares of Directly Contributed Capital.

JAPAN

Upon acceptance

"The Government of Japan shall contribute to the initial resources of the Second Account of the Common Fund an amount in Japanese yen that is equivalent to twenty-seven million United States dollars (U.S.$27 million) in accordance with article 13 of the Agreement.

The Government of Japan opts for payment of the above contribution in three equal annual installments, with the first one to be made in cash or in notes within one year after the entry into force of the Agreement. The notes are understood to be irrevocable, non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing promissory notes, issued in lieu of a cash payment and payable to the Fund at par value upon demand. It is also understood that the notes are to be treated in the same manner as notes of the same kind from other contributors.

In accordance with article 11 of the Agreement, the Government of Japan has decided that payments of the Shares of Directly Contributed Capital subscribed by Japan shall be made in Japanese yen at the rate of conversion between Japanese yen and the Unit of Account valid on the date of each payment."

NORWAY

26 October 1981

The payments of shares of directly contributed capital subscribed by Norway will be paid, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 1 (a), of the Agreement, in any usable currency at the rate of conversion between that usable currency and the unit of accounts as at the date of payment.

SWEDEN

Upon ratification:

"The Government of Sweden declares that for its Share of Directly Contributed it has chosen the mode of payment foreseen in article 11, paragraph 1 (a) of the Agreement."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon ratification:

"The shares of Directly Contributed Capital subscribed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be paid in Pounds Sterling at the rate of conversion between the Pound Sterling and the Unit of Account of the Common Fund as at the date of the Agreement."

22. INTERNATIONAL COCOA AGREEMENT, 1980

Concluded at Geneva on 19 November 1980

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Provisionally on 1 August 1981 among various States[1], in accordance with the decision taken on 30 June 1981 by the meeting of Governments convened by the Secretary-General under article 66 (3).[2]

TEXT: Document of the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1980.

The Agreement was adopted by the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1980, which was held in Geneva from 27 October to 19 November 1980. The Agreement was opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 January to 31 March 1981.

State	Signature	Undertaking of provisional application	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Argentina		26 Jun 1981	
Belgium	31 Mar 1981	29 May 1981	
Brazil	31 Mar 1981	8 May 1981	
Bulgaria	31 Mar 1981		9 Sep 1981 AA
Colombia	25 Mar 1981		
Czechoslovakia .	30 Mar 1981		29 May 1981 AA
Denmark	31 Mar 1981	29 May 1981	
Dominica			28 May 1981 a
Ecuador	17 Mar 1981	14 May 1981	
European Economic Community . . .	31 Mar 1981	29 Jun 1981	
Finland	30 Mar 1981	18 Jun 1981	
France	31 Mar 1981	29 May 1981	
German Democratic Republic . . .	31 Mar 1981		29 May 1981 AA
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	31 Mar 1981	26 Jun 1981	
Ghana	27 Feb 1981	14 May 1981	
Greece	31 Mar 1981	29 May 1981	
Grenada			2 Nov 1981 a
Haiti	31 Mar 1981	1 Jun 1981	
Hungary			10 Jun 1981 a
Ireland	31 Mar 1981	27 May 1981	
Italy	31 Mar 1981	31 Mar 1981	
Jamaica		29 May 1981	13 Jul 1981 a
Luxembourg . . .	31 Mar 1981	29 May 1981	
Mexico	25 Mar 1981	26 May 1981	
Netherlands[3]. . .	31 Mar 1981	31 May 1981	
Nigeria	31 Mar 1981	29 May 1981	
Norway	11 Mar 1981	27 May 1981	
Papua New Guinea	13 Mar 1981	13 Mar 1981	14 Apr 1981
Peru		27 May 1981	21 Dec 1981 a
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines.			29 May 1981 a
Samoa		29 May 1981	9 Jul 1981 a
Sao Tome and Principe . . .		16 Oct 1981	
Spain[4].		23 Sep 1981	
Sweden	20 Mar 1981		20 Mar 1981
Switzerland . . .	19 Mar 1981	19 Mar 1981	
Trinidad and Tobago			29 May 1981 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	27 Mar 1981		13 May 1981 A
United Kingdom .	31 Mar 1981	29 May 1981	
United Republic of Cameroon . .	31 Mar 1981	31 Mar 1981	
Venezuela	27 Mar 1981	19 May 1981	
Yugoslavia . . .		29 May 1981	
Zaire	17 Mar 1981		

Declarations and Reservations

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon approval

The signing of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1980, by the German Democratic Republic does not constitute a change in its attitude towards various international organizations.

Consonant with its established positions on the question of Korea, the German Democratic Republic cannot accept the term "Republic of Korea" as is contained in Annex E of the Agreement.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS[4]

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon acceptance

(a) In the event that the European Economic Community becomes a party to this Agreement, the participation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Agreement will not give rise to any obligations on its part in relation to the Community;

(b) In view of its well-known position on the Korean question, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot recognize as lawful the designation "Republic of Korea" contained in annex E to the Agreement.

Objections

UNITED KINGDOM

29 May 1981

"The Government of the United Kingdom does not accept the Declaration concerning the European Economic Community accompanying the signature of the Agreement by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 27 March 1981."

NOTES:

[1] Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, European Economic Community, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Dominica, Jamaica, Haiti, Samoa, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

[2] At its seventeenth session held from 2 to 4 March 1981, the International Cocoa Council decided, in accordance with the provisions of article 64 (2) of the Agreement, to establish standard conditions of accession to the said Agreement in order to enable governments of exporting or importing countries which had not been able to sign the Agreement by 31 March 1981 to accede to it by 31 May 1981.

On 1 June 1981, the Council decided, in accordance with article 63 (2) of the Agreement, to extend until 30 September 1981 the time limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Agreement. The extension applies also to notifications of provisional application (article 65 of the Agreement) and to instruments of accession for which the standard conditions of accession established under article 64 (2) have also been extended until 30 September 1981.

At its twentieth session held from 4 to 7 August 1981, the Council further decided that the standard conditions of accession to the International Cocoa Agreement, approved at its seventeenth session, should remain valid up to and including 31 March 1982. It also decided to extend the period for the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Agreement up to and including 31 March 1982.

[3] For the Kingdom of Europe.

[4] In its notification of provisional application, the Government of Spain specified that it applies the Agreement provisionally as from 18 September 1981.

23. INTERNATIONAL TIN AGREEMENT, 1981[1]

Concluded at Geneva on 26 June 1981

Not Yet in Force: see article 55.

State	Signature	Notification of provisional application	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Indonesia	8 Oct 1981		
Malaysia	4 Sep 1981		4 Sep 1981
Norway	18 Nov 1981		

NOTES:

1/ The text of the Agreement was adopted by the United Nations Tin Conference which was held at Geneva from 9 March to 26 June 1981. The Agreement was opened for signature on 3 August 1981 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the closing date for signature being 30 April 1982.

CHAPTER XX. MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE RECOVERY ABROAD OF MAINTENANCE

Concluded at New York on 20 June 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 May 1957, in accordance with article 14.
REGISTRATION: 25 May 1957, No. 3850.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 268, p. 3, and vol. 649, p. 330 (Procès-verbal of Rectification, Spanish text only).

The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations convened pursuant to resolution 572 (XIX)[1] of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, adopted on 17 May 1955. The Conference met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 29 May to 20 June 1956. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 268, p. 3.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Algeria		10 Sep 1969 a
Argentina		29 Nov 1972 a
Austria	21 Dec 1956	16 Jul 1969
Barbados		18 Jun 1970 a
Belgium		1 Jul 1966 a
Bolivia	20 Jun 1956	
Brazil	31 Dec 1956	14 Nov 1960
Central African Republic		15 Oct 1962 a
Chile		9 Jan 1961 a
China[2]		
Colombia	16 Jul 1956	
Cuba	20 Jun 1956	
Czechoslovakia		3 Oct 1958 a
Democratic Kampuchea	20 Jun 1956	
Denmark	28 Dec 1956	22 Jun 1959
Dominican Republic	20 Jun 1956	
Ecuador	20 Jun 1956	4 Jun 1974
El Salvador	20 Jun 1956	
Finland		13 Sep 1962 a
France[3]	5 Sep 1956	24 Jun 1960
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]	20 Jun 1956	20 Jul 1959
Greece	20 Jun 1956	1 Nov 1965
Guatemala	26 Dec 1956	25 Apr 1957
Haiti	21 Dec 1956	12 Feb 1958
Holy See	20 Jun 1956	5 Oct 1964
Hungary		23 Jul 1957 a
Israel	20 Jun 1956	4 Apr 1957
Italy	1 Aug 1956	28 Jul 1958
Luxembourg		1 Nov 1971 a
Mexico	20 Jun 1956	
Monaco	20 Jun 1956	28 Jun 1961
Morocco		18 Mar 1957 a
Netherlands	20 Jun 1956	31 Jul 1962
Niger		15 Feb 1965 a
Norway		25 Oct 1957 a
Pakistan		14 Jul 1959 a
Philippines	20 Jun 1956	21 Mar 1968
Poland		13 Oct 1960 a
Portugal		25 Jan 1965 a
Spain		6 Oct 1966 a
Sri Lanka	20 Jun 1956	7 Aug 1958
Suriname		12 Oct 1979 a
Sweden	4 Dec 1956	1 Oct 1958
Switzerland		5 Oct 1977 a
Tunisia		16 Oct 1968 a
Turkey		2 Jun 1971 a
United Kingdom		13 Mar 1975 a[5]
Upper Volta		27 Aug 1962 a
Yugoslavia	31 Dec 1956	29 May 1959

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these reservations, see hereafter.)

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention concerning the competence of the International Court of Justice and affirms that the agreement of all the parties concerned is required in each case before a dispute can be brought before the International Court of Justice.

ARGENTINA

(a) The Argentine Republic reserves the right, with respect to article 10 of the Convention, to restrict the application of the expression "highest priority" in the light of the provisions governing exchange controls in Argentina.

(b) In the event that another Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories over which the Argentine Republic exercises sovereignty, such extension shall in no way affect the latter's rights (the reference is to article 12 of the Convention).

(c) The Argentine Government reserves the right not to apply the procedure provided for in article 16 of the Convention in any dispute directly or indirectly related to the territories referred to in its declaration concerning article 12.

ISRAEL

"Article 5: The Transmitting Agency shall transmit under paragraph 1 any order, final or provisional, and any other judicial act, obtained by the claimant for the payment of maintenance in a competent tribunal of Israel, and, where necessary and possible, the record of the proceedings in which such order was made.

"Article 10: Israel reserves the right:

"a) to take the necessary measures to prevent transfers of funds under this Article for purposes other than the bona fide payment of existing maintenance obligations;

"b) to limit the amounts transferable pursuant to this Article, to amounts necessary for subsistence."

NETHERLANDS[6]

The Government of the Kingdom makes the following reservation with regard to article 1 of the Convention: the recovery of maintenance shall not be facilitated by virtue of this article if, the claimant and the respondent being both in the Netherlands, or, respectively, in Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles or Netherlands New Guinea, and assistance having been granted or similar arrangements made under the Assistance to the Needy Act (Loi sur l'Assistance des Pauvres), no recovery was in general obtained for such assistance from the respondent, having regard to the circumstances of the case in question.

"The Convention has for the time being been ratified for the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe only. If, in accordance with article 12, the application of the Convention will at any time be extended to the parts of the Kingdom outside Europe, the Secretary-General will be duly notified thereof. In that event the notification will contain such reservation as may be made on behalf of any of these parts of the Kingdom."

SWEDEN

Article 1: Sweden reserves the right to reject, where the circumstances of the case under consideration appear to make this necessary, any application for legal support aimed at the recovery of maintenance from a person who entered Sweden as a political refugee.

Article 9: Where the proceedings are pending in Sweden, the exemptions in the payment of costs and the facilities provided in article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be granted only to nationals of or stateless persons resident in another State Party to this Convention or to any person who would in any case enjoy such advantages under an agreement concluded with the State of which he is a national.

TUNISIA

(1) Persons living abroad may only claim the advantages provided for in the Convention when considered non-residents under the exchange regulations in force in Tunisia.

(2) A dispute may only be referred to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were communicated to the Secretary-General on ratification or accession by the objecting State.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

21 April 1973

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not regard as valid the reservation to article 10 of the Convention . . . made by the Government of Argentina."

POLAND

5 February 1969

The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to express its objection, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, to the first two reservations made by the Government of Tunisia in its instrument of accession.

UNITED KINGDOM

13 March 1975

With reference to article 17(1) of the Convention . . . the Government of the United Kingdom [objects] to reservations (b) and (c) made by Argentina in respect of articles 12 and 16 upon accession to the Convention.

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
France	24 Jun 1960	Comoro Archipelago, French Polynesia, French Somaliland, New Caledonia and Dependencies, St. Pierre and Miquelon.
Netherlands . .	12 Aug 1969	Netherlands Antilles.

NOTES:

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 1A* (E/2730/Add.1), p. 5.

[2] Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 4 December 1956 and 25 June 1957 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned accession, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Poland on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. The objection made on that occasion by the Government of Poland and the communication from the Government of the Republic of China are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding communications referred to in note 2 in chapter VI.14.

[3] The instrument of ratification contains the following declaration:

(*a*) That the Convention shall apply to the territories of the French Republic, namely: the metropolitan departments, the departments of Algeria, the departments of the Oases and of Saoura, the departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Réunion and the Overseas Territories (St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Somaliland, the Comoro Archipelago, New Caledonia and Dependencies and French Polynesia);

(*b*) That its application may be extended, by subsequent notification, to the other States of the Community or to one or more such States.

[4] In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention also applies to *Land Berlin*.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the one hand and by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

[5] "In accordance with article 12 of the Convention, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby gives notice that the provisions of the Convention shall not apply to any of the territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible."

[6] Subject to the reservation with regard to article 1 which was made by the Netherlands upon ratification of the Convention.

CHAPTER XXI. LAW OF THE SEA

1. CONVENTION ON THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 September 1964, in accordance with article 29.
REGISTRATION: 22 November 1964, No. 7477.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 516, p. 205.

The four Conventions and the Optional Protocol of Signature listed in this Chapter were prepared and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 1105 (XI)[1], adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 February 1957, and met at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 24 February to 27 April 1958. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and nine resolutions for the text of which, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 450, p. 11. For the preparatory documents and the proceedings of the Conference, see Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vols. I to VII, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.V.4, vols. I to VII.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan	30 Oct 1958	
Argentina	29 Apr 1958	
Australia	30 Oct 1958	14 May 1963
Austria	27 Oct 1958	
Belgium		6 Jan 1972 a
Bolivia	17 Oct 1958	
Bulgaria	31 Oct 1958	31 Aug 1962
Byelorussian SSR	30 Oct 1958	27 Feb 1961
Canada	20 Apr 1958	
China[2]		
Colombia	29 Apr 1958	
Costa Rica	29 Apr 1958	
Cuba	29 Apr 1958	
Czechoslovakia	30 Oct 1958	31 Aug 1961
Democratic Kampuchea		18 Mar 1960 a
Denmark	29 Apr 1958	26 Sep 1968
Dominican Republic	29 Apr 1958	11 Aug 1964
Fiji		25 Mar 1971 d
Finland	27 Oct 1958	16 Feb 1965
German Democratic Republic		27 Dec 1973 a
Ghana	29 Apr 1958	
Guatemala	29 Apr 1958	
Haiti	29 Apr 1958	29 Mar 1960
Holy See	30 Apr 1958	
Hungary	31 Oct 1958	6 Dec 1961
Iceland	29 Apr 1958	
Iran	28 May 1958	
Ireland	2 Oct 1958	
Israel	29 Apr 1958	6 Sep 1961
Italy		17 Dec 1964 a
Jamaica		8 Oct 1965 d
Japan		10 Jun 1968 a
Kenya		20 Jun 1969 a
Lesotho		23 Oct 1973 d
Liberia	27 May 1958	
Madagascar		31 Jul 1962 a
Malawi		3 Nov 1965 a
Malaysia		21 Dec 1960 a
Malta		19 May 1966 d
Mauritius		5 Oct 1970 d
Mexico		2 Aug 1966 a
Nepal	29 Apr 1958	
Netherlands	31 Oct 1958	18 Feb 1966
New Zealand	29 Oct 1958	
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Pakistan	31 Oct 1958	
Panama	2 May 1958	
Portugal	28 Oct 1958	8 Jan 1963
Romania	31 Oct 1958	12 Dec 1961
Senegal[3]		25 Apr 1961 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
South Africa		9 Apr 1963 a
Spain		25 Feb 1971 a
Sri Lanka	30 Oct 1958	
Swaziland		16 Oct 1970 a
Switzerland	22 Oct 1958	18 May 1966
Thailand	29 Apr 1958	2 Jul 1968
Tonga		29 Jun 1971 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia	30 Oct 1958	
Uganda		14 Sep 1964 a
Ukrainian SSR	30 Oct 1958	12 Jan 1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 Oct 1958	22 Nov 1960
United Kingdom	9 Sep 1958	14 Mar 1960
United States of America	15 Sep 1958	12 Apr 1961
Uruguay	29 Apr 1958	
Venezuela	30 Oct 1958	15 Aug 1961
Yugoslavia	29 Apr 1958	28 Jan 1966

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

BULGARIA

Article 20: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that government ships in foreign waters have immunity and that the measures set forth in this article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag state.

Article 23 (Sub-section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

Reservations made upon ratification

Article 20: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that government ships in the territorial sea of another State have immunity and that the measures set forth in this article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial sea.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 20: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

COLOMBIA

With respect to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, the delegation of Colombia declares that, under article 98 of the Colombian Constitution, authorization by the Senate is required for the passage of foreign troops through Colombian territory and that, by analogy, such authorization is accordingly also required for the passage of foreign warships through Colombian territorial waters.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Articles 14 and 23: "In view of the fact that the Conference had not adopted a special article concerning the passage of warships through the territorial waters of foreign States, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic deems it necessary to stress that articles 14 and 23 cannot in any sense be interpreted as establishing a right of innocent passage for warships through the territorial waters."

Article 21: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic holds that under international law in force all government ships without distinction enjoy immunity and therefore does not agree with the application of articles 19 and 20 of the Convention to government ships operated for commercial purposes."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation concerning article 20:

The German Democratic Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures set forth in this Article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag State.

Declaration concerning articles 26 and 28:

The German Democratic Republic considers that articles 26 and 28 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

HUNGARY

Articles 14 and 23: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the coastal State is entitled to make the passage of warships through its territorial waters subject to previous authorization.

Article 21: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the rules contained in Sub-Section B of Section III of Part I of the Convention are generally inapplicable to government ships operated for commercial purposes so far as they encroach on the immunities enjoyed under international law by all government ships, whether commercial or non-commercial, on foreign territorial waters. Consequently, the provisions of Sub-Section B restricting the immunities of government ships operated for commercial purposes are applicable only upon consent of the State whose flag the ship flies."

IRAN

In signing the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, I make the following reservation:

Article 14: The Iranian Government maintains the objection on the ground of excess of competence, expressed by its delegation at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Conference on the Law of the Sea on 24 April 1958, to the articles recommended by the Fifth Committee of the Conference and incorporated in part in article 14 of this Convention. The Iranian Government accordingly reserves all rights regarding the contents of this article in so far as it relates to countries having no sea coast.

ITALY

The Government of the Republic of Italy, besides exercising control for the purposes of article 24, paragraph 1 in the zone of the high seas contiguous to the territorial sea, reserves the right to exercise surveillance within the belt of sea extending twelve nautical miles from the coast for the purpose of preventing and punishing infringements of the customs regulations in whatever point of this belt such infringements may be committed.

MEXIO

The Government of Mexico considers that government ships, irrespective of the use to which they are put, enjoy immunity, and it therefore enters an express reservation with regard to article 21 of Sub-Section C (Rules applicable to government ships other than warships) in so far as it applies to article 19, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, and article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of Sub-Section B (Rules applicable to merchant ships).

ROMANIA

Article 20: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that government ships have immunity in foreign territorial waters and that the measures envisaged in this article may not be applied to such ships except with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to provide that the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters shall be subject to previous approval.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

"The succession of Solomon Islands to the said Treaty shall be without prejudice to the right of Solomon Islands

(1) to employ straight base lines drawn between its islands as the basis for the delimitation of its territorial sea and contiguous zone, and

(2) to designate all waters enclosed by the said straight base lines as internal or archipelagic water."

SPAIN

Spain's accession is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gibraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

TUNISIA

With the following reservation: the Government of the Tunisian Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 4 of this Convention.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 20: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to warships): The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 20: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to warships): The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In depositing their instrument of ratification . . . Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such times as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned."

VENEZUELA

In signing the present Convention, the Republic of Venezuela declares wtih reference to article 12 that there are special circumstances to be taken into consideration in the following areas: The Gulf of Paria and zones adjacent thereto; the area between the coast of Venezuela and the island of Aruba; and the Gulf of Venezuela.

Reservation made upon ratification: . . . with express reservation in respect of article 12 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24 of the said Convention.

Objections

(The dates of receipt by the Secretary-General of communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

AUSTRALIA

". . . I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone:

(a) The declaration made with reference to article 12 by Venezuela on signature and the reservation made to that article by Venezuela on ratification.

(b) The reservation made to article 14 by Iran on signature.

(c) The reservations made to articles 14 and 23 by Czechoslovakia and Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(d) The reservation made to paragraph 4 of article 16 by Tunisia on signature.

(e) The reservation made with regard to the application of articles 19 and 20 to government ships operated for commercial purposes by Czechoslovakia on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(f) The reservations made to article 20 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.

(g) The reservations made to article 20 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(h) The reservation made to article 21 by Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(i) The reservations made to article 23 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.

(j) The reservations made to article 23 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(k) The reservation made to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24 by Venezuela on ratification.

If the statements referred to above with regard to article 23 are juridically in the nature of declarations rather than of reservations strictly so-called, the objections recorded by my Government will serve to record disagreement with the opinions so declared."

31 January 1968

"The Government of Australia places on record the formal objection to the reservation made by the Government of Mexico."

29 September 1976

"I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objection to the reservation by the German Democratic Republic concerning article 20 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, 1958, and contained in the instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic to the said Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone."

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark declares that it does not find acceptable:

"The reservations made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary to article 14;

"The reservations made by the Government of Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4;

"The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19;

"The reservations made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20 and the reservations made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mexico to article 21.

"The above-mentioned objections shall not affect the coming into force of the Convention, according to article 29, as between Denmark and the Contracting Parties concerned."

31 October 1974

"The Government of Denmark does not find acceptable the reservations made by the German Democratic Republic on December 27, 1973 to article 20 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

"The Government of Denmark also finds unacceptable the reservation made by the German Democratic Republic on the same date to article 9 of the Convention on the High Seas.

"The above-mentioned objections shall not affect the coming into force of the Conventions as between Denmark and the German Democratic Republic."

FIJI

"The Government of Fiji maintains all other objections communicated to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Government to the reservations or declarations made by certain States with respect to this Convention, reserving only its position on that Government's observation bearing on the application of the Optional Protocol of Signature pending final disposition of the question of the succession by the Government of Fiji to the said Protocol."

ISRAEL

"I am instructed to place on record the Government of Israel's formal objection to all reservations and declarations made in connection with the signing or ratifiction of or accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the High Seas which are incompatible with the purposes and objects of these Conventions. This objection applies in particular to the declaration or reservation made by Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4, of the first of the above-mentioned Conventions on the occasion of signature."

JAPAN

"1. In depositing the instrument of accession of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, the Government of Japan wishes to state that it does not consider acceptable any unilateral statement in whatever form, made by a State upon signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, which is intended to exclude or modify for such State legal effects of the provisions of the Convention.

"2. In particular, the Government of Japan finds unacceptable the following reservations:

"(a) The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20, and by the Government of Hungary to article 21.

"(b) The reservation made by the Government of Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4.

"The reservation made by the Government of Italy to article 24 in its instrument of accession.

"The reservation made by the Government of Mexico to article 21 in its instrument of accession."

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic formally expresses its objection to all reservations and statements made in connexion with signature or ratification of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone or in connexion with accession to the said Convention which are inconsistent with the aims and purposes of this Convention.

This objection applies in particular to the statements or reservations made with regard to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone concluded at Geneva on April 29th 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

"the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20, and by the Governments of Hungary and Czechoslovakia to article 21;

"the reservations made by the Iranian Government to article 14;

"the declaration by the Government of Colombia as far as it amounts to a reservation on article 14;

"the reservation made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4;

"the declarations made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on article 23, and the declarations made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the articles 14 and 23 as far as these declarations amount to a reservation to the said articles;

"the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Italy to article 24, paragraph 1.

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserve all rights regarding the reservations made by the Government of Venezuela on ratifying the present Convention in respect of article 12 and article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3."

17 March 1967

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands do not find acceptable the reservation made by the Government of Mexico."

PORTUGAL

27 December 1966

"The Government of Portugal cannot accept the reservation proposed by the Mexican Government requiring the exemption of government ships from the dispositions laid down in the Convention, irrespectively of the use to which these ships are put."

THAILAND

On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Thailand made objections to the following reservations:

"1. the reservations to article 20 made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR;

"2. the reservations to article 21 made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Mexico and Hungary;

"3. the reservations to article 23 made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR."

TONGA

"The Government of Tonga affirms that in the absence of any other statement expressing a contrary intention, it wishes to maintain all objections communicated to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom to the reservations or declarations made by States with respect to any conventions of which the Secretary-General is the depositary."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

6 November 1959

"Her Majesty's Government . . . desire to place on record their formal objections to the following reservations and declarations:

"(a) The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, and the USSR to article 20, and by Hungary to article 21.

"(b) The reservation made by the Government of Iran to article 14.

"(c) The reservation made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4."

5 April 1962

"The reservations made by the Government of Venezuela to article 12 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24."

2 November 1966

"The reservation to article 21 of Sub-section C contained in the Mexican instrument of accession."

13 May 1975

"Her Majesty's Government desire to place on record their formal objection to the reservations by the German Democratic Republic concerning article 20 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone". (In this connexion, the Government of the United Kingdom indicated that they had not received the circular letter reproducing the text of the reservations made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic until early in August 1974.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[4]

19 September 1962

"The United States does not find the following reservations acceptable:

1. The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20, and by Hungary to article 21.

2. The reservations made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4.

3. The reservation made by the Government of Venezuela to article 12 and to article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3."

17 June 1965

"The reservation made by the Government of Italy in its instrument of accession."

28 September 1966

"The reservation made by the Government of Mexico in its instrument of accession."

11 July 1974

"The Government of the United States does not find acceptable the reservations made by the German Democratic Republic to article 20 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and to article 9 of the Convention on the High Seas. The Government of the United States, however, considers those Conventions as continuing in force between it and the German Democratic Republic except that provisions to which the above-mentioned reservations are addressed shall apply only to the extent that they are not affected by those reservations."

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/3572), p. 54.

2/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 29 April 1958. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

3/ The Secretary-General received on 9 June 1971 a communication from the Government of Senegal denouncing this Convention as well as the Convention on the Living Resources of the High Seas, and specifying that the denunciation would take effect on the thirtieth day from its receipt. The said communication, as well as the related exchange of correspondence between the Secretariat and the Government of Senegal, was circulated by the Secretary-General to all States entitled to become parties to the Conventions concerned under their respective clauses.

The notification of denunciation was registered by the Government of Senegal as at 9 June 1971, under Nos. 7477 and 8164. (See United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 781, p. 332.)

In this connexion, a communication from the Government of the United Kingdom was received by the Secretary-General on 2 January 1973, stating inter alia:

". . . As regards the notification by the Government of Senegal purporting to denounce the two Conventions of 1958, the Government of the United Kingdom wish to place on record that in their view those Conventions are not susceptible to unilateral denunciation by a State which is a party to them and they therefore cannot accept the validity or effectiveness of the purported denunciation by the Government of Senegal. Accordingly, the Government of the United Kingdom regard the Government of Senegal as still bound by the obligations which they assumed when they became a party to those Conventions and the Government of the United Kingdom fully reserve all their rights under them as well as their rights and the rights of their nationals in respect of any action which the Government of Senegal have taken or may take as a consequence of the said purported denunciation.

"As regards the various arguments that are set out in the correspondence referred to above with reference to certain other questions relating to the law of treaties, including in particular the question of the functions of the Secretary-General as a depositary of the Conventions of 1958 and the question of the duties of the Secretariat in relation to the registration of treaties and in relation to acts, notifications and communications, relating to treaties, the Government of the United Kingdom do not consider it necessary at this stage to express any view on those matters but they fully reserve their position in relation thereto and expressly reserve their right formally to make their views known at a later date.

"The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations requests that copies of this Note should be transmitted by the Secretariat to all States concerned, that is to say, all States Members of the United Nations or Members of any of the Specialised Agencies, and, since the notification by the Government of Senegal was registered by Senegal, further requests that the statement of the position of the Government of the United Kingdom in relation to that notification, as set out in the second paragraph of the present Note, should similarly be registered."

The said communication was registered in the name of the Government of the United Kingdom on 2 January 1973 under Nos. 7477 and 8164 (see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 854, pp. 214 and 220).

4/ On 27 October 1967, the Government of the United States of America transmitted to the Secretary-General the following communication with reference to its previous communications regarding ratifications and accessions to the Law of the Sea Conventions with reservations which were not acceptable to the United States of America:

"The Government of the United States of America has received an inquiry regarding the applicability of several of the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions of 1958 between the United States and States which ratified or acceded to those Conventions with reservations which the United States found to be unacceptable. The Government of the United States wishes to state that it has considered and will continue to consider all the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions of 1958 as being in force between it and all other States that have ratified or acceded thereto, including States that have ratified or acceded with reservations unacceptable to the United States. With respect to States which ratified or acceded with reservations unacceptable to the United States, the Conventions are considered by the United States to be in force between it and each of those States except that provisions to which such reservations are addressed shall apply only to the extent that they are not affected by those reservations. The United States considers that such application of the Convention does not in any manner constitute any concurrence by the United States in the substance of any of the reservations involved."

2. CONVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1962, in accordance with article 34.
REGISTRATION: 3 January 1963, No. 6465.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 450, p. 11.
(See text in the same place in chapter XXI.1.)

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan	30 Oct 1958	28 Apr 1959
Albania		7 Dec 1964 a
Argentina	29 Apr 1958	
Australia	30 Oct 1958	14 May 1963
Austria	27 Oct 1958	10 Jan 1974
Belgium		6 Jan 1972 a
Bolivia	17 Oct 1958	
Bulgaria	31 Oct 1958	31 Aug 1962
Byelorussian SSR	30 Oct 1958	27 Feb 1961
Canada	29 Apr 1958	
Central African Republic		15 Oct 1962 a
China[1]		
Colombia	29 Apr 1958	
Costa Rica	29 Apr 1958	16 Feb 1972
Cuba	29 Apr 1958	
Czechoslovakia	30 Oct 1958	31 Aug 1961
Democratic Kampuchea		18 Mar 1960 a
Denmark	29 Apr 1958	26 Sep 1968
Dominican Republic	29 Apr 1958	11 Aug 1964
Fiji		25 Mar 1971 d
Finland	27 Oct 1958	16 Feb 1965
France	30 Oct 1958	
German Democratic Republic		27 Dec 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	30 Oct 1958	26 Jul 1973
Ghana	29 Apr 1958	
Guatemala	29 Apr 1958	27 Nov 1961
Haiti	29 Apr 1958	29 Mar 1960
Holy See	30 Apr 1958	
Hungary	31 Oct 1958	6 Dec 1961
Iceland	29 Apr 1958	
Indonesia	8 May 1958	10 Aug 1961
Iran	28 May 1958	
Ireland	2 Oct 1958	
Israel	29 Apr 1958	6 Sep 1961
Italy		17 Dec 1964 a
Jamaica		8 Oct 1965 d
Japan		10 Jun 1968 a
Kenya		20 Jun 1969 a

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Lebanon	29 May 1958	
Lesotho		23 Oct 1973 d
Liberia	27 May 1958	
Madagascar		31 Jul 1962 a
Malawi		3 Nov 1965 a
Malaysia		21 Dec 1960 a
Mauritius		5 Oct 1970 d
Mexico		2 Aug 1966 a
Mongolia		15 Oct 1976 a
Nepal	29 Apr 1958	28 Dec 1962
Netherlands	31 Oct 1958	18 Feb 1966
New Zealand	29 Oct 1958	
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Pakistan	31 Oct 1958	
Panama	2 May 1958	
Poland	31 Oct 1958	29 Jun 1962
Portugal	28 Oct 1958	8 Jan 1963
Romania	31 Oct 1958	12 Dec 1961
Senegal		25 Apr 1961 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
South Africa		9 Apr 1963 a
Spain		25 Feb 1971 a
Sri Lanka	30 Oct 1958	
Swaziland		16 Oct 1970 a
Switzerland	24 May 1958	18 May 1966
Thailand	29 Apr 1958	2 Jul 1968
Tonga		29 Jun 1971 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia	30 Oct 1958	
Uganda		14 Sep 1964 a
Ukrainian SSR	30 Oct 1958	12 Jan 1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 Oct 1958	22 Nov 1960
United Kingdom	9 Sep 1958	14 Mar 1960
United States of America	15 Sep 1958	12 Apr 1961
Upper Volta		4 Oct 1965 a
Uruguay	29 Apr 1958	
Venezuela	30 Oct 1958	15 Aug 1961
Yugoslavia	29 Apr 1958	28 Jan 1966

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

ALBANIA

Article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of Albania considers that, in virtue of well-known principles of international law, all Government ships owned or operated by a State, without exception, irrespective of the purpose for which they are used, are subject to the jurisdiction only of the State under whose flag they sail.

Declaration: The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares that the definition of piracy as given in the Convention is not consistent with present international law and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on the high seas.

BULGARIA

Article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

Reservation concerning article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the principle of international law according to which ships on the high seas are subject to the jurisdiction of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 9: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Article 9: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic holds that under international law in force government ships operated for commercial purposes also enjoy on the high seas complete immunity from the jurisdiction of any State other than the flag State."

Declaration: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic maintains that the notion of piracy as defined in the Convention is neither in accordance with the present international law nor with the interest of safeguarding the freedom of navigation on the high seas."

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reservation concerning article 9:

The German Democratic Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declarations concerning articles 15, 31 and 33:

The German Democratic Republic considers that the definition of piracy given in article 15 of the Convention does not cover certain acts which under international law in force should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to safeguard the freedom of navigation on the high seas.

The German Democratic Republic considers that articles 31 and 33 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

HUNGARY

Article 9: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that, according to the general rules of international law, ships owned or operated by a State and used on government service whether commercial or noncommercial, enjoy on the high seas the same immunity as warships."

Declaration: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the definition of piracy as given in the Convention is not consistent with present international law and does not serve the general interests of the freedom of navigation on the high seas."

INDONESIA

" . . . that the terms 'territorial sea' and 'internal waters' mentioned in the Convention, as far as the Republic of Indonesia is concerned, are interpreted in accordance with Article 1 of the Government Regulation in Lieu of an Act No. 4 of the Year 1960 (State Gazette 1960, No. 22) concerning Indonesian Waters, which, in accordance with Article 1 of the Act No. 1 of the Year 1961 (State Gazette 1961, No. 3) concerning the Enactment of All Emergency Acts and All Government Regulations in Lieu of an Act which were promulgated before January 1, 1961, has become Act, which Article word by word is as follows:

"Article 1: 1. The Indonesian Waters consist of the territorial sea and the internal waters of Indonesia.

"2. The Indonesian territorial sea is a maritime belt of a width of twelve nautical miles, the outer limit of which is measured perpendicular to the baselines or points on the baselines which consist of straight lines connecting the outermost point on the low water mark of the outermost islands or part of such islands comprising Indonesian territory with the provision that in case of straits of a width of not more than twenty-four nautical miles and Indonesia is not the only coastal state the outer limit of the Indonesian territorial sea shall be drawn at the middle of the strait.

"3. The Indonesian internal waters are all waters lying within the baselines mentioned in paragraph 2.

"4. One nautical mile is sixty to one degree of latitude."

IRAN

In signing the Convention on the High Seas, I make the following reservations:

Article 2. With respect to the words "no State may validly purport to subject any part of them to its sovereignty", it shall be understood that this prohibition does not apply to the continental shelf, which is governed by article 2 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf.

Articles 2, 3 and 4. The Iranian Government maintains the objection on the ground of excess of competence, expressed by its delegation at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Conference on the Law of the Sea on 24 April 1958, to the articles recommended by the Fifth Committee of the Conference and incorporated in the afore-mentioned articles of the Convention on the High Seas. The Iranian Government accordingly reserves all rights regarding the contents of these articles in so far as they relate to countries having no sea coast.

Article 2(3)--article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2. Application of the provisions of these articles relating to the laying of submarine cables and pipelines shall be subject to the authorization of the coastal State, in so far as the continental shelf is concerned.

MEXICO

Article 9: The Government of Mexico enters an express reservation with regard to article 9, since it considers that government ships, irrespective of the use to which they are put, enjoy immunity; it therefore does not accept the limitation imposed in the article in question, which provides that only ships owned or operated by a State and used only on government non-commercial service shall have immunity from the jurisdiction of other States on the high seas.

MONGOLIA

(a) Subject to the following reservation in respect of article 9:

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the principle of international law under which ships on the high seas are subject only to the jurisdiction of the flag States applies without any restriction whatever to all government ships and

(b) Subject to the following declaration in respect of article 15:

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the definition of piracy given in article 15 of the Convention does not cover acts which under contemporary international law should be regarded as acts of piracy and thus does not adequately reflect the requirements that must be fulfilled in order to fully ensure freedom of navigation on international waterways.

POLAND

Article 9: "The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the rule expressed in article 9 applies to all ships owned or operated by a State."

Declaration: "The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the definition of piracy as contained in the Convention does not fully correspond with the present state of international law in this respect."

ROMANIA

Article 9: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies to all government ships regardless of the purpose for which they are used.

Declaration: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the definition of piracy as given in article 15 of the Convention on the High Seas does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy.

SPAIN

Spain's accession is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gibraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 9: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 9: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In depositing their instrument of ratification . . . Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned."

Objections

(The date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession are shown above their texts.)

AUSTRALIA

". . . I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the High Seas:

(a) The reservation made to articles 2, 3 and 4 by Iran on signature.

(b) The reservation made to paragraph 3 of article 2 and to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 26 by Iran on signature.

(c) The reservation made to article 9 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.

(d) The reservations made to article 9 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.

(e) The reservation made by Indonesia on ratification.

In relation to the reservation made by Indonesia I am instructed to point out that the Australian Government has previously informed the Indonesian Government that it does not recognize the validity in international law of the Regulation referred to in the reservation and that it does not consider itself bound by it."

1 February 1965

"On the instructions of his Government, the Permanent Representative of Australia hereby places on record the formal objection of the Government of Australia to the reservation contained in the instrument of accession by Albania to the Convention on the High Seas done at Geneva on 29 April 1958."

31 January 1968

"The Government of Australia places on record the formal objection to the reservation made by the Government of Mexico."

29 September 1976

"I am instructed by my Government to place on record the formal objection of the Australian Government to the reservation by the German Democratic Republic concerning article 9 of the Convention on the High Seas, 1958, and contained in the instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic to that Convention."

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark declares that it does not find acceptable:

"The reservations made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 9;

"The reservation made by the Government of Iran to article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2;

"The reservation made by the Government of Indonesia regarding the interpretation of the terms 'territorial sea' and 'internal waters';

"The above-mentioned objections shall not affect the coming into force of the Convention, according to article 34, as between Denmark and the Contracting Parties concerned."

31 October 1974

"The Government of Denmark does not find acceptable the reservation made by the German Democratic Republic on December 27, 1973 to article 20 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

"The Government of Denmark also finds unacceptable the reservation made by the German Democratic Republic on the same date to article 9 of the Convention on the High Seas.

"The above-mentioned objections shall not affect the coming into force of the Conventions as between Denmark and the German Democratic Republic."

FIJI

"The Government of Fiji declares that it withdraws the observations made by the United Kingdom with respect to the reservation made on ratification of the Convention by the Government of Indonesia and substitutes therefor the following observation:

"With respect to the reservation made by the Government of Indonesia on ratification of the above-mentioned Convention on the High Seas, the Government of Fiji states that it considers that the extent of Indonesian national waters referred to therein is subject to the rule of international law that, where the establishment of a straight baseline has the effect of enclosing as internal waters areas which previously had been considered as part of the high seas, a right of innocent passage shall exist in those waters, subject to the regulations of the national authorities respecting police, customs, quarantine and control of pollution, and without prejudice to the exclusive right of such authorities in respect of the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of such waters and of the subjacent seabed and subsoil.

"Furthermore, the Government of Fiji maintains all other objections communicated to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Government to the reservations or declarations made by certain States with respect to this Convention, reserving only its position on that Government's observations bearing on the application of the Optional Protocol of Signature pending final disposition of the question of the succession by the Government of Fiji to the said Protocol."

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

15 July 1974

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers the following reservations to be inconsistent with the aims and purposes of the Convention of 29 April 1958 on the High Seas and therefore to be unacceptable:

"1. The reservation made to the Convention by the Government of Indonesia;

"2. The reservation declared at signature of the Convention by the Government of Iran to articles 2, 3 and 4 and to article 2, item 3, in conjunction with article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention, the latter in so far as that reservation is to open up the possibility of refusing permission to lay submarine cables and pipelines even where certain conditions have been fulfilled;

"3. The reservations and the declarations to be qualified in substance as reservations made to article 9 of the Convention by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia and Hungary;

"4. The declarations made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the definition of piracy as given in the Convention in so far as the said declarations are to be qualified as reservations.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany furthermore considers the reservation made on 27 December 1973 by the German Democratic Republic to article 9 of the Convention to be inconsistent with the aims and purposes of the Convention and therefore to be unacceptable.

"This also applies to the declaration made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the same date to the definition of piracy as given in the Convention in so far as that declaration is to be qualified as a reservation.

"The present declaration does not affect the applicability, in all other respects, of the Convention under international law as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Parties to the Convention having made the reservations and declarations referred to above."

2 March 1977

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers the reservation made by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic to article 9 of the Convention of 29 April 1958 on the High Seas as well as the declaration made by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic to article 15 of that Convention, in so far as the latter is in substance to be qualified as a reservation, to be inconsistent with the aims and purposes of the Convention and therefore unacceptable.

"The present declaration does not affect the applicability, in all other respects, of the Convention under international law as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Mongolian People's Republic."

ISRAEL

"I am instructed to place on record the Government of Israel's formal objection to all reservations and declarations made in connection with the signing or ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the High Seas which are incompatible with the purposes and objects of these Conventions. This objection applies in particular to the declaration or reservation made by Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4, of the first of the above-mentioned Conventions on the occasion of signature."

JAPAN

"1. In depositing the instrument of accession of the Convention on the High Seas, the Government of Japan wishes to state that it does not consider acceptable any unilateral statement in whatever form, made by a State upon signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the High Seas, which is intended to exclude or modify for such State legal effects of the provisions of the Convention.

"2. In particular, the Government of Japan finds unacceptable the following reservations:

"(a) The reservations made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 9.

"(b) The reservations made by the Government of Iran to article 2 and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2.

"The reservations made by the Government of Indonesia quoted in the communications of the United Nations, C.N.122.1961.Treaties-7 and C.N.73.1962.Treaties-3.[3]

"The reservation made by the Government of Albania to article 9 in its instrument of accession.

"The reservation made by the Government of Mexico to article 9 in its instrument of accession."

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic formally expresses its objection to all reservations and statements made in connexion with signature or ratification of the Convention on the High Seas or in connexion with accession to the said Convention which are inconsistent with the aims and purposes of this Convention.

This objection applies in particular to the statements or reservations made with regard to the Convention on the High Seas by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the High Seas concluded at Geneva on April 29th 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

"the reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

"the declarations made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the definition of piracy given in the Convention, as far as these declarations amount to a reservation;

"the reservations made by the Iranian Government to articles 2, 3 and 4, and

"to articles 2, paragraph 3, and 26, paragraphs 1 and 2;

"the declaration made by the Government of Iran on article 2 as far as it amounts to a reservation to the said article;

"the reservation made by the Government of Indonesia."

17 March 1967

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands do not find acceptable the reservation made by the Government of Mexico."

PORTUGAL

27 December 1966

"The Government of Portugal cannot accept the reservation proposed by the Mexican Government requiring the exemption of government ships from the dispositions laid down in the Convention, irrespectively of the use to which these ships are put."

THAILAND

On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Thailand made objections to the following reservations and declarations:

"1. The reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR;

"2. The declarations to article 15 made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR;

"3. The reservation made by the Government of Indonesia."

TONGA

"The Government of the Kingdom of Tonga withdraws the observations made by the United Kingdom with respect to the reservation made on ratification of the Convention by the Government of Indonesia and substitute therefor the following observation:

"With respect to the reservation made by the Government of Indonesia on ratification of the above-mentioned Convention on the High Seas, the Government of Tonga states that it considers that the extent of Indonesian national waters referred to therein is subject to the rule of international law that, where the establishment of a straight baseline has the effect of enclosing as internal waters areas which previously had been considered as part of the high seas, a right of innocent passage shall exist in those waters, subject to the regulations of the national authorities respecting police, customs, quarantine and control of pollution, and without prejudice to the exclusive right of such authorities in respect of the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of such waters and of the subjacent seabed and subsoil.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

6 November 1959

"Her Majesty's Government . . . desire to place on record their formal objections to the following reservations and declarations:

"The reservations to article 9, made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, and the USSR.

"The reservations to articles 2, 3 and 4, and article 2(3) made by the Iranian Government."

5 April 1962

"The reservation made on ratification by the Government of Indonesia.

Her Majesty's Government have already stated to the Indonesian Government that they cannot regard as valid under international law the provisions of 'Government Regulation No. 4, 1960, in lieu of an Act concerning Indonesian Waters' to the extent that these provisions embody a claim to territorial waters extending to 12 miles or purport to demarcate territorial waters by the drawing of straight base lines between the outermost islands, or points, of a group of islands or purport to treat as internal waters all waters enclosed by those lines."

17 June 1965

"The reservation to article 9 contained in the Albanian instrument of accession to the Convention."

2 November 1966

"The reservation to article 9 contained in the Mexican instrument of accession."

13 May 1975

"Her Majesty's Government desire to place on record their formal objection to the reservations by the German Democratic Republic concerning article 9 of the Convention on the High Seas." (In this connexion, the Government of the United Kingdom indicated that they had not received the *circular letter reproducing the text of the reservations made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic until early in August 1974.)*

10 January 1977

"The views of the United Kingdom Government regarding reservations and declarations made in connection with this Convention were set out in the letter of the 5th of November 1959 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"The United Kingdom Government now desire to place on record their formal objection to the reservation by the Government of Mongolia concerning article 9 of this Convention."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[4]

19 September 1962

"The United States does not find the following reservations acceptable:

"1. The reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"2. The reservations made by the Iranian Government to articles 2, 3, and 4 and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2.

"3. The reservation made by the Government of Indonesia."

19 August 1965

"The reservation to article 9 made by the Government of Albania in its instrument of accession."

28 September 1966

"The reservation made by the Government of Mexico in its instrument of accession."

11 July 1974

"The Government of the United States does not find acceptable the reservations made by the German Democratic Republic to article 20 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and to article 9 of the Convention on the High Seas. The Government of the United States, however, considers those Conventions as continuing in force between it and the German Democratic Republic except that provisions to which the above-mentioned reservations are addressed shall apply only to the extent that they are not affected by those reservations."

NOTES:

1/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China, on 29 April 1958. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

2/ With the following statement:

> ". . . The said Convention . . . shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 5 November 1973 the following communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

The Soviet Union can take note of the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning application to Berlin (West) of the Convention on the High Seas . . . only on the understanding that such application conforms to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and is subject to observance of the established procedures.

Communications identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were received from the Government of Czechoslovakia (on 6 December 1973) and from the Government of the Byelorussian SSR (on 13 February 1974). Furthermore, on 27 December 1973, the following communication was received on the same subject from the Government of the German Democratic Republic:

In respect of the application of the Convention on the High Seas to Berlin (West), the German Democratic Republic takes note of the Declaration on this matter made by the Federal Republic of Germany, with the reservation that the provisions of this Convention are to be applied to Berlin (West) in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic according to which Berlin (West) is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it.

With regard to the aforesaid declaration, the Secretary-General received on 8 July 1975, from the Governments of the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom the following declaration:

> "The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that the German Democratic Republic is not a party to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, which was concluded in Berlin by the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and is not therefore competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.
>
> "The above referred to communication contains an incomplete and therefore misleading reference to the Quadripartite Agreement. In this connection the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to draw attention to the fact that the provision of the Quadripartite Agreement referred to in the communication states that "the ties between the Western Sectors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany will be maintained and developed, taking into account that these Sectors continue not to be a constitutent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it.
>
> "The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications containing incomplete and misleading ref-

erences to provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement from States which are not signatories to that Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

3/ The reservation referred to is the one reproduced under "Indonesia".

4/ See note 4 in chapter XXI.1.

3. CONVENTION ON FISHING AND CONSERVATION OF THE LIVING RESOURCES OF THE HIGH SEAS

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 March 1966, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 20 March 1966, No. 8164.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 559, p. 285.
(See text in the same place in chapter XXI.1.)

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan	30 Oct 1958	
Argentina	29 Apr 1958	
Australia	30 Oct 1958	14 May 1963
Belgium		6 Jan 1972 a
Bolivia	17 Oct 1958	
Canada	29 Apr 1958	
China[1]		
Colombia	29 Apr 1958	3 Jan 1963
Costa Rica	29 Apr 1958	
Cuba	29 Apr 1958	
Democratic Kampuchea		18 Mar 1960 a
Denmark	29 Apr 1958	26 Sep 1968
Dominican Republic	29 Apr 1958	11 Aug 1964
Fiji		25 Mar 1971 d
Finland	27 Oct 1958	16 Feb 1965
France	30 Oct 1958	18 Sep 1970
Ghana	29 Apr 1958	
Haiti	29 Apr 1958	29 Mar 1960
Iceland	29 Apr 1958	
Indonesia	8 May 1958	
Iran	28 May 1958	
Ireland	2 Oct 1958	
Israel	29 Apr 1958	
Jamaica		16 Apr 1964 d
Kenya		20 Jun 1969 a
Lebanon	29 May 1958	
Lesotho		23 Oct 1973 d
Liberia	27 May 1958	
Madagascar		31 Jul 1962 a
Malawi		3 Nov 1965 a
Malaysia		21 Dec 1960 a
Mauritius		5 Oct 1970 d
Mexico		2 Aug 1966 a
Nepal	29 Apr 1958	
Netherlands	31 Oct 1958	18 Feb 1966
New Zealand	29 Oct 1958	
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Pakistan	31 Oct 1958	
Panama	2 May 1958	
Portugal	28 Oct 1958	8 Jan 1963
Senegal[2]		25 Apr 1961 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
South Africa		9 Apr 1963 a
Spain		25 Feb 1971 a
Sri Lanka	30 Oct 1958	
Switzerland	22 Oct 1958	18 May 1966
Thailand	29 Apr 1958	2 Jul 1968
Tonga		29 Jun 1971 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia	30 Oct 1958	
Uganda		14 Sep 1964 a
United Kingdom	9 Sep 1958	14 Mar 1960
United States of America	15 Sep 1958	12 Apr 1961
Upper Volta		4 Oct 1965 a
Uruguay	29 Apr 1958	
Venezuela	30 Oct 1958	10 Jul 1963
Yugoslavia	29 Apr 1958	28 Jan 1966

Declarations and Reservations

DENMARK

Denmark does not consider itself bound by the last sentence of article 2 of the Convention.

SPAIN

Spain's accession is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gibraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In depositing their instrument of ratification . . . Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

". . . Subject to the understanding that such ratification shall not be construed to impair the applicability of the principle of 'absention', as defined in paragraph A.1 of the documents of record in the proceedings of the Conference [on the Law of the Sea, held at Geneva from 24 February to 27 April 1958], identified as A/CONF.13/C.3/L.69, 8 April 1958."

NOTES:

1/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 29 April 1958. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

2/ See note 3 in chapter XXI.1.

4. CONVENTION ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 June 1964, in accordance with article 11.
REGISTRATION: 10 June 1964, No. 7302.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 499, p. 311.
(See text in the same place in chapter XXI.1.)

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Afghanistan	30 Oct 1958	
Albania		7 Dec 1964 a
Argentina	29 Apr 1958	
Australia	30 Oct 1958	14 May 1963
Bolivia	17 Oct 1958	
Bulgaria		31 Aug 1962 a
Byelorussian SSR	31 Oct 1958	27 Feb 1961
Canada	29 Apr 1958	6 Feb 1970
Chile	31 Oct 1958	
China[1]		
Colombia	29 Apr 1958	8 Jan 1962
Costa Rica	29 Apr 1958	16 Feb 1972
Cuba	29 Apr 1958	
Cyprus		11 Apr 1974 a
Czechoslovakia	31 Oct 1958	31 Aug 1961
Democratic Kampuchea		18 Mar 1960 a
Denmark	29 Apr 1958	12 Jun 1963
Dominican Republic	29 Apr 1958	11 Aug 1964
Ecuador	31 Oct 1958	
Fiji		25 Mar 1971 d
Finland	27 Oct 1958	16 Feb 1965
France		14 Jun 1965 a
German Democratic Republic		27 Dec 1973 a
Germany, Federal Republic of	30 Oct 1958	
Ghana	29 Apr 1958	
Greece		6 Nov 1972 a
Guatemala	29 Apr 1958	27 Nov 1961
Haiti	29 Apr 1958	29 Mar 1960
Iceland	29 Apr 1958	
Indonesia	8 May 1958	
Iran	28 May 1958	
Ireland	2 Oct 1958	
Israel	29 Apr 1958	6 Sep 1961
Jamaica		8 Oct 1965 a
Kenya		20 Jun 1969 a
Lebanon	29 May 1958	
Lesotho		23 Oct 1973 d
Liberia	27 May 1958	
Madagascar		31 Jul 1962 a
Malawi		3 Nov 1965 a
Malaysia		21 Dec 1960 a
Malta		19 May 1966 d
Mauritius		5 Oct 1970 d
Mexico		2 Aug 1966 a
Nepal	29 Apr 1958	
Netherlands	31 Oct 1958	18 Feb 1966
New Zealand	29 Oct 1958	18 Jan 1965
Nigeria		28 Apr 1971 a
Norway		9 Sep 1971 a
Pakistan	31 Oct 1958	
Panama	2 May 1958	
Peru	31 Oct 1958	
Poland	31 Oct 1958	29 Jun 1962
Portugal	28 Oct 1958	8 Jan 1963
Romania		12 Dec 1961 a
Senegal[2]		25 Apr 1961 a
Sierra Leone		25 Nov 1966 a
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
South Africa		9 Apr 1963 a
Spain		25 Feb 1971 a
Sri Lanka	30 Oct 1958	
Swaziland		16 Oct 1970 a
Sweden		1 Jun 1966 a
Switzerland	22 Oct 1958	18 May 1966
Thailand	29 Apr 1958	2 Jul 1968
Tonga		29 Jun 1971 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Jul 1968 a
Tunisia	30 Oct 1958	
Uganda		14 Sep 1964 a
Ukrainian SSR	31 Oct 1958	12 Jan 1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	31 Oct 1958	22 Nov 1960
United Kingdom	9 Sep 1958	11 May 1964
United States of America	15 Sep 1958	12 Apr 1961
Uruguay	29 Apr 1958	
Venezuela	30 Oct 1958	15 Aug 1961
Yugoslavia	29 Apr 1958	28 Jan 1966

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

CANADA

"The Government of Canada wishes to make the following declaration with respect to article 1 of the Convention:

"In the view of the Canadian Government the presence of an accidental feature such as a depression or a channel in a submerged area should not be regarded as constituting an interruption in the natural prolongation of the land territory of the coastal state into and under the sea."

CHINA

"With regard to the determination of the boundary of the continental shelf as provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 6 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of China considers:

(1) that the boundary of the continental shelf appertaining to two or more States whose coasts are adjacent to and/or opposite each other shall be determined in accordance with the principle of the natural prolongation of their land territories; and

(2) that in determining the boundary of the continental shelf of the Republic of China, exposed rocks and islets shall not be taken into account."

FRANCE

In depositing this instrument of accession, the Government of the French Republic declares:

Article 1

In the view of the Government of the French Republic, the expression "adjacent" areas implies a notion of geophysical, geological and geographical dependence which ipso facto rules out an unlimited extension of the continental shelf.

Article 2 (paragraph 4)

The Government of the French Republic considers that the expression "living organisms belonging to sedentary species" must be interpreted as excluding crustaceans, with the exception of the species of crab termed "barnacle"; and it makes the following reservations:

Article 4

The Government of the French Republic accepts this article only on condition that the coastal State claiming that the measures it intends to take are "reasonable" agrees that if their reasonableness is contested it shall be determined by arbitration.

Article 5 (paragraph 1)

The Government of the French Republic accepts the provisions of article 5, paragraph 1, with the following reservations:

(a) An essential element which should serve as the basis for appreciating any "interference" with the conservation of the living resources of the sea, resulting from the exploitation of the continental shelf, particularly in breeding areas for maintenance of stocks, shall be the technical report of the international scientific bodies responsible for the conservation of the living resources of the sea in the areas specified respectively in article 1 of the Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries of 8 February 1949 and article 1 of the Convention for the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries of 24 January 1959.

(b) Any restrictions placed on the exercise of acquired fishing rights in waters above the continental shelf shall give rise to a right to compensation.

(c) It must be possible to establish by means of arbitration, if the matter is contested, whether the exploration of the continental shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources result in an interference with the other activities protected by article 5, paragraph 1, which is "unjustifiable".

Article 6 (paragraphs 1 and 2)

In the absence of a specific agreement, the Government of the French Republic will not accept that any boundary of the continental shelf determined by application of the principle of equidistance shall be invoked against it:

- if such boundary is calculated from baselines established after 29 April 1958;
- if it extends beyond the 200-metre isobath;
- if it lies in areas where, in the Government's opinion, there are "special circumstances" within the meaning of article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, that is to say: the Bay of Biscay, the Bay of Granville, and the sea areas of the Straits of Dover and of the North Sea off the French coast.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German Democratic Republic considers that articles 8 and 10 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"In signing the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958, the Federal Republic of Germany declares with reference to article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf that in the opinion of the Federal Government article 5, paragraph 1 guarantees the exercise of fishing rights (Fischerei) in the waters above the continental shelf in the manner hitherto generally in practice."

GREECE

. . . Pursuant to article 12 of the Convention, the Kingdom of Greece makes a reservation with respect to the system of delimiting the boundaries of the continental shelf appertaining to States whose coasts are adjacent or opposite each other, provided for in article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention. In such cases, the Kingdom of Greece will apply, in the absence of international agreement, the normal baseline system for the purpose of measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.

IRAN

"In signing this Convention on the Continental Shelf, I am instructed by the Iranian Government to make the following reservations:

(a) Article 4: With respect to the phrase "the Coastal State may not impede the laying or maintenance of submarine cables or pipe-lines on the continental shelf", the Iranian Government reserves its right to allow or not to allow the laying or maintenance of submarine cables or pipe-lines on its continental shelf.

(b) Article 6: With respect to the phrase "and unless another boundary line is justified by special circumstances" included in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the Iranian Government accepts this phrase on the understanding that one method of determining the boundary line in special circumstances would be that of measurement from the high water mark."

SPAIN

Spain's accession is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gibraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

Spain also declares, in connexion with article 1 of the Convention, that the existence of any accident of the surface, such as a depression or a channel, in a submerged zone shall not be deemed to constitute an interruption of the natural extension of the coastal territory into or under the sea.

VENEZUELA

In signing the present Convention, the Republic of Venezuela declares with reference to article 6 that there are special circumstances to be taken into consideration in the following areas: the Gulf of Paria, in so far as the boundary is not determined by existing agreements, and in zones adjacent thereto; the area between the coast of Venezuela and the island of Aruba; and the Gulf of Venezuela.

Reservation made upon ratification: . . . with express reservation in respect of article 6 of the said Convention.

YUGOSLAVIA

Subject to the following reservation in respect of article 6 of the Convention:

In determining its continental shelf, Yugoslavia recognizes no "special circumstances" which should influence that delimitation.

Objections

(The date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

CANADA

"The Government of Canada wishes to declare as follows:

"(i) That it does not find acceptable the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany with respect to article 5, paragraph 1.

"(ii) That it reserves its position concerning the declaration of the Government of the French Republic with respect to article 1 and article 2, paragraph 4; and further that it does not find acceptable the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic to articles 4, and 5, paragraph 1.

"(iii) That it does not find acceptable the reservation made by the Government of the French Republic to article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, insofar as that reservation relates to a boundary calculated from baselines established after 29 April 1958 or to a boundary extending beyond the 200 metre isobath.

"(iv) That it reserves its position concerning the reservation made by the Government of the French Republic to article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, insofar as that reservation relates to a boundary in areas where there are 'special circumstances' within the meaning of article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2.

"(v) That it does not find acceptable the reservation made by the Iranian Government to article 4."

FIJI

[As under the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, see chapter XXI.1.]

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic does not accept the reservations made by the Government of Iran with respect to article 4 of the Convention.

NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the Continental Shelf concluded at Geneva on April 29th, 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

"the reservations made by the Iranian Government to article 4;

"the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic to articles 5, paragraph 1, and 6, paragraphs 1 and 2.

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserve all rights regarding the reservations in respect of article 6 made by the Government of Venezuela when ratifying the present Convention."

NORWAY

"In depositing their instrument of accession regarding the said Convention, the Government of Norway declare that they do not find acceptable the reservations made by the Government of the

French Republic to article 5, paragraph 1, and to article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2."

SPAIN

Spain declares the following:

1. That it reserves its position with respect to the declaration made by the Government of the French Republic in connexion with article 1;

2. That it deems unacceptable the reservation made by the Government of the French Republic to article 6, paragraph 2, especially as concerns the Bay of Biscay.

THAILAND

On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Thailand made objections to "the reservations to articles 1, 4, 5 (paragraph 1) and 6 (paragraphs 1 and 2) made by the Government of France."

TONGA

The Secretary-General received on 22 October 1971 a communication from the Government of Tonga to the effect that the latter wishes to maintain all objections made by the United Kingdom to the reservations or declarations made by States with respect to this Convention.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

14 January 1966

"Article 1: The Government of the United Kingdom take note of the declaration made by the Government of the French Republic and reserve their position concerning it.

"Article 2 (paragraph 4): This declaration does not call for any observations on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom.

"Article 4: The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the French Republic are both parties to the Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes done at Geneva on the 29th of April, 1958. The Government of the United Kingdom assume that the declaration made by the Government of the French Republic is not intended to derogate from the rights and obligations of the parties to the Optional Protocol.

"Article 5 (paragraph 1): Reservation (a) does not call for any observations on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom.

"The Government of the United Kingdom are unable to accept reservation (b).

"The Government of the United Kingdom are prepared to accept reservation (c) on the understanding that it is not intended to derogate from the rights and obligations of parties to the Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

"Article 6 (paragraphs 1 and 2): "The Government of the United Kingdom are unable to accept the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[3]

19 September 1962

"The United States does not find the following reservations acceptable:

"1. The reservation made by the Iranian Government to article 4.

"2. The reservation made by the Federal Republic of Germany to article 5, paragraph 1."

9 September 1965

"The reservations [made by France] to articles 4, 5 and 6. The declarations by France with respect to articles 1 and 2 are noted without prejudice."

16 July 1970

"The Government of the United States does not find acceptable the declaration made by the Government of Canada with respect to article 1 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf. The United States considers that Convention to be in force and applicable between it and Canada, but that such application does not in any manner constitute any concurrence by the United States in the substance of the declaration made by Canada with respect to article 1 of that Convention."

YUGOSLAVIA

29 September 1965

"The Government of Yugoslavia does not accept the reservation made by the Government of the French Republic with respect to article 6 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf."

NOTES:

1/ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 29 April 1958 and 12 October 1970 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the said ratification was illegal since the so-called "Government of China" represented no one and did not have the right to speak on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State in the world, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated the following:

"The Republic of China, a sovereign state and member of the United Nations, attended the first United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1958, contributed to the formulation of the Convention on the Continental Shelf, signed the said Convention on 29 April 1958 and duly deposited its instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 October 1970. Any statement relating to the said Convention that is incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under the said Convention."

[2] The Secretary-General received on 1 March 1976, a communication from the Government of Senegal denouncing this Convention and specifying that the denunciation would take effect on the thirtieth day from its receipt, i.e. on 30 March 1976. The said communication was circulated by the Secretary-General to all States entitled to become parties to the Convention under its respective clauses.

The notification of denunciation was registered by the Government of Senegal on 1 March 1976 under No. 7302.

In this connexion, a communication from the Government of the United Kingdom was received by the Secretary-General on 1 September 1976. The content of this communication is, in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, identical to the first paragraph of the communication by the Government of the United Kingdom reproduced in note 3 in chapter XXI.1.

[3] See note 4 in chapter XXI.1.

5. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1962.
REGISTRATION: 3 January 1963, No. 6466.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 450, p. 169.
(See text in the same place in chapter XXI.1.

State	Signature affixed with reservation as to ratification[1]	Signature affixed without reservation as to ratification(s),[1] ratification, notification of succession (d)
Australia		14 May 1963 s
Austria	27 Oct 1958	
Belgium		6 Jan 1972 s
Bolivia		17 Oct 1958 s
Canada	29 Apr 1958	
China[2]		
Colombia[3]		29 Apr 1958 s
Costa Rica		29 Apr 1958 s
Cuba		29 Apr 1958 s
Democratic Kampuchea	22 Jan 1970	
Denmark	29 Apr 1958	26 Sep 1968
Dominican Republic		29 Apr 1958 s
Finland		27 Oct 1958 s 16 Feb 1965
France		30 Oct 1958 s
Germany, Federal Republic of[4]		30 Oct 1958 s 26 Jul 1973
Ghana		29 Apr 1958 s
Haiti		29 Apr 1958 s 29 Mar 1960
Holy See		30 Apr 1958 s
Indonesia	8 May 1958[5]	
Israel	29 Apr 1958	
Liberia		27 May 1958 s
Madagascar		10 Aug 1962 s
Malawi		17 Dec 1965 s
Malaysia		1 May 1961 s
Malta		19 May 1966 d
Mauritius		5 Oct 1970 d
Nepal		29 Apr 1958 s
Netherlands	31 Oct 1958	18 Feb 1966
New Zealand		29 Oct 1958 s
Pakistan		6 Nov 1958 s
Panama		2 May 1958 s
Portugal	28 Oct 1958	8 Jan 1963
Sierra Leone		14 Feb 1963 s
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Sri Lanka		30 Oct 1958 s
Sweden	1 Jun 1966	28 Jun 1966
Switzerland	24 May 1958	18 May 1966
Uganda		15 Sep 1964 s
United Kingdom		9 Sep 1958 s
United States of America[6]	15 Sep 1958	
Uruguay		29 Apr 1958 s
Yugoslavia	29 Apr 1958	28 Jan 1966

NOTES:

1/ Article V of the Protocol provides that the latter "shall remain open for signature by all States who become Parties to any Convention on the Law of the Sea and is subject to ratification where necessary, according to the constitutional requirements of the signatory States". Consequently, the signatures listed appear in the second or the third column according to whether they have been affixed or not with an indication that they were subject to ratification. It will be noted, however, that certain signatures, although they were affixed without reservation as to ratification, were followed by the deposit of an instrument of ratification: in such cases, the two corresponding dates will be found in the third column.

The States listed herein are bound by this Protocol to the extent that they have signed it definitively, ratified it or succeeded to it, and that they are bound by one at least of the four Law of the Sea Conventions to which it related.

2/ Signature affixed without reservation as to ratification on behalf of the Republic of China on 29 April 1958. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

3/ In signing the Optional Protocol, the delegation of Colombia reserves the obligations of Colombia arising out of conventions concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes which Colombia has ratified and out of any previous conventions concerning the same subject which Colombia may ratify.

4/ With the following declaration:

". . . The . . . Optional Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 5 November 1973 the following communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

> The Soviet Union can take note of the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning application to Berlin (West) of . . . the Optional Protocol of signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes only on the understanding that such application conforms to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and is subject to observance of the established procedures.

Communications identical in essence were received from the Government of Czechoslovakia (on 6 December 1973) and the Byelorussian SSR (on 13 February 1974).

5/ In a communication received on 24 December 1958, the Government of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that according to the constitutional requirements of Indonesia, the signature affixed on its behalf to this Protocol is subject to ratification.

6/ In a communication received on 10 June 1963, the Government of the United States of America informed the Secretary-General that the Protocol "will not enter into force with respect to the United States until the Protocol has been ratified on the part of the United States and instrument of ratification has been deposited".

CHAPTER XXII. COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

1. CONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS

Done at New York on 10 June 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 June 1959, in accordance with article XII.
REGISTRATION: 7 June 1959, No. 4739.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 330, p. 3.

The Convention was prepared and opened for signature on 10 June 1958 by the United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration, convened in accordance with resolution 604 (XXI)[1] of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted on 3 May 1956. The Conference met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 20 May to 10 June 1958. For the text of the Final Act of this Conference, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 330, p. 3.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	26 Aug 1958	
Australia		26 Mar 1975 a
Austria		2 May 1961 a
Belgium	10 Jun 1958	18 Aug 1975
Benin		16 May 1974 a
Botswana		20 Dec 1971 a
Bulgaria	17 Dec 1958	10 Oct 1961
Byelorussian SSR	29 Dec 1958	15 Nov 1960
Central African Republic		15 Oct 1962 a
Chile		4 Sep 1975 a
Colombia		25 Sep 1979 a
Costa Rica	10 Jun 1958	
Cuba		30 Dec 1974 a
Cyprus		29 Dec 1980 a
Czechoslovakia	3 Oct 1958	10 Jul 1959
Democratic Kampuchea		5 Jan 1960 a
Denmark		22 Dec 1972 a
Ecuador	17 Dec 1958	3 Jan 1962
Egypt		9 Mar 1959 a
El Salvador	10 Jun 1958	
Finland	29 Dec 1958	19 Jan 1962
France	25 Nov 1958	26 Jun 1959
German Democratic Republic		20 Feb 1975 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]	10 Jun 1958	30 Jun 1961
Ghana		9 Apr 1968 a
Greece		16 Jul 1962 a
Holy See		14 May 1975 a
Hungary		5 Mar 1962 a
India	10 Jun 1958	13 Jul 1960
Indonesia		7 Oct 1981 a
Ireland		12 May 1981 a
Israel	10 Jun 1958	5 Jan 1959
Italy		31 Jan 1969 a
Japan		20 Jun 1961 a
Jordan	10 Jun 1958	15 Nov 1979
Kuwait		28 Apr 1978 a
Luxembourg	11 Nov 1958	
Madagascar		16 Jul 1962 a
Mexico		14 Apr 1971 a
Monaco	31 Dec 1958	
Morocco		12 Feb 1959 a
Netherlands	10 Jun 1958	24 Apr 1964
Niger		14 Oct 1964 a
Nigeria		17 Mar 1970 a
Norway		14 Mar 1961 a
Pakistan	30 Dec 1958	
Philippines	10 Jun 1958	6 Jul 1967
Poland	10 Jun 1958	3 Oct 1961
Republic of Korea		8 Feb 1973 a
Romania		13 Sep 1961 a
San Marino		17 May 1979 a
South Africa		3 May 1976 a
Spain		12 May 1977 a
Sri Lanka	30 Dec 1958	9 Apr 1962
Sweden	23 Dec 1958	28 Jan 1972
Switzerland	29 Dec 1958	1 Jun 1965
Syrian Arab Republic[3]		9 Mar 1959 a
Thailand		21 Dec 1959 a
Trinidad and Tobago		14 Feb 1966 a
Tunisia		17 Jul 1967 a
Ukrainian SSR	29 Dec 1958	10 Oct 1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	29 Dec 1958	24 Aug 1960
United Kingdom		24 Sep 1975 a
United Republic of Tanzania		13 Oct 1964 a
United States of America		30 Sep 1970 a

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

Subject to the declaration contained in the Final Act.[4]

AUSTRIA

The Republic of Austria will apply the Convention, in accordance with the first sentence of article I (3) thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.

BELGIUM

In accordance with article I, paragraph 3, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made only in the territory of a Contracting State.

BOTSWANA

"The Republic of Botswana will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationship, whether contractual or not, which are considered commercial under Botswana law.

"The Republic of Botswana will apply the Convention to the Recognition and Enforcement of Awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

BULGARIA

"Bulgaria will apply the Convention to recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another contracting State. With regard to awards made in the territory of non-contracting States it will apply the Convention only to the extent to which these States grant reciprocal treatment."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Referring to the possibility offered by paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention, the Central African Republic declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.

CUBA

"Cuba will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. With respect to arbitral awards made by other non-contracting States it will apply the Convention only in so far as those States grant reciprocal treatment as established by mutual agreement between the parties. Moreover, it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under Cuban legislation.

CYPRUS

"The Republic of Cyprus will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State; furthermore it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"Czechoslovakia will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. With regard to awards made in the territory of non-contracting States it will apply the Convention only to the extent to which these States grant reciprocal treatment."

DENMARK

In accordance with the terms of article I, paragraph 3, [the Convention] shall have effect only as regards the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made by another Contracting State and [it] shall be valid only with respect to commercial relationships.

ECUADOR

Ecuador, on a basis of reciprocity, will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another contracting State only if such awards have been made with respect to differences arising out of legal relationships which are regarded as commercial under Ecuadorian law.

FRANCE

Referring to the possibility offered by paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention, France declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In respect of article I:
The German Democratic Republic will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. To arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States, the Convention will be applied only to such extent as those States grant reciprocity. Furthermore, the German Democratic Republic will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of contractual or non-contractual legal relationships which are considered as commercial under the national law of the German Democratic Republic.

In respect of articles VIII and IX:
The German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of articles VIII and IX of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

In respect of article X:
The position of the German Democratic Republic on article X of the Convention, as far as the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"With respect to paragraph 1 of article I, and in accordance with paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

GREECE[5]

The present Convention is approved on condition of the two limitations set forth in article I(3) of the Convention.

HOLY SEE

The State of Vatican City will apply the said Convention on the basis of reciprocity, on the one hand, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State, and on the other hand, only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under Vatican law.

HUNGARY

". . . The Hungarian People's Republic shall apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of such awards only as have been made in the territory of one of the other Contracting States and are dealing with differences arising in respect of a legal relationship considered by the Hungarian law as a commercial relationship."

INDIA

In accordance with Article I of the Convention, the Government of India declare that they will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of a State, party to this Convention. They further declare that they will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the law of India."

INDONESIA

"Pursuant to the provision of article I (3) of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State, and that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the Indonesian Law".

IRELAND

"In accordance with article I (3) of the said Convention the Government of Ireland declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State".

JAPAN

". . .It will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State."

JORDAN[6]

The Government of Jordan shall not be bound by any awards which are made by Israel or to which an Israeli is a party.

KUWAIT

The State of Kuwait will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State.

It is understood that the accession of the State of Kuwait to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, on the 10th of June 1958, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel or entering with it into relations governed by the Convention thereto acceded by the State of Kuwait.

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.

MOROCCO

The Government of His Majesty the King of Morocco will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State.

NETHERLANDS

Referring to paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, the Government of the Kingdom declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State.

NIGERIA

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention, the Federal Military Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of a State party to this Convention and to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria."

NORWAY

"1. We will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of one of the Contracting States."

"2. We will apply the Convention to differences where the subject matter of the proceedings is immovable property situated in Norway, or a right in or to such property."

PHILIPPINES

"The Philippine delegation signs ad referendum this Convention with the reservation that it does so on the basis of reciprocity and declares that the Philippines will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State pursuant to Article I, paragraph 3 of the Convention."

(Declaration made on ratification) ". . . the Philippines, on the basis of reciprocity, will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State and only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the State making such declaration."

POLAND

"With reservations as mentioned in article I, para. 3."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

"By virtue of paragraph 3 of article I of the present Convention, the Government of the Republic of Korea declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. It further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its legislation.

The Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. As regards awards made in the territory of certain non-contracting States, the Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention only on the basis of reciprocity established by joint agreement between the parties.

SWITZERLAND

Referring to the possibility offered by paragraph 3 of article I, Switzerland will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"In accordance with article I of the Convention, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the Law of Trinidad and Tobago."

TUNISIA

With the reservations provided for in article I, paragraph 3, of the Convention, that is to say, the Tunisian State will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State and only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the Tunisian law.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.

UNITED KINGDOM[5]

"The United Kingdom will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. This declaration is also made on behalf of Gibraltar, Hong Kong and the Isle of Man to which the Convention has been extended."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar will apply the Convention, in accordance with the first sentence of article I (3) thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The United States of America will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of only those awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.

"The United States of America will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the United States."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
Australia	26 Mar 1975	All the external territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible other than Papua New Guinea.
Denmark	10 Feb 1976	Faeroe Islands, Greenland.[7]
France	26 Jun 1959	All the territories of the French Republic.
Netherlands	24 Apr 1964	Netherlands Antilles, Surinam.
United Kingdom . .	24 Sep 1975	Gibraltar.[8]
	21 Jan 1977	Hong Kong.[8,9]
	22 Feb 1979	Isle of Man.[8,10]
	14 Nov 1979	Bermuda.[11]
	26 Nov 1980	Belize, Cayman Islands.[12]
United States of America	3 Nov 1970	All the territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible.

Declarations and Reservations Made on Notification of Territorial Application

BELIZE, CAYMAN ISLANDS

". . . The Government of the Cayman Islands and the Government of Belize will apply the Convention, in accordance with article I, paragraph 3 thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

BERMUDA

"The Government of Bermuda will apply the Convention, in accordance with article I, paragraph 3 thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2889), p. 5.

2/ With a declaration that the Convention will also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been received from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the ones reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession to the Convention, on 20 February 1975, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following declaration in this respect:

Pursuant to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic, that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. The statements by the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that these Conventions also apply to "*Land* Berlin" are therefore contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement, which states further that treaties affecting matters of security and status may not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany. The statements by the Federal Republic of Germany cannot therefore have legal effects.

In regard to the latter declaration, the Secretary-General received on 26 January 1976 from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America a communication confirming their previous declarations. Subsequently, on 24 February 1976, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany a communication which states in part: "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the [Note] of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned [Convention] extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect."

[3] Accession by the United Arab Republic, see note 3 in chapter I.1.

[4] The said declaration read as follows:

> "If another Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories which fall within the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, the rights of the Argentine Republic shall in no way be affected by that extension."

[5] The declaration was communicated to all States concerned by the Secretary-General on 10 June 1980 (letter C.N.124.1980.TREATIES-1). None of the Contracting Parties having expressed an objection within a period of 90 days from the date of the above-mencioned letter, it was deemed to have been accepted.

[6] In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 June 1980, the Government of Israel declared the following:

> "The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Jordan. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligtions are binding upon Jordan under general international law or under particular conventions. Insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, the Government of Israel will adopt towards the Government of Jordan an attitude of complete reciprocity."

[7] At the time of acceding to the Convention the Government of Denmark declared, in accordance with article X (1), that it would not apply for the time being to the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

In a communication received on 12 November 1975, the Government of Denmark declared that it had withdrawn the above-mentioned declaration, this decision to take effect on 1 January 1976.

In a further communication received on 5 January 1978, the Government of Denmark confirmed that the communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 November 1975 should be considered as having taken effect from 10 February 1976, in accordance with article X(2), it being understood that the Convention was applied *de facto* to the Faeroe Islands and Greenland from 1 January to 9 February 1976.

[8] See also under "*Declarations and Reservations*" in this chapter for the reservation made by the United Kingdom, which was also made on behalf of Gibraltar, Hong Kong and and the Isle of Man.

[9] With effect from the ninetieth day after the day of the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification, that is to say on 21 April 1977, in accordance with article X(2) of the Convention.

[10] With effect from the ninetieth day after the day of the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification, that is to say on 23 May 1979 in accordance with article X(2) of the Convention.

[11] With effect from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification that is to say, on 12 February 1980, in accordance with article X(2) of the Convention.

[12] With effect from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification, that is to say, on 24 February 1981, in accordance with article X(2) of the Convention.

2. EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Done at Geneva on 21 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 January 1964, in accordance with article X, paragraph 8, with the exception of paragraphs 3 to 7 of article IV which entered into force on 18 October 1965, in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Annex to the Convention.
REGISTRATION: 7 January 1964, No. 7041.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 484, p. 349.

The Convention was prepared and opened for signature on 21 April 1961 by the Special Meeting of Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of negotiating and signing a European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration, which was convened in accordance with resolution 7(XV)[1] of the Economic Commission for Europe, adopted on 5 May 1960. The Special Meeting was held at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 10 to 21 April 1961. For the text of the Final Act of the Special Meeting, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 484, p. 349.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	21 Apr 1961	6 Mar 1964
Belgium	21 Apr 1961	9 Oct 1975
Bulgaria	21 Apr 1961	13 May 1964
Byelorussian SSR	21 Apr 1961	14 Oct 1963
Cuba		1 Sep 1965 a
Czechoslovakia .	21 Apr 1961	13 Nov 1963
Denmark[2].	21 Apr 1961	22 Dec 1972
Finland	21 Dec 1961	
France	21 Apr 1961	16 Dec 1966
German Democratic Republic . . .		20 Feb 1975 a
Germany, Federal Republic of[3] .	21 Apr 1961	27 Oct 1964
Hungary	21 Apr 1961	9 Oct 1963
Italy	21 Apr 1961	3 Aug 1970
Poland	21 Apr 1961	15 Sep 1964
Romania	21 Apr 1961	16 Aug 1963
Spain	14 Dec 1961	12 May 1975
Turkey	21 Apr 1961	
Ukrainian SSR . .	21 Apr 1961	18 Mar 1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	21 Apr 1961	27 Jun 1962
Upper Volta . . .		26 Jan 1965 a
Yugoslavia . . .	21 Apr 1961	25 Sep 1963

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

In accordance with article II, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Belgian Government declares that in Belgium only the State has, in the cases referred to in article I, paragraph 1, the faculty to conclude arbitration agreements.

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/3349), p. 55.

2/ The instrument of ratification contained a declaration to the effect that the Convention for the time being would not extend to the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

In a communication received on 12 November, 1975, the Government of Denmark declared that it had withdrawn the above-mentioned reservation, the decision to take effect on 1 January 1976.

3/ A note accompanying the instrument of ratification contains a statement that the Convention "shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those reproduced in note 3 of chapter III.3.

Upon accession to the Convention, on 20 February 1975, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following declaration:

> Pursuant to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic, that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. The statements by the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that these Conventions also apply to "*Land* Berlin" are therefore contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement, which states

further that treaties affecting matters of security and status may not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany. The statements by the Federal Republic of Germany cannot therefore have legal effects.

In regard to the latter declaration, the Secretary-General received on 26 January 1976 from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America a communication confirming their previous declarations. Subsequently, on 24 February 1976, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany a communication which states in part: "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the [note] of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned [Convention] extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect."

CHAPTER XXIII. LAW OF TREATIES

1. VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES, WITH ANNEX

Concluded at Vienna on 23 May 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 January 1980, in accordance with article 84[1].

TEXT: Document A/CONF.39/27, 23 May 1969, and corrigenda: 1 (English only), 2 (French only), 3 and 5 (Russian only) and 4 (Spanish only).

The Convention was adopted on 22 May 1969 and opened for signature on 23 May 1969 by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties. The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2166 (XXI)[1] of 5 December 1966 and 2287 (XXII)[2] of 6 December 1967. The Conference held two sessions, both at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, the first session from 26 March to 24 May 1968 and the second session from 9 April to 22 May 1969. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and certain declarations and resolutions, which are annexed to that Act. By unanimous decision of the Conference, the original of the Final Act was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. For the text of the Final Act, see Conference document A/CONF.39/26 and corrigenda: 1 (Spanish only) and 2 (English only), 23 May 1969.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Afghanistan . . .	23 May 1969	
Argentina	23 May 1969	5 Dec 1972
Australia		13 Jun 1974 a
Austria		30 Apr 1979 a
Barbados	23 May 1969	24 Jun 1971
Bolivia	23 May 1969	
Brazil	23 May 1969	
Canada		14 Oct 1970 a
Central African Republic . . .		10 Dec 1971 a
Chile	23 May 1969	9 Apr 1981
China[3]		
Colombia	23 May 1969	
Congo	23 May 1969	
Costa Rica . . .	23 May 1969	
Cyprus		28 Dec 1976 a
Democratic Kampuchea . . .	23 May 1969	
Denmark	18 Apr 1970	1 Jun 1976
Ecuador	23 May 1969	
El Salvador . . .	16 Feb 1970	
Ethiopia	30 Apr 1970	
Finland	23 May 1969	19 Aug 1977
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	30 Apr 1970	
Ghana	23 May 1969	
Greece		30 Oct 1974 a
Guatemala	23 May 1969	
Guyana	23 May 1969	
Haiti		25 Aug 1980 a
Holy See	30 Sep 1969	25 Feb 1977
Honduras	23 May 1969	20 Sep 1979
Iran	23 May 1969	
Italy	22 Apr 1970	25 Jul 1974
Ivory Coast . . .	23 Jul 1969	
Jamaica	23 May 1969	28 Jul 1970
Japan		2 Jul 1981 a
Kenya	23 May 1969	
Kuwait		11 Nov 1975 a
Lesotho		3 Mar 1972 a
Liberia	23 May 1969	
Luxembourg . . .	4 Sep 1969	
Madagascar . . .	23 May 1969	
Mauritius		18 Jan 1973 a
Mexico	23 May 1969	25 Sep 1974
Morocco	23 May 1969	26 Sep 1972
Nauru		5 May 1978 a
Nepal	23 May 1969	
New Zealand . . .	29 Apr 1970	4 Aug 1971
Niger		27 Oct 1971 a
Nigeria	23 May 1969	31 Jul 1969
Pakistan	29 Apr 1970	
Panama		28 Jul 1980 a
Paraguay		3 Feb 1972 a
Peru	23 May 1969	
Philippines . . .	23 May 1969	15 Nov 1972
Republic of Korea[4]	27 Nov 1969	27 Apr 1977
Rwanda		3 Jan 1980 a
Spain		16 May 1972 a
Sudan	23 May 1969	
Sweden	23 Apr 1970	4 Feb 1975
Syrian Arab Republic . . .		2 Oct 1970 a
Togo		28 Dec 1979 a
Trinidad and Tobago	23 May 1969	
Tunisia		23 Jun 1971 a
United Kingdom .	20 Apr 1970	25 Jun 1971
United Republic of Tanzania . .		12 Apr 1976 a
United States of America . .	24 Apr 1970	
Uruguay	23 May 1969	
Yugoslavia . . .		27 Aug 1970
Zaire		25 Jul 1977 a
Zambia	23 May 1969	

Declarations and Reservations

(For objections by certain States to some of these declarations and reservations, see hereafter.)

AFGHANISTAN

"Afghanistan's understanding of article 62 (fundamental change of circumstances) is as follows:

"Sub-paragraph 2(a) of this article does not cover unequal and illegal treaties, or any treaties which were contrary to the principle of self-determination. This view was also supported by the Expert Consultant in his statement of 11 May 1968 in the Committee of the Whole and on 14 May 1969 (doc. A/CONF.39/L.40) to the Conference."

ARGENTINA

(a) The Argentine Republic does not regard the rule contained in article 45 (b) as applicable to it inasmuch as the rule in question provides for the renunciation of rights in advance.

(b) The Argentine Republic does not accept the idea that a fundamental change of circumstances which has occurred with regard to those existing at the time of the conclusion of a treaty, and which was not foreseen by the parties, may be invoked as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from the treaty; moreover, it objects to the reservations made by Afghanistan, Morocco and Syria with respect to article 62, paragraph 2 (a), and to any reservations to the same effect as those of the States referred to which may be made in the future with respect to article 62.

The application of this Convention to territories whose sovereignty is a subject of dispute between two or more States, whether or not they are parties to it, cannot be deemed to imply a modification, renunciation or abandonment of the position heretofore maintained by each of them.

BOLIVIA

1. The shortcomings of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties are such as to postpone the realization of the aspirations of mankind.
2. Nevertheless, the rules endorsed by the Convention do represent significant advances, based on the principles of international justice which Bolivia has traditionally supported.

CANADA

"In acceding to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the government of Canada declares its understanding that nothing in article 66 of the Convention is intended to exclude the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice where such jurisdiction exists under the provisions of any treaty in force binding the parties with regard to the settlement of disputes. In relation to states parties to the Vienna Convention which accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the government of Canada declares that it does not regard the provisions of article 66 of the Vienna Convention as providing 'some other method of peaceful settlement' within the meaning of paragraph 2 (a) of the declaration of the government of Canada accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice which was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 7, 1970."

CHILE

1. The Republic of Chile declares its adherence to the general principle of the immutability of treaties, without prejudice to the right of States to stipulate, in particular, rules which modify this principle, and for this reason formulates a reservation relating to the provisions of article 62, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Convention, which it considers inapplicable to Chile.
2. The Republic of Chile formulates an objection to the reservations which have been made or may be made in the future relating to article 62, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

COSTA RICA

1. With regard to articles 11 and 12, the delegation of Costa Rica wishes to make a reservation to the effect that the Costa Rican system of constitutional law does not authorize any form of consent which is not subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly.
2. With regard to article 25, it wishes to make a reservation to the effect that the Political Constitution of Costa Rica does not permit the provisional application of treaties, either.
3. With regard to article 27, it interprets this article as referring to secondary law and not to the provisions of the Political Constitution.
4. With regard to article 38, its interpretation is that no customary rule of general international law shall take precedence over any rule of the Inter-American System to which, in its view, this Convention is supplementary.

DENMARK

As between itself and any State which formulates, wholly or in part, a reservation relating to the provisions of article 66 of the Convention concerning the compulsory settlement of certain disputes, Denmark will not consider itself bound by those provisions of part V of the Convention, according to which the procedures for settlement set forth in article 66 are not to apply in the event of reservations formulated by other States.

ECUADOR

In signing this Convention, Ecuador has not considered it necessary to make any reservation in regard to article 4 of the Convention because it understands that the rules referred to in the first part of article 4 include the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, which is set forth in Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations and which, as jus cogens, has universal and mandatory force.

Ecuador also considers that the first part of article 4 is applicable to existing treaties.

It wishes to place on record, in this form, its view that the said article 4 incorporates the indisputable principle that, in cases where the Convention codifies rules of lex lata, these rules, as pre-existing rules, may be invoked and applied to treaties signed before the entry into force of this Convention, which is the instrument codifying the rules.

FINLAND

"Finland declares its understanding that nothing in paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Convention is intended to modify any provisions of internal law in force in any Contracting State concerning competence to conclude treaties. Under the Constitution of Finland the competence to conclude treaties is given to the President of the Republic, who also decides on the issuance of full powers to the Head of Government and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Finland also declares that as to its relation with any State which has made or makes a reservation to the effect that this State will not be bound by some or all of the provisions of article 66, Finland will consider itself bound neither by those procedural provisions nor by the substantive provisions of part V of the Convention to which the procedures provided for in article 66 do not apply as a result of the said reservation."

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

"The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, upon ratifying the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, to state its views on the declarations made by other States upon signing or ratifying or acceding to that Convention and to make reservations regarding certain provisions of the said Convention."

GUATEMALA

The delegation of Guatemala, in signing the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, wishes to make the following reservations:

I. Guatemala cannot accept any provision of this Convention which would prejudice its rights and its claim to the Territory of Belice.

II. Guatemala will not apply articles 11, 12, 25 and 66 in so far as they are contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic.

III. Guatemala will apply the provision contained in article 38 only in cases where it considers that it is in the national interest to do so.

JAPAN

Statements

"1. The Government of Japan objects to any reservation intended to exclude the application, wholly or in part, of the provisions of article 66 and the Annex concerning the obligatory procedures for settlement of disputes and does not consider Japan to be in treaty relations with any State which has formulated or will formulate such reservation, in respect of those provisions of Part V of the Convention regarding which the application of the obligatory procedures mentioned above are to be excluded as a result of the said reservation. Accordingly, the treaty relations between Japan and the Syrian Arab Republic will not include those provisions of Part V of the Convention to which the conciliation procedure in the Annex applies and the treaty relations between Japan and Tunisia will not include articles 53 and 64 of the Convention.

2. The Government of Japan does not accept the interpretation of article 52 put forward by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, since that interpretation does not correctly reflect the conclusions reached at the Conference of Vienna on the subject of coercion."

KUWAIT

The participation of Kuwait in this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait and that furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

MOROCCO[5]

Upon signature:

1. Morocco interprets paragraph 2(a) of article 62 (Fundamental change of circumstances) as not applying to unlawful or inequitable treaties, or to any treaty contrary to the principle of self-determination. Morocco's views on paragraph 2(a) were supported by the Expert Consultant in his statements in the Committee of the Whole on 11 May 1968 and before the Conference in plenary on 14 May 1969 (see Document A/CONF.39/L.40).

2. It shall be understood that Morocco's signature of this Convention does not in any way imply that it recognized Israel. Furthermore, no treaty relationships will be established between Morocco and Israel.

Upon ratification:

1. Morocco interprets article 62 ("Fundamental change of circumstances"), paragraph 2 (a), as not applying to illegal and unequal treaties or treaties contradictory to the principle of self-determination.

2. It is hereby explicitly stated that signature by Morocco of this Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel, nor shall the establishment of any treaty relationship between Morocco and Israel be possible.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[5]

A--Acceptance of this Convention by the Syrian Arab Republic and ratification of it by its Government shall in no way signify recognition of Israel and cannot have as a result the establishment with the latter of any contact governed by the provisions of this Convention.

B--The Syrian Arab Republic considers that article 81 is not in conformity with the aims and purposes of the Convention in that it does not allow all States, without distinction or discrimination, to become parties to it.

C--The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic does not in any case accept the non-applicability of the principle of a fundamental change of circumstances with regard to treaties establishing boundaries, referred to in article 62, paragraph 2 (a), inasmuch as it regards this as a flagrant violation of an obligatory norm which forms part of general international law and which recognizes the right of peoples to self-determination.

D--The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic interprets the provisions in article 52 as follows:

> The expression "the threat or use of force" used in this article extends also to the employment of economic, political, military and psychological coercion and to all types of coercion constraining a State to conclude a treaty against its wishes or its interests.

E--The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention and the ratification of it by its Government shall not apply to the Annex to the Convention, which concerns obligatory conciliation.

TUNISIA

The dispute referred to in article 66 (*a*) requires the consent of all parties thereto in order to be submitted to the International Court of Justice for a decision.

UNITED KINGDOM

Upon signature:

"In signing the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare their understanding that nothing in article 66 of the Convention is intended to oust the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice where such jurisdiction exists under any provisions in force binding the parties with regard to the settlement of disputes. In particular, and in relation to States parties to the Vienna Convention which accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they will not regard the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of article 66 of the Vienna Convention as providing 'some other method of peaceful settlement within the meaning of sub-paragraph (i) (a) of the Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice which was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the 1st of January 1969.

"The Government of the United Kingdom, while reserving their position for the time being with regard to other declarations and reservations made by various States on signing the Convention, consider it necessary to state that the United Kingdom does not accept that Guatemala has any rights or any valid claim in respect of the territory of British Honduras."

Upon ratification:

It is [the United Kingdom's] understanding that nothing in Article 66 of the Convention is intended to oust the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice where such jurisdiction exists under any provisions in force binding the parties with regard to the settlement of disputes. In particular, and in relation to States parties to the Vienna Convention which accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court, the United Kingdom will not regard the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*) of Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as providing "some other method of peaceful settlement" within the meaning of sub-paragraph (i)(*a*) of the Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom which was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the 1st of January 1969.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"Article 66 of the Convention shall not be applied to the United Republic of Tanzania by any State which enters a reservation on any provision of part V or the whole of that part of the Convention."

Objections

(The date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the communications notifying the objections, other than those formulated at the time of ratification or accession, are shown above their texts.)

CANADA

22 October 1971

". . . Canada does not consider itself in treaty relations with the Syrian Arab Republic in respect of those provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties to which the compulsory conciliation procedures set out in the annex to that Convention are applicable."

ISRAEL

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of paragraph 2 in the declaration made by the Government of Morocco on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, that declaration cannot in any way affect the obligations of Morocco already existing under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Morocco an attitude of complete reciprocity."

JAPAN

See under "Declarations and Reservations".

NEW ZEALAND

14 October 1971

". . . The New Zealand Government objects to the reservation entered by the Government of Syria to the obligatory conciliation procedures contained in the Annex to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and does not accept the entry into force of the Convention as between New Zealand and Syria."

10 August 1972

". . . The New Zealand Government objects to the reservation entered by the Government of Tunisia in respect of Article 66(a) of the Convention and does not consider New Zealand to be in treaty relations with Tunisia in respect of those provisions of the Convention to which the dispute settlement procedure provided for in Article 66(a) is applicable."

SWEDEN

4 February 1975

"Article 66 of the Convention contains certain provisions regarding procedures for judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation. According to these provisions a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of article 53 or 64, which deal with the so called jus cogens, may be submitted to the International Court of Justice. If the dispute concerns the application or the interpretation of any of the other articles in Part V of the Convention, the conciliation procedure specified in the Annex to the Convention may be set in motion.

"The Swedish Government considers that these provisions regarding the settlement of disputes are an important part of the Convention and that they cannot be separated from the substantive rules with which they are connected. Consequently, the Swedish Government considers it necessary to raise objections to any reservation which is made by another State and whose aim is to exclude the application, wholly or in part, of the provisions regarding the settlement of disputes. While not objecting to the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and such a State, the Swedish Government considers that their treaty relations will not include either the procedural provision in respect of which a reservation has been made or the substantive provisions to which that procedural provision relates.

"For the reasons set out above, the Swedish Government objects to the reservation of the Syrian Arab Republic, according to which its accession to the Convention shall not include the Annex, and to the reservation of Tunisia, according to which the dispute referred to in article 66 (a) requires the consent of all parties thereto in order to be submitted to the International Court of Justice for a decision. In view of these reservations, the Swedish Government considers, firstly, that the treaty relations between Sweden and the Syrian Arab Republic will not include those provisions of Part V of the Convention to which the conciliation procedure in the Annex applies and, secondly, that the treaty relations between Sweden and Tunisia will not include articles 53 and 64 of the Convention.

"The Swedish Government has also taken note of the declaration of the Syrian Arab Republic, according to which it interprets the expression "the threat or use of force" as used in article 52 of the Convention so as to extend also to the employment of economic, political, military and psychological coercion and to all types of coercion constraining a State to conclude a treaty against its wishes or its interests. On this point, the Swedish Government observes that since article 52 refers to threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, it should be interpreted in the light of the practice which has developed or will develop on the basis of the Charter."

UNITED KINGDOM

"The United Kingdom does not accept that the interpretation of Article 52 put forward by the Government of Syria correctly reflects the conclusions reached at the Conference of Vienna on the subject of coercion; the Conference dealt with this matter by adopting a Declaration on this subject which forms part of the Final Act;

"The United Kingdom objects to the reservation entered by the Government of Syria in respect of the Annex to the Convention and does not accept the entry into force of the Convention as between the United Kingdom and Syria;

"With reference to a reservation in relation to the territory of British Honduras made by Guatemala on signing the Convention, the United Kingdom does not accept that Guatemala has any rights or any valid claim with respect to that territory;

"The United Kingdom fully reserves its position in other respects with regard to the declarations made by various States on signature, to some of which the United Kingdom would object, if they were to be confirmed on ratification."

22 June 1972

". . . The United Kingdom objects to the reservation entered by the Government of Tunisia in respect of Article 66(a) of the Convention and does not accept the entry into force of the Convention as between the United Kingdom and Tunisia."

7 December 1977

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland note that the instrument of ratification of the Government of Finland, which was deposited with the Secretary-

General on 19 August 1977, contains a declaration relating to paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Secretary-General that they do not regard that declaration as in any way affecting the interpretation or application of article 7.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

26 May 1971

". . . The Government of the United States of America objects to reservation E of the Syrian instrument of accession, which reads in translation as follows:

" 'E--The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention and the ratification of it by its Government shall not apply to the Annex to the Convention, which concerns obligatory conciliation.'

"In the view of the United States Government that reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and undermines the principle of impartial settlement of disputes concerning the invalidity, termination, and suspension of the operation of treaties, which was the subject of extensive negotiation at the Vienna Conference.

"The United States Government intends, at such time as it may become a party to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, to reaffirm its objection to the foregoing reservation and to reject treaty relations with the Syrian Arab Republic under all provisions in Part V of the Convention with regard to which the Syrian Arab Republic has rejected the obligatory conciliation procedures set forth in the Annex to the Convention.

"The United States Government is also concerned about Syrian reservation C declaring that the Syrian Arab Republic does not accept the non-applicability of the principle of a fundamental change of circumstances with regard to treaties establishing boundaries, as stated in Article 62, 2(a), and Syrian reservation D concerning its interpretation of the expression 'the threat or use of force' in Article 52. However, in view of the United States Government's intention to reject treaty relations with the Syrian Arab Republic under all provisions in Part V to which reservations C and D relate, we do not consider it necessary at this time to object formally to those reservations.

"The United States Government will consider that the absence of treaty relations between the United States of America and the Syrian Arab Republic with regard to certain provisions in Part V will not in any way impair the duty of the latter to fulfill any obligation embodied in those provisions to which it is subject under international law independently of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties."

29 September 1972

". . . The United States of America objects to the reservation by Tunisia to paragraph (a) of Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties regarding a dispute as to the interpretation or application of Article 53 or 64. The right of a party to invoke the provisions of Article 53 or 64 is inextricably linked with the provisions of Article 42 regarding impeachment of the validity of a treaty and paragraph (a) of Article 66 regarding the right of any party to submit to the International Court of Justice for decision any dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of Article 53 or 64.

"Accordingly, the United States Government intends, at such time as it becomes a party to the Convention, to reaffirm its objection to the Tunisian reservation and declare that it will not consider that Article 53 or 64 of the Convention is in force between the United States of America and Tunisia."

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6316), p. 95.

2/ Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6716), p. 80.

3/ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 27 April 1970. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the said signature was irregular since the so-called "Government of China" represented no one and had no right to speak on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State in the world--the People's Republic of China.

The Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations later addressed to the Secretary-General a similar communication.

In two letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties in 1968 and 1969, contributed to the formulation of the Convention concerned and signed it, and that "any statements or reservations to the said Convention that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China as a signatory of the said Convention".

4/ With reference to this signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that the said signature was illegal inasmuch as the South Korean authorities could not under any circumstances speak on behalf of Korea.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations declared that the above-mentioned statement by the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was without legal foundation and therefore neither affected the legitimate act of signing the Convention by the Government of the Republic of Korea nor prejudiced the rights and obligations of the Republic of Korea under it. He further stated that "in this connexion, it should be noted that the General Assembly of the United Nations declared at its third session and has continuously reaffirmed thereafter that the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful Government in Korea".

5/ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 16 March 1970, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Morocco on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, that declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Morocco under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Morocco an attitude of complete reciprocity".

An identical communication, mutatis mutandis, was received by the Secretary-General on 16 November 1970 from the Government of Israel in respect of reservation A made by the Government of Syria on accession to the Convention.

2. VIENNA CONVENTION ON SUCCESSION OF STATES IN RESPECT OF TREATIES

Concluded at Vienna on 23 August 1978

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 49).
TEXT: Document A/CONF.80/31, and A/CONF.80/31/Corr.1, 2 and 3 (corrections to the French, English and Spanish texts, respectively).

The Convention was adopted on 22 August 1978 by the United Nations Conference on the Succession of States in respect of Treaties and was opened for signature at Vienna from 23 August 1978 to 28 February 1979, then at the Headquarters of the United Nations, in New York until 31 August 1979. The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3496(XXX)[1] of 15 December 1975. The Conference held two sessions, both at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, the first session from 4 April to 6 May 1977 and the second session from 31 July to 23 August 1978. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and certain resolutions, which are annexed to that Act. By unanimous decisions of the Conference, the original of the Final Act was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. For the text of the Final Act, see Conference document A/CONF.80/32, 22 August 1978.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Angola	23 Aug 1978	
Brazil	23 Aug 1978	
Chile	23 Aug 1978	
Czechoslovakia	30 Aug 1979	
Ethiopia	23 Aug 1978	28 May 1980
German Democratic Republic	22 Aug 1979	
Holy See	23 Aug 1978	
Iraq[2]	23 May 1979	5 Dec 1979
Ivory Coast	23 Aug 1978	
Madagascar	23 Aug 1978	
Niger	23 Aug 1978	
Pakistan	10 Jan 1979	
Paraguay	31 Aug 1979	
Peru	30 Aug 1978	
Poland	16 Aug 1979	
Senegal	23 Aug 1978	
Seychelles		22 Feb 1980 a
Sudan	23 Aug 1978	
Tunisia		16 Sep 1981 a
Uruguay	23 Aug 1978	
Yugoslavia	6 Feb 1979	28 Apr 1980
Zaire	23 Aug 1978	

Declarations and Reservations

IRAQ[2]

". . . entry into the above Convention by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any agreement therewith."

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9610/Rev.1).

[2] The Secretary-General received on 23 June 1980 from the Government of Israel the following communication concerning this declaration:

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Iraq. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Iraq under general international law or under particular conventions. Insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, the Government of Israel will adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

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1. CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 November 1974

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 September 1976, in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3.
REGISTRATION: 15 September 1976.
TEXT: A/RES/3235 (XXIX).

The Convention was adopted by resolution 3235(XXIX)[1] of the General Assembly dated 12 November 1974, pusuant to resolution 3182 (XXVII)[2] dated 18 December 1973 and taking into account the report of the Committee on the Pacific Uses of Outer Space. The Convention was opened for signature on 14 January 1975.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Argentina	26 Mar 1975	
Austria	14 Oct 1975	6 Mar 1980
Belgium	19 Mar 1975	24 Feb 1977
Bulgaria	4 Feb 1976	11 May 1976
Burundi	13 Nov 1975	
Byelorussian SSR	30 Jun 1975	26 Jan 1978
Canada	14 Feb 1975	4 Aug 1976
Chile		17 Sep 1981 a
Cuba		10 Apr 1978 a
Cyprus		6 Jul 1978 a
Czechoslovakia .	5 Apr 1976	26 Jul 1977
Denmark	12 Dec 1975	1 Apr 1977
France	14 Jan 1975	17 Dec 1975
German Democratic Republic . . .	27 Aug 1975	12 May 1977
Germany, Federal Republic of[3]. .	2 Mar 1976	16 Oct 1979
Hungary	13 Oct 1975	26 Oct 1977
Iran	27 May 1975	
Mexico	19 Dec 1975	1 Mar 1977
Mongolia	30 Oct 1975	
Netherlands[4]. . .		26 Jan 1981 a
Nicaragua	13 May 1975	
Niger	5 Aug 1976	22 Dec 1976
Pakistan	1 Dec 1975	
Peru		21 Mar 1979 a
Poland	4 Dec 1975	22 Nov 1978
Republic of Korea		14 Oct 1981 a
Seychelles . . .		28 Dec 1977 a
Singapore	31 Aug 1976	
Spain		20 Dec 1978 a
Sweden	9 Jun 1976	9 Jun 1976
Switzerland . . .	14 Apr 1975	15 Feb 1978
Ukrainian SSR . .	11 Jul 1975	14 Sep 1977
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	17 Jun 1975	13 Jan 1978
United Kingdom .	6 May 1975	30 Mar 1978
United States of America . .	24 Jan 1975	15 Sep 1976
Uruguay		18 Aug 1977 a
Yugoslavia . . .		24 Feb 1978 a

Organizations having declared acceptance of the rights and obligations of the Convention (article VII)

Organization	Date of receipt of the notification
European Space Agency	2 January 1979

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	30 March 1978	Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent). Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, Solomon Islands, the State of Brunei.

NOTES:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631), p. 16.

2/ Idem, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 19.

3/ In a communication accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

4/ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

2. AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES ON THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 5 December 1979

Not yet in force (see article 19).
TEXT: A/RES/34/68, and C.N.373.1980.TREATIES-9 (procès-verbal of rectification of the English authentic text of article 5(1).

The Agreement was adopted by resolution 34/68[1] of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 5 December 1979. It was opened for signature on 18 December 1979.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)	State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Austria	21 May 1980		Netherlands . . .	27 Jan 1981	
Chile	3 Jan 1980	12 Nov 1981	Peru	23 Jun 1981	
France	29 Jan 1980		Philippines . . .	23 Apr 1980	26 May 1981
Guatemala . . .	20 Nov 1980		Romania	17 Apr 1980	
Morocco	25 Jul 1980		Uruguay	1 Jun 1981	9 Nov 1981

Declarations and Reservations

FRANCE

Upon signature:

France is of the view that the provisions of article 3, paragraph 2, of the Agreement relating to the use or threat of force cannot be construed as anything other than a reaffirmation, for the purposes of the field of endeavour covered by the Agreement, of the principle of the prohibition of the threat or use of force, which States are obliged to observe in their international relations, as set forth in the United Nations Charter.

NOTES:

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/34/46), p. 77.

CHAPTER XXV. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMME-CARRYING SIGNALS TRANSMITTED BY SATELLITE

Concluded at Brussels on 21 May 1974

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 August 1979, in accordance with article 10(1).
REGISTRATION: 25 August 1979.
TEXT: Published as a document of UNESCO and WIPO.

The Convention was adopted by the International Conference of States on the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals, transmitted by Satellite, convened jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Conference held discussions on the basis of the Draft Convention drawn up by the Committee of Governmental Experts on Problems in the Field of Copyright and of the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations Raised by Transmission via Space Satellites held at Nairobi (Kenya) from 2 to 11 July 1973.

State	Signature	Ratifications, accessions (a), acceptance (A)
Argentina	26 Mar 1975	
Austria	26 Mar 1975	
Belgium	21 May 1974	
Brazil	21 May 1974	
Cyprus	21 May 1974	
France	27 Mar 1975	
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]	21 May 1974	25 May 1979
Israel	21 May 1974	
Italy	21 May 1974	7 Apr 1981
Ivory Coast	21 May 1974	
Kenya	21 May 1974	6 Jan 1976
Lebanon	21 May 1974	
Mexico	21 May 1974	18 Mar 1976
Morocco	21 May 1974	
Nicaragua		1 Dec 1975 a
Senegal	21 May 1974	
Spain	21 May 1974	
Switzerland	21 May 1974	
United States of America	21 May 1974	
Yugoslavia	31 Mar 1975	29 Dec 1976

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

Upon signature:

With refernce to article 8(2) the Government of the Argentine Republic states that the words "where the originating organization is a national of another Contracting State" appearing in article 2(1) are to be considered as if they were replaced by the words "where the signal is emitted from the territory of another Contracting State".

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany herewith declares in pursuance of article 2(2) of the Convention that the protection accorded pursuant to article 2(1) is restricted in its territory to a period of 25 years after the expiry of the calendar year in which the transmission by satellite has occurred.

ITALY

The Italian Government declares, in accordance with the provisions of article 2 (2) of the Convention, that the protection accorded pursuant to article 2 (1) shall be limited in its territory to a period of 25 years following the end of the year in which the satellite transmission took place.

NOTES:

1/ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. CONSTITUTION OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC TELECOMMUNITY

Concluded at Bangkok on 27 March 1976

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 February 1979, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 25 February 1979.
TEXT: E/CN.11/L.441/INF.

The Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity was adopted on 27 March 1976 by resolution 163(XXXII)[1] of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its thirty-second session, which took place at Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 March 1976 to 2 April 1976. The Convention was open for signature at Bangkok from 1 April 1976 to 31 October 1976 and at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 1 November 1976 to 24 February 1979.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), acceptance (A)
Afghanistan . . .	12 Jan 1977	17 May 1977
Australia	26 Jul 1977	26 Jul 1977
Bangladesh . . .	1 Apr 1976	22 Oct 1976
Brunei[2].		2 Mar 1981 a
Burma	20 Oct 1976	9 Dec 1976
China	25 Oct 1976	2 Jun 1977 A
India	28 Oct 1976	26 Nov 1976
Iran	15 Sep 1976	3 Mar 1980
Japan	22 Mar 1977	25 Nov 1977 A
Malaysia	23 Jun 1977	23 Jun 1977
Maldives		17 Mar 1980 a
Nauru	1 Apr 1976	22 Nov 1976
Nepal	15 Sep 1976	12 May 1977
Pakistan	25 Jan 1977	1 Jul 1977
Papua New Guinea	29 Sep 1976	
Philippines . . .	28 Oct 1976	17 Jun 1977
Republic of Korea	8 Jul 1977	8 Jul 1977
Singapore	23 Jun 1977	6 Oct 1977
Sri Lanka		3 Oct 1979 a
Thailand	15 Sep 1976	26 Jan 1979
United Kingdom . (on behalf of Hong Kong)	31 Aug 1977	31 Aug 1977
Viet Nam		11 Sep 1979 a

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/5786) p. 40.

[2] With the following declaration: "The State of Brunei wishes to be regarded as having been an associate member of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity with effect from 1 January 1980, since which date Brunei has been a financial contributor".

3. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE ASIA-PACIFIC INSTITUTE FOR BROADCASTING DEVELOPMENT

Concluded at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977

ENTRY INTO FROCE: 6 March 1981, in accordance with article 16.

TEXT:

The Agreement was adopted on 12 August 1977 by the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 10 to 12 August 1977.

According to paragraph 3 of its article 14, the Agreement was to remain open for signature at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris until 31 March 1978 and would then be transmitted for deposit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Instead, signatures on behalf of 11 States were affixed individually during the period 12 September 1977-11 October 1978 on separate copies of the text of the Agreement established by the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development which were transmitted to the Secretary-General in June 1979. By letter C.N.150.1979.TREATIES-1 of 3 August 1979, the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the designated depositary, submitted for approval by all States having participated in the adoption of the Agreement or having signed the separate copies, the original text of the Agreement, similar to the text adopted at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 except for minor changes in the formal clauses as were warranted by the circumstances. No objection having been received from the States concerned within ninety days from the notification; the original of the Agreement was deposited with the Secretary-General on 2 November 1979.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A)
Afghanistan . . .	23 Aug 1978[1]	
Bangladesh . . .	14 Sep 1977[1]	11 Aug 1981
Fiji	2 Jun 1978[1]	26 Mar 1981
India	20 May 1980[1]	
Indonesia	12 Aug 1978[1]	
Malaysia	11 Oct 1978[1]	10 Nov 1980
Nepal	15 May 1980[1]	11 Sep 1980
Pakistan	10 Apr 1978[1]	7 Jul 1981
Papua New Guinea	9 Mar 1978[1]	1 May 1980
Philippines . . .	12 Sep 1977[1]	
Republic of Korea	11 Oct 1978[1]	6 Mar 1981
Sri Lanka	15 Sep 1978[1]	
Viet Nam	8 Sep 1978[1]	23 Feb 1981 A

NOTES:

1/ Signatures affixed on separate copies of the Agreement which, in accordance with the new provision of article 14(3) of the Agreement in the text established by the Secretary-General and accepted by the signatory States, were considered, in the absence of notification to the contrary, as tantamount to signature under paragraph 1 of the same article 14.

1. CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1976

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 5 October 1978, in accordance with article IX(3).
REGISTRATION: 5 October 1978, No. 17119.
TEXT: A/RES/31/72, C.N.123.1977.TREATIES-1 (28 April 1977).

The Convention was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 321/72[1] of 10 December 1976. In application of paragraph 2 of the said resolution, the Secretary-General decided to open the Convention for signature and ratification by States from 18 to 31 May 1977 at Geneva, Switzerland. Subsequently, the Convention was transmitted to the Headquarters of the Organization of the United Nations, where it was open for signature by States until 4 October 1978.

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a) notification of succession (d)
Australia	31 May 1978	
Bangladesh		3 Oct 1979 a
Belgium	18 May 1977	
Benin	10 Jun 1977	
Bolivia	18 May 1977	
Brazil	9 Nov 1977	
Bulgaria	18 May 1977	31 May 1978
Byelorussian SSR	18 May 1977	7 Jun 1978
Canada	18 May 1977	11 Jun 1981
Cape Verde		3 Oct 1979 a
Cuba	23 Sep 1977	10 Apr 1978
Cyprus	7 Oct 1977	12 Apr 1978
Czechoslovakia	18 May 1977	12 May 1978
Democratic Yemen		12 Jun 1979 a
Denmark	18 May 1977	19 Apr 1978
Ethiopia	18 May 1977	
Finland	18 May 1977	12 May 1978
German Democratic Republic	18 May 1977	25 May 1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 May 1977	
Ghana	21 Mar 1978	22 Jun 1978
Holy See	27 May 1977	
Hungary	18 May 1977	19 Apr 1978
Iceland	18 May 1977	
India	15 Dec 1977	15 Dec 1978
Iran	18 May 1977	
Iraq	15 Aug 1977	
Ireland	18 May 1977	
Italy	18 May 1977	27 Nov 1981
Kuwait		2 Jan 1980 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 Apr 1978	5 Oct 1978

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a)
Lebanon	18 May 1977	
Liberia	18 May 1977	
Luxembourg	18 May 1977	
Malawi		5 Oct 1978 a
Mongolia	18 May 1977	19 May 1978
Morocco	18 May 1977	
Netherlands	18 May 1977	
Nicaragua	11 Aug 1977	
Norway	18 May 1977	15 Feb 1979
Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 a
Poland	18 May 1977	8 Jun 1978
Portugal	18 May 1977	
Romania	18 May 1977	
Sao Tome and Principe		5 Oct 1979 a
Sierra Leone	12 Apr 1978	
Solomon Islands		19 Jun 1981 d
Spain	18 May 1977	19 Jul 1978
Sri Lanka	8 Jun 1977	25 Apr 1978
Syrian Arab Republic	4 Aug 1977	
Tunisia	11 May 1978	11 May 1978
Turkey	18 May 1977	
Uganda	18 May 1977	
Ukrainian SSR	18 May 1977	13 Jun 1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 May 1977	30 May 1978
United Kingdom	18 May 1977	16 May 1978
United States of America	18 May 1977	17 Jan 1980
Viet Nam		26 Aug 1980 a
Yemen	18 May 1977	20 Jul 1977
Zaire	28 Feb 1978	

Declarations and Reservations

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Upon signature:

"With the proviso that the correct designation of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Russian language is 'Federativnuju Respubliku Germaniju'."

16 June 1977

"The correct designation of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Russian language following the preposition 'sa' in the Russian text was spelled out in the aforementioned proviso as "Federativnuju Respubliku Germaniju'."

KUWAIT[2]

Reservation:

This Convention binds the State of Kuwait only towards States Parties thereto. Its obligatory character shall ipso facto terminate with respect to any hostile state which does not abide by the prohibition contained therein.

Understanding:

"It is understood that accession to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques, done in Geneva, 1977, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

TURKEY

Upon signature:

Interpretative statement

"In the opinion of the Turkish Government the terms 'widespread', 'long lasting' and 'severe effects' contained in the Convention need to be clearly defined. So long as this clarification is not made the Government of Turkey will be compelled to interpret itself the terms in question and consequently it reserves the right to do so as and when required.

"Furthermore, the Government of Turkey believes that the difference between 'military or any other hostile purposes' and 'peaceful purposes' should be more clearly defined so as to prevent subjective evaluations."

Territorial Application

Notification by:	Date of receipt of notification:	Extension to:
United Kingdom	16 May 1978	Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent), Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, the Solomon Islands, State of Brunei, United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the island of Cyprus.

NOTES:

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/31/39), p. 36.

[2] On 23 June 1980, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel the following communication concerning the above-mentioned understanding:

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Kuwait. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait, under general international law or under particular conventions. Insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, the Government of Israel will adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

2. CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS, WITH ANNEXED PROTOCOLS:

PROTOCOL ON NON-DETECTABLE FRAGMENTS (PROTOCOL I)
PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES (PROTOCOL II)
PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF INCENDIARY WEAPONS (PROTOCOL III)

Concluded at Geneva on 10 October 1980[1]

Not yet in Force: (see article 5).
TEXT: A/CONF/95/15 and Corr.1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and C.N.356.1981.TREATIES-7 (procès-verbal of rectification of the Chinese text).

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), (approval (AA), accession (a)	Notification of acceptance pursuant to article 4, paragraph 3 and 4 Protocols		
			I	II	III
Afghanistan	10 Apr 1981				
Argentina	2 Dec 1981				
Austria	10 Apr 1981				
Belgium	10 Apr 1981				
Bulgaria	10 Apr 1981				
Byelorussian SSR	10 Apr 1981				
Canada	10 Apr 1981				
China	14 Sep 1981				
Cuba	10 Apr 1981				
Czechoslovakia	10 Apr 1981				
Denmark	10 Apr 1981				
Ecuador	9 Sep 1981				
Egypt	10 Apr 1981				
Finland	10 Apr 1981				
France	10 Apr 1981				
German Democratic Republic	10 Apr 1981				
Germany, Federal Republic of	10 Apr 1981				
Greece	10 Apr 1981				
Hungary	10 Apr 1981				
Iceland	10 Apr 1981				
India	15 May 1981				
Ireland	10 Apr 1981				
Italy	10 Apr 1981				
Japan	22 Sep 1981				
Luxembourg	10 Apr 1981				
Mexico	10 Apr 1981				
Mongolia	10 Apr 1981				
Morocco	10 Apr 1981				
Netherlands	10 Apr 1981				
New Zealand	10 Apr 1981				
Nicaragua	20 May 1981				
Norway	10 Apr 1981				
Philippines	15 May 1981				
Poland	10 Apr 1981				
Portugal	10 Apr 1981				
Sierra Leone	1 May 1981				
Spain	10 Apr 1981				
Sudan	10 Apr 1981				
Sweden	10 Apr 1981				
Switzerland	18 Jun 1981				
Togo	15 Sep 1981				
Ukrainian SSR	10 Apr 1981				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10 Apr 1981				
United Kingdom	10 Apr 1981				
Viet Nam	10 Apr 1981				
Yugoslavia	5 May 1981				

Declarations and Reservations

CHINA

Upon signature:

Statement:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to sign the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects adopted at the United Nations Conference held in Geneva on 10 October 1980.

2. The Government of the People's Republic of China deems that the basic spirit of the Convention reflects the reasonable demand and good intention of numerous countries and peoples of the world regarding prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which are excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects. This basic spirit conforms to China's consistent position and serves the interest of opposing agression and maintaining peace.

3. However, it should be pointed out that the Convention fails to provide for supervision or verification of any violation of its clauses, thus weakening its binding force. The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices fails to lay down strict restrictions on the use of such weapons by the aggressor on the territory of his victim and to provide adequately for the right of a state victim of an aggression to defend itself by all necessary means. The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons does not stipulate restrictions on the use of such weapons against combat personnel. Furthermore, the Chinese texts of the Convention and Protocol are not accurate or satisfactory enough. It is the hope of the Chinese Government that these inadequacies can be remedied in due course.

FRANCE

Upon signature:

Declaration:

After signing the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the French Government, as it has already had occasion to state

- through its representative to the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons in Geneva, during the discussion of the proposal concerning verification arrangements submitted by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany and of which the French Government became a sponsor, and at the final meeting on 10 October 1980;
- on 20 November 1980 through the representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine States members of the European Community in the First Committee at the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Regrets that thus far it has not been possible for the States which participated in the negotiation of the Convention to reach agreement on the provisions concerning the verification of facts which might be alleged and which might constitute violations of the undertakings subscribed to.

It therefore reserves the reight to submit, possibly in association with other States, proposals aimed at filling that gap at the first conference to be held pursuant to article 8 of the Convention and to utilize, as appropriate, procedures that would make it possible to bring before the international community facts and information which, if verified, could constitute violations of the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto.

Interpretative statement:

The application of this Convention will have no effect on the legal status of the parties to a conflict.

Reservation:

France, which is not bound by Additional Protocol I of 10 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949:

Considers that the fourth paragraph of the preamble to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which reproduces the provisions of article 35, paragraph 3, of Additional Protocol I, applies only to States parties to that Protocol;

States, with reference to the scope of application defined in article 1 of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, that it will apply the provisions of the Convention and its three Protocols to all the armed conflicts referred to in articles 2 and 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

States that as regards the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the declaration of acceptance and application provided for in article 7, paragraph 4 (b), of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons will have no effects other than those provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions, in so far as that article is applicable.

ITALY

Upon signature

Declaration:

On 10 October 1980 in Geneva, the representative of Italy at the United Nations Conference which adopted the texts of the Convention and Protocols on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, speaking at the closing meeting of the Conference, emphasized that the latter, in an effort to reach a compromise between what was desirable and what was possible, had probably achieved the maximum results feasible in the circumstances prevailing at that time.

However, he observed in his statement that one of the objectives which had not been achieved at the Conference, to his Government's great regret, was the inclusion in the text of the Convention, in accordance with a proposal originated by the Federal Republic of Germany, of an article on the establishment of a consultative committee of experts competent to verify facts which might be alleged and which might constitute violations of the undertakings subscribed to.

On the same occasion, the representative of Italy expressed the wish that that proposal, which was aimed at strengthening the credibility and effectiveness of the Convention, should be reconsidered at the earliest opportunity within the framework of the mechanisms for the amendment of the Convention expressly provided for in that instrument.

Subsequently, through the representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of nine States members of the European Community in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1980, when it adopted draft resolution A/C.1/31/L.15 (subsequently adopted as General Assembly States which had participated in the preparation of the texts of the Convention and its Protocols had been unable to reach agreement on provisions that would ensure respect for the obligations deriving from those texts.

In the same spirit, Italy - which has just signed the Convention in accordance with the wishes expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/153 - wishes to confirm solemnly that it intends to undertake active efforts to ensure that the problem of the establishment of a mechanism that would make it possible to fill a gap in the Convention and thus ensure that it achieves maximum effectiveness and maximum credibility vis-à-vis the international community is taken up again at the earliest opportunity in every competent forum.

UNITED KINGDOM

Upon signature:

Statement:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will give further consideration to certain provisions of the Convention, particularly in relation to the provisions of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and may wish to make formal declarations in relation to these provisions at the time of ratification."

CHAPTER XXVII. ENVIRONMENT

1. CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION

Concluded at Geneva on 13 November 1979

Not yet in force (see article 16).

The Convention was adopted on 13 November 1979 by a high-level meeting within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe on the Protection of the Environment. It was open for signature until 16 November 1979 at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a)
Austria	13 Nov 1979	
Belgium	13 Nov 1979	
Bulgaria	14 Nov 1979	9 Jun 1981
Byelorussian SSR.	14 Nov 1979	13 Jun 1980
Canada	13 Nov 1979	15 Dec 1981
Czechoslovakia .	13 Nov 1979	
Denmark	14 Nov 1979	
European Economic Community . . .	14 Nov 1979	
Finland	13 Nov 1979	15 Apr 1981
France	13 Nov 1979	3 Nov 1981 AA
German Democratic Republic . . .	13 Nov 1979	
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	13 Nov 1979	
Greece	14 Nov 1979	
Holy See	14 Nov 1979	
Hungary	13 Nov 1979	22 Sep 1980
Iceland	13 Nov 1979	
Ireland	13 Nov 1979	
Italy	14 Nov 1979	
Liechtenstein . .	14 Nov 1979	
Luxembourg . . .	13 Nov 1979	
Netherlands . . .	13 Nov 1979	
Norway	13 Nov 1979	13 Feb 1981
Poland	13 Nov 1979	
Portugal	14 Nov 1979	29 Sep 1980
Romania	14 Nov 1979	
San Marino . . .	14 Nov 1979	
Spain	14 Nov 1979	
Sweden	13 Nov 1979	12 Feb 1981
Switzerland . . .	13 Nov 1979	
Turkey	13 Nov 1979	
Ukrainian SSR . .	14 Nov 1979	5 Jun 1980
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . .	13 Nov 1979	22 May 1980
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Nov 1979	
United States of America	13 Nov 1979	30 Nov 1981 A
Yugoslavia . . .	13 Nov 1979	

Declarations and Reservations

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

Romania interprets article 14 of this Convention, concerning the participation of regional economic integration organizations constituted by States members of the Economic Commission for Europe, to mean that it refers exclusively to international organizations to which States members have transferred their competence in respect of the signature, conclusion and application on their behalf of international agreements and in respect of the exercise of their rights and responsibilities in the field of transboundary pollution.

CHAPTER XXVIII. FISCAL MATTERS

1. (a) MULTILATERAL CONVENTION FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION OF COPYRIGHT ROYALTIES

Concluded at Madrid on 13 December 1979

Not yet in force: (see article 13).
TEXT: Reproduced by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The Convention (a), and the Additional Protocol (b) were established by the International Conference of States on the Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties Remitted from One Country to Another, held in Madrid from 26 November to 13 December 1979. The Conference was convened jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in accordance with resolution 5/9.2/1, section II, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twentieth session, and with the decisions taken by the General Assembly of WIPO and by the Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union) during their ordinary sessions held in September 1978.

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)
Czechoslovakia . .	29 Oct 1980	24 Sep 1981
Holy See	13 Dec 1979	
Iraq		15 Jul 1981 a
Israel	13 Dec 1979	
United Republic of Cameroon	13 Dec 1979	

Declarations and Reservations

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, according to which all disputes between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or in the matter of application of this Convention, not settled by negotiation, shall, unless the States concerned agree on some other method of settlement, be brought before the International Court of Justice for determination by it, and it declares that in every case an agreement of all the parties to the dispute is needed for bringing that dispute before the International Court of Justice."

(b) ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

Concluded at Madrid on 13 December 1979

Not yet in force: (see paragraph 2(b) of Protocol).
TEXT: Reproduced by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization.
See text in the same place under XXVIII.1(a).

State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)	State	Signature	Ratification, acceptance (A), accession (a)
Czechoslovakia . .		24 Sep 1981 a	United Republic of Cameroon	13 Dec 1979	
Holy See	13 Dec 1979				
Israel	13 Dec 1979				

Part II

League of Nations Multilateral Treaties

1. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

Geneva, September 23rd, 1936[1]

IN FORCE since April 2nd, 1938 (Article 11).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Brazil	(February 11th, 1938)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(August 18th, 1937)
Burma	(October 13th, 1937 a)
Southern Rhodesia	(November 1st, 1937 a)
Aden Colony, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Hong Kong, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembiland, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei], Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St Vincent), Zanzibar Protectorate	(July 14th, 1939 a)
Australia Including the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.	(June 25th, 1937 a)
New Zealand	(January 27th, 1938)
Union of South Africa Including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.	(February 1st, 1938 a)
India	(August 11th, 1937)
Ireland	(May 25th, 1938 a)
Chile	(February 20th, 1940)
Denmark	(October 11th, 1937)
Egypt	(July 29th, 1938)
Estonia	(August 18th 1938)
Finland	(November 29th, 1938 a)
France	(March 8th, 1938)
French Colonies and Protectorates and Territories under French Mandate	(January 14th, 1939 a)
Guatemala	(November 18th, 1938 a)
Latvia	(April 25th, 1939 a)
Luxembourg	(February 8th, 1938)
The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	(February 15th, 1939)
New Hebrides	(July 14th, 1939 a)
Norway	(May 5th, 1938)
Salvador	(August 18th, 1938 a)
Sweden	(June 22nd, 1938 a)
Switzerland	(December 30th, 1938)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
Argentine Republic
Austria
Belgium
  Under reservation of the declarations mentioned in the procès-verbal of the final meeting of the Conference.[2]
Colombia
Czechoslvakia
Dominican Republic
Greece
Lithuania
Mexico
Romania
Spain
  Under reservation of the declaration mentioned in the procès-verbal of the final meeting of the Conference.[3]
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
  Under reservation of the declarations mentioned in the procès-verbal of the final meeting of the Conference.[4]
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bulgaria[5]	17 May 1972 a
Holy See	5 Jan 1967 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic	23 Mar 1966 a
Malta	1 Aug 1966 d
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
United Republic of Cameroon	19 Jun 1967 d

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 4319. See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 186, p. 301; vol. 197, p. 394, and vol. 200, p. 557.

2/ These declarations are worded as follows:
"The Delegation of Belgium declares its opinion that the right of a country to jam by its own means improper transmissions emanating from another country, in so far as such a right exists in conformity with the general provisions of international law and with the Conventions in force, is in no way affected by the Convention."

3/ This declaration is worded as follows:
"The Spanish Delegation declares that its Government reserves the right to put a stop by all possible means to propaganda liable adversely to affect internal order in Spain and involving a breach of the Convention, in the event of the procedure proposed by the Convention not permitting of immediate steps to put a stop to such breach."

4/ These declarations are worded as follows:
"The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that, pending the conclusion of the procedure contemplated in Article 7 of the Convention, it considers that the right to apply reciprocal measures to a country carrying out improper transmissions against it, in so far as such a right exists under the general rules of international law and with the Conventions in force, is in no way affected by the Convention.

"The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that its Government, while prepared to apply the principles of the Convention on a basis of reciprocity to all the Contracting States, is nevertheless of opinion that certain of the provisions of the Convention presuppose the existence of diplomatic relations between the Contracting Parties, particularly in connection with the verification of information and the forms of procedure proposed for the settlement of disputes. Accordingly, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is of opinion that, in order to avoid the occurrence of differences or misunderstandings between the States Parties to the Convention which do not maintain diplomatic relations with one another, the Convention should be regarded as not creating formal obligations between such States."

5/ The instrument of accession had been received on 4 November 1971, from the Government of Bulgaria, accompanied by the following reservation:

. . . 1. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will not consider itself bound by the provisions of the section of article 7 of the Convention which provided for consideration of disputes between Parties by the International Court of Justice at the request of one of the Parties. Any decision by the Court concerning a dispute between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and another Party to the Convention rendered on a basis of a request made to the Court without the consent of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be considered null and void.

2. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will apply the principles of the Convention in respect of all States Parties to the Convention on the basis of reciprocity. However, the Convention will not be deemed to create formal commitments between countries which do not maintain diplomatic relations.

Since the Convention concerned is one of those in respect of which the Secretary-General, under resolution 24(I) of the United Nations General Assembly, exercises the functions previously carried out by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and taking into account the practice followed by the latter in the case of reservations made in respect of multilateral treaties which do not contain provision in that regard, the Secretary-General had requested the States concerned, by circular letter dated 17 February 1972, to notify him within ninety days of any objection to the reservation quoted above.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 May 1972 with respect to the above reservation, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations stated the following:

> "The United Kingdom Government wish to put on record that they are unable to accept the reservation contained in paragraph 1 of this statement. They are also unable to accept the reservation contained in the second sentence of paragraph 2 because, in their view, treaties create rights and obligations between contracting States irrespective of whether those States maintain diplomatic relations. They do not, however, consider these objections as precluding the entry into force of the Convention for Bulgaria."

This above-quoted objection being the only one received by the Secretary-General and not precluding the entry into force of the Convention for Bulgaria, the instrument of accession was deposited with the Secretary-General on 17 May 1972 (i.e. at the expiry of the ninety-day period mentioned above), and the Convention came into force for Bulgaria on 16 July 1972, in accordance with its article 12.

2. SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS

The Hague, April 12th, 1930[1]

NOT YET IN FORCE (Articles 9 and 10).[2]

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium (April 4th, 1939)
With the reservation that the application of this Protocol will not be extended to the Colony of the Belgian Congo or to the Territories under mandate.

Brazil (September 19th, 1931 a)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)

Burma[3]
His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty's suzerainty, or the population of the said States.

Australia (July 8th, 1935 a)
Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

Union of South Africa (April 9th, 1936)

India (September 28th, 1932)
In accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

China[4] (February 14th, 1935)

Salvador (October 14th, 1935)
The Republic of Salvador does not assume the obligation laid down by the Protocol where the Salvadorian nationality possessed by the person and ultimately lost by him was acquired by naturalisation.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Austria
Canada
Colombia
Cuba
Egypt
Greece
Ireland
Luxembourg
Mexico
Peru
Portugal
Spain
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Notification of succession
China[4]	
Fiji	25 May 1973
Pakistan[5]. . .	29 Jul 1953

NOTES:

[1] See document C.27.M.16.1931.V.

[2] The Protocol shall enter into force ninety days after having received ten ratifications or accessions (Articles 9 and 10).

[3] As mentioned in the latest official list of the League of Nations, Burma, which was formerly a part of India, was separated from the latter on 1 April 1937 and had possessed since that time the status of an overseas territory of the United Kingdom. It was as such that Burma continued to be bound by a ratification or accession recorded on behalf of India before the date above mentioned.

[4] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

On 12 September 1973, the Secretary-General received a communication from the Government of China to the effect that it had decided not to recognize as binding on China the Special Protocol concerning Statelessness of April 12th, 1930, signed and ratified by the defunct Government of China. That notification was treated as a withdrawal of the instrument.

[5] In a communication received on 29 July 1953, the Government of Pakistan notified the Secretary-General that by reason of Article 4 of the Schedule to the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947, the rights

and obligations under the Special Protocol devolve upon Pakistan, and that the Government of Pakistan, "therefore, considers itself a party to that Protocol".

3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS

The Hague, April 12th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since July 1st, 1937 (Articles 9 and 10).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Brazil (September 19th, 1931 a)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)
Burma[2]
His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty's suzerainty, or the population of the said States.
Australia (July 8th, 1935)
(Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.)
Union of South Africa (April 9th, 1936)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

India (September 28th, 1932)
In accordance with the Provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under his suzerainty or the population of the said territories.
Chile (March 20th, 1935)
China[3] (February 14th, 1935)
The Netherlands (April 2nd, 1937)
Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.
Poland (June 15th, 1934)
Salvador (October 14th, 1935 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Belgium
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.
Canada
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Estonia
France
Greece
Ireland
Japan
Latvia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Peru
Portugal
Spain
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Cyprus	3 Apr 1978 d	Malta[5]	16 Aug 1966 d
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d	Mauritius . . .	18 Jul 1969 d
Jamaica	12 Jun 1968 a	Niger	18 Jul 1968 a
Lesotho	4 Nov 1974 d	Pakistan	29 Jul 1953 d
Malawi[4].	11 Jul 1967 a	Yugoslavia . . .	15 Dec 1959 a

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NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 4138. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 179, p. 115.

[2] See note 3 in chapter II.2.

[3] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[4] The instrument of accession contains the following reservation made in accordance with article 4 of the Protocol:

"Article 1 shall only be binding upon the Government of Malawi in cases where the mother of a person referred to therein is both a citizen of Malawi and of African race. However, no such person who is denied citizenship of Malawi because his mother is not of African race shall be precluded from applying for citizenship of Malawi on the grounds of close connection with Malawi, birth in Malawi being regarded as a close connection for this purpose."

[5] The notification of succession contains the following declaration:

"In accordance with article 4 of the Protocol, the Government of Malta declares that:

"(i) article 1 shall apply unconditionally to any person born in Malta on or after the 21st September 1964;

"(ii) in regard to a person born in Malta before the 21st September 1964, article 1 shall only apply, where such person was on 20 September 1964, a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies and one of his parents was born in Malta."

4. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS

The Hague, April 12th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since July 1st, 1937 (Articles 25 and 26).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium (April 4th, 1939)
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.
Excluding Article 16 of the Convention.

Brazil (September 19th, 1931 a)
With reservations as regards Articles 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17, which Brazil will not adopt owing to difficulties with which it has to contend in connection with principles forming the basis of its internal legislation.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations (April 6th, 1934)

Burma[2]
His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty's suzerainty, or the population of the said States.

Canada (April 6th, 1934)

Australia (November 10th, 1937)
Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island.

India (October 7th, 1935)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under his suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

China[3] (February 14th, 1935)
Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.

Monaco (April 27th, 1931 a)

The Netherlands (April 2nd, 1937)
Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
Excluding the provisions of Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the Convention.

Norway (March 16th, 1931 a)

Poland (June 15th, 1934)

Sweden (July 6th, 1933)
The Swedish Government declares that it does not accept to be bound by the provisions of the second sentence of Article 11, in the case where the wife referred to in the article, after recovering the nationality of her country of origin, fails to establish her ordinary residence in that country.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Austria
Union of South Africa
Chile
Colombia
Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.
Cuba
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11.
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.
Egypt
Estonia
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 4 and 10 and as regards the words "according to its law" of Article 13.
Latvia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Subject to reservation as regards paragraph 2 of Article 1.
Peru
Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.
Portugal
Salvador
Spain
Switzerland
Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.
Uruguay
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Cyprus	27 Mar 1970 d
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d
Lesotho[4]	
Malta[5]	16 Aug 1966 d
Mauritius[6] . . .	18 Jul 1969 d
Pakistan	29 Jul 1953 d
Swaziland	18 Sep 1970 a

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 4137. League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 179, p. 89.

2/ See note 3 in chapter II.2.

3/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

4/ The notification of succession contains the following reservation:

> "In accordance with article 20 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho declares that the second paragraph of article 6 of the Convention shall not apply so as to give effect to a declaration of renunciation of the citizenship of Lesotho if such declaration is made during any war in which Lesotho is engaged, or if the Government of Lesotho considers such declaration otherwise not conducive to the public good."

The above reservation not having been originally formulated by the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of Basutoland, it has become effective for Lesotho on the date on which it would have done so under the provisions of article 26 of the Convention, had it been formulated upon accession, that is to say, on 2 February 1975.

5/ The notification of succession contains the following declaration:

> "In accordance with article 20 of the Convention, the Government of Malta declares that:
>
> "(a) the second paragraph of article 6 of the Convention shall not apply in Malta so as to give immediate effect to a declaration of renunciation of citizenship of Malta, if such declaration is made during any war in which Malta may be engaged or if in the opinion of the Government of Malta such declaration is otherwise contrary to the public policy;
>
> "(b) article 16 of the Convention shall not apply to an illegitimate child born outside Malta."

6/ The notification of succession contains the following declaration:

> "In accordance with article 20 of the Convention the Government of Mauritius declares that the second paragraph of article 6 of the Convention shall not apply in Mauritius so as to give effect to a declaration of renunciation of the citizenship of Mauritius, if such declaration is made during any war in which Mauritius is engaged."

5. PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY

The Hague, April 12th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since May 25th, 1937 (Articles 11 and 12).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

United States of America (August 3rd, 1932)
Belgium (April 4th, 1939)
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.
Brazil (September 19th, 1931 a)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)
Burma[2]
His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty's suzerainty, or the population of the said States.
Australia (July 8th, 1935 a)
Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
Union of South Africa (October 9th, 1935 a)
Subject to reservation as regards Article 2.
India (September 28th, 1932)
In accordance with the provisions of Article 15, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under his suzerainty or the population of the said territories.
Colombia (February 24th, 1937)
Cuba (October 22nd, 1936)
The Government of Cuba declares that it does not accept the obligation imposed by Article 2 of the Protocol when the minor referred to in that Article, although he has the right, on attaining his majority, to renounce or decline Cuban nationality, habitually resides in the territory of the State and is in fact more closely connected with the latter than with any other State whose nationality he may also possess.
The Netherlands (April 2nd, 1937)
Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.
Salvador (October 14th, 1935)
Sweden (July 6th, 1933)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Canada
Chile
Denmark
Egypt
France
Germany
Greece
Ireland
Luxembourg
Mexico
Peru
Portugal
Spain
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Austria	28 Jul 1958	Mauritania . . .	2 Mar 1966 a
Cyprus	27 Mar 1970 d	Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d	Niger	25 Jul 1966 a
Lesotho	4 Nov 1974 d	Nigeria	17 Mar 1967 a
Malawi	13 Oct 1966 a	Swaziland	18 Sep 1970 a
Malta	16 Aug 1966 d		

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 4117. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 178, p. 227.

2/ See note 3 in chapter II.2.

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6. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES

Geneva, September 24th, 1923[1]

IN FORCE since July 28th, 1924 (Article 6).

Ratifications

Albania (August 29th, 1924)
Austria (January 25th, 1928)
Belgium (September 23rd, 1924)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Brazil (February 5th, 1932)

Subject to the condition that the arbitral agreement or the arbitration clause mentioned in Article 1 of this Protocol should be limited to contracts which are considered as commercial by the Brazilian legislation.

British Empire (September 27th, 1924)

Applies only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and consequently does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority or any territory in respect of which His Majesty's Government exercises a mandate.

Southern Rhodesia (December 18th, 1924 a)
Newfoundland (June 22nd, 1925 a)
British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland), Gibraltar, Jamaica (Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar (March 12th, 1926 a)
Tanganyika (June 17th, 1926 a)
St. Helena (July 29th, 1926 a)
Uganda (June 28th, 1929 a)
Bahamas (January 23rd, 1931 a)
Burma (excluding the Karenni States under His Majesty's suzerainty) (October 19th, 1938 a)

His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.

New Zealand (June 9th, 1926)
India (October 23rd, 1937)

Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Protocol upon the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

India reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Czechoslovakia (September 18th, 1931)

The Czechoslovak Republic will regard itself as being bound only in relation to States which will have ratified the Convention of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the Czechoslovak Republic does not intend by this signature to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it which regulate the questions referred to in the present Protocol by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Protocol.

Denmark (April 6th, 1925)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary courts of law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such courts without further examination as a basis of the final judgments in the affair.

Estonia (May 16th, 1929)

Limits, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2 of this Protocol, the obligation mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Finland (July 10th, 1924)
France (June 7th, 1928)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates or Territories in respect of which France exercises a mandate.

Germany (November 5th, 1924)
Greece (May 26th, 1926)
Iraq (March 12th, 1926 a)
Italy (excluding Colonies) (July 28th, 1924)
Japan (June 4th, 1928)
Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung, and the territories in respect of which Japan exercises a mandate (February 26th, 1929 a)
Luxembourg (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Monaco (February 8th, 1927)

Reserves the right to limit its obligation to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 6th, 1925)

The Government of the Netherlands declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future.[2]

Norway (September 2nd, 1927)

Poland (June 26th, 1931)

Under reservation that, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 1, the undertaking contemplated in the said Article will apply only to contracts which are declared as commercial in accordance with national Polish law.

Portugal (December 10th, 1930)

(1) In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 1, the Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

(2) According to the terms of the first paragraph of Article 8, the Portuguese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include its Colonies.

Romania (March 12th, 1925)

Subject to the reservation that the Royal Government may in all circumstances limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Spain (July 29th, 1926)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa, or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

Sweden (August 8th, 1929)

Switzerland (May 14th, 1928)

Thailand (September 3rd, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratifications

Bolivia

Chile

Latvia

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Liechtenstein

Subject to the following reservation:

Agreements which are the subject of a special contract, or of clauses embodied in other contracts, attributing competence to a foreign tribunal, if they are concluded between nationals and foreigners or between nationals in the country, shall henceforth be valid only when they have been drawn up in due legal form.

This provision shall apply also to stipulations in articles of association, deeds of partnership and similar instruments and also to agreements for the submission of a dispute to an arbitral tribunal sitting in a foreign country.

Any agreement which submits to a foreign tribunal or to an arbitral tribunal a dispute relating to insurance contracts shall be null and void if the person insured is domiciled in the country or if the interest insured is situated in the country.

It shall be the duty of the tribunal to ensure as a matter of routine that this provision is observed even during procedure for distraint or during bankruptcy proceedings.[3]

Lithuania

Nicaragua

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

Salvador

Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas		16 Feb 1977 d
Bangladesh . . .	27 Jun 1979	27 Jun 1979
German Democratic Republic[4]		
Ireland	29 Nov 1956	11 Mar 1957
Israel	24 Oct 1951	13 Dec 1951
Malta		16 Aug 1966 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Republic of Korea	4 Mar 1968	
Uganda	5 May 1965	
United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong . . .		10 Feb 1965 a
Yugoslavia . . .	13 Mar 1959	13 Mar 1959

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 678. League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 27, p. 157.

2/ Further, when signing and ratifying, the Netherlands Government made a reservation which it withdrew, in respect of the Kingdom of Europe, on February 22nd, 1938 (see League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 185, p. 372) and, as regards the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao, on April 16th, 1940 (see ibid., vol. 200, p. 500).

[3] This reservation has been submitted to the States parties to the Protocol for acceptance.

[4] In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Protocol as from 4 April 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application as from 4 April 1958, of the Protocol of 24 September 1923 on Arbitration Clauses, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 28 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of the reapplication of the the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses of 24 September 1923 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

7. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS

Geneva, September 26th, 1927[1]

IN FORCE since July 25th, 1929 (Article 8).

Ratifications

Austria (July 18th, 1930)

Belgium (April 27th, 1929)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Belgian Congo, Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (June 5th, 1930 a)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (July 2nd, 1930)

Newfoundland (January 7th, 1931 a)

Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Kenya, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Tanganyika Territory, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar (May 26th, 1931 a)

Mauritius (July 13th, 1931 a)

Northern Rhodesia (July 13th, 1931 a)

Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominia, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, Virgin Islands) (March 9th, 1932 a)

Malta (October 11th, 1934 a)

Burma (excluding the Karenni States under His Majesty's suzerainty) (October 19th, 1938 a)

His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.

New Zealand (Western Samoa included) (April 9th, 1929)

India (October 23rd, 1937)

Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention upon the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

India reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Czechoslovakia (September 18th, 1931)

The Czechoslovak Republic does not intend to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it with various States, which regulate the questions referred to in the present Convention by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Convention.

Denmark (April 25th, 1929)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary Courts of Law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such courts without further examination as a basis of the final judgments in the affair.

Estonia (May 16th, 1929)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Finland (July 30th, 1931)

France (May 13th, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Germany (September 1st, 1930)

Greece (January 15th, 1932)

The Hellenic Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Italy (November 12th, 1930)

Luxembourg (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 12th, 1931)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (January 28th, 1933 a)

Portugal (December 10th, 1930)

(1) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

(2) The Portuguese Government declares, according to the terms of Article 10, that the present Convention does not apply to its Colonies.

Romania (June 22nd, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Spain (January 15th, 1930)

Sweden (August 8th, 1929)

Switzerland (September 25th, 1930)

Thailand (July 7th, 1931)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Bolivia

Nicaragua

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Signature	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas		16 Feb 1977 d
Bangladesh . . .	27 Jun 1979	27 Jun 1979
German Democratic Republic[2]		
Ireland	29 Nov 1956	10 Jun 1957
Israel	24 Oct 1951	27 Feb 1952
Japan	4 Feb 1952	11 Jul 1952
Malta		16 Aug 1966 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Republic of Korea	4 Mar 1968	
Uganda	5 May 1965	
United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong . . .		10 Feb 1965 a
Yugoslavia . . .	13 Mar 1959	13 Mar 1959

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 2096. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 92, p. 301.

2/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 22 January 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 22 January 1958, of the Convention of 26 September 1927 on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 28 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 26 September 1927 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

8. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL

Geneva, June 7th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since January 1st, 1934 (Article 13).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria	(August 31st, 1932)
Belgium	(August 31st, 1932)
Brazil	(August 26th, 1942 a)
Denmark	(July 27th, 1932)
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	
Finland	(August 31st, 1932)
France	(April 27th, 1936 a)
Germany[2]	(October 3rd, 1933)
Greece	(August 31st, 1931)
Italy	(August 31st, 1932)
Japan	(August 31st, 1932)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Monaco	(January 25th, 1934 a)
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	(August 20th, 1932)
Netherlands Indies and Curaçao	(July 16th, 1935 a)
Surinam	(August 7th, 1936 a)
Norway	(July 27th, 1932)
Poland	(December 19th, 1936 a)
Portugal[2, 3]	(June 8th, 1934)
Sweden	(July 27th, 1932)
Switzerland	(August 26th, 1932)[4]
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(November 25th, 1936 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Peru
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (See also note 3)

State	Ratification, accession (a)	State	Ratification, accession (a)
Hungary	28 Oct 1964 a	German Democratic Republic[5]	
Luxembourg . . .	5 Mar 1963		

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 3314. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 317.

[2] All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

[3] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 319). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of that reservation.

[4] According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect for Switzerland, as from that date.

[5] In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 6 June 1958, of the Convention of 7 June 1930 for the

Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 28 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of re-application of the Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes of 7 June 1930 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

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9. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL

Geneva, March 19th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since January 1st, 1934 (Article 14).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Brazil	(August 26th, 1942 a)
Denmark	(July 27th, 1932)
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	
Finland	(August 31st, 1932)
France	(April 27th, 1936 a)
Germany[2]	(October 3rd, 1933)
Greece[2]	(June 1st, 1934)
Italy	(August 31st, 1933)
Japan	(August 25th, 1933)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Monaco	(February 9th, 1933)
The Netherlands[2]	(For the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)
Netherlands Indies and Curaçao	(September 30th, 1935 a)
Surinam	(August 7th, 1936 a)
Nicaragua	(March 16th, 1932 a)
Norway	(July 27th, 1932)
Poland	(December 19th, 1936 a)
Portugal[2, 3]	(June 8th, 1934)
Sweden	(July 27th, 1932)
Switzerland	(August 26th, 1932)[4]

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Mexico
Romania
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (see also note 3)

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Austria	1 Dec 1958	Hungary	28 Oct 1964 a
Beligim[5]	18 Dec 1961	Indonesia	9 Mar 1959 d
German Democratic Republic[6]		Luxembourg . . .	1 Aug 1968 a

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 3317. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 407.

[2] All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

[3] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 409). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

[4] According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratificaton of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect for Switzerland, as from that date.

[5] With a declaration that, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium does not intend to assume any obliga-

tions in respect of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Uruhdi.

6/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application as from 6 June 1958, of the Convention of 19 March 1931 for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with cheques, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the Declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 18 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques of 19 March 1931 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

10. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL

Geneva, June 7th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since January 1st, 1934 (Article VI).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria[2] (August 31st, 1932)
This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 14, 15, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

Belgium (August 31st, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the utilisation of the rights provided in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention. As regards the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government intends to reserve all the rights provided in the Annex in question, with the exception of the right mentioned in Article 21 of that Annex.

Brazil (August 26th, 1942 a)
This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

Denmark[3] (July 27th, 1932)
The undertaking by the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Annex II to the said Convention.

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland[4] (August 31st, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

France (April 27th, 1936 a)
Declares that Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5[5], 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 of Annex II to this Convention are being applied.

Germany[6] (October 3rd, 1933)
This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

Greece (August 31st, 1931)
Subject to the following reservations with regard to Annex II:

Article 8: Paragraphs 1 and 3.

Article 9: As regards bills payable at a fixed date, or at a fixed period after date or after sight.

Article 13.

Article 15: (a) Proceedings against a drawer or endorser who has made an inequitable gain; (b) Same proceedings against an acceptor who has made an inequitable gain. "These proceedings shall be taken within a period of five years counting from the date of the bill of exchange."

Article 17: The provisions of Greek law relating to short-term limitations shall apply.

Article 20: The above-mentioned reservations apply equally to promissory notes.

Italy (August 31st, 1932)
The Italian Government reserves the right to avail itself of the right granted in Articles 2, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

Japan (August 31st, 1932)
This ratification is given subject to the right referred to in the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2.

Monaco (January 25th, 1934 a)

Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservation mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (July 16th, 1935 a)
Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)
Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Norway[7] (July 27th, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

Poland (December 19th, 1936 a)
This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, paragraph 2, and 22 of Annex II to the Convention.

Portugal[6, 8] (June 8th, 1934)

Sweden[9] (July 27th, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15 and 17 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

Switzerland[10] (August 26th, 1932)
This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Annex II.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (November 25th, 1936 a)
Subject to the reservation mentioned in AnnexII to the Convention.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Peru
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (See also notes 2 to 4, 7, 8 and 9)

State	Ratification, accession (a)	State	Ratification, accession (a)
German Democratic Republic[11]		Hungary[12] . . .	28 Oct 1964 a
		Luxembourg[13] . .	5 Mar 1963

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 3313. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 257.

2/ In a communication received on 13 May 1963, the Government of Austria notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the third paragraph of article I of the Convention, it "has decided to make reservations referred to in article 18 of Annex II to the Convention, to the effect that certain business days shall be assimilated to legal holidays as regards presentment for acceptance of payment and all other acts relating to bills of exchange".

In a communication received on 26 November 1968, the Government of Austria, with reference to the above-mentioned reservations, notified the Secretary-General that "according to Austrian Law in force since July 26, 1967, no payment, acceptance or other acts may be demanded in respect of bills of exchange and promissory notes on the following legal holidays or days assimilated to such holidays: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Epiphany), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Legal Holiday), Ascencion, Whit-Monday, Corpus Christi, 15 August (Assumption), 26 October (National Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 25 December and 26 December (Christmas), Saturdays and Sundays".

3/ In a communication received on 31 January 1966, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General of the following: "As from December 1, 1965, the Danish laws giving effect to the uniform legislation introduced by the Convention were amended to provide that Saturdays shall be assimilated to legal holidays. This communication should be considered as a notification made in accordance with the third paragraph of article I of the Convention."

In the same communication, the Government of Denmark also notified the Secretary-General that the declaration made on its behalf under article X, paragraph 1, of the Convention upon its ratification to the effect that it "does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland", should be considered as withdrawn as from 1 July 1965.

4/ In a communication received on 29 July 1966, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of the following: "As from 1 June 1966, the First of May and Saturdays of June, July and August shall be assimilated to legal holidays. This communication should be considered as a notification made in accordance with the third paragraph of article I of the Convention."

In a communication received on 6 June 1977, the Government of Finland informed the Secretary-General of the following:

> "As from 1 April 1968, the Finnish laws giving effect to the uniform legislation introduced by the two Conventions were amended to provide that Saturdays throughout the year shall be assimilated to legal holidays. This communication should be considered as a notification made in accordance with the third paragraph of article I [of the Convention]."

5/ The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretary-General by a communication received at the Secretariat on October 20th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, the holder of a bill of exchange may, in accordance with Article 38 of the Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Annex I to the Convention), present it, not only on the day on which it is payable, but either on that day or on one of the two following business days.

Consequently, the reservation made in this respect by France, on her accession to the Convention, concerning Article 5 of Annex II to the said instrument ceases to apply.

6/ All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

7/ In a communication received on 15 April 1970, the Government of Norway notified the Secretary-General that as from 1 June 1970, legislation would be promulgated in Norway assimilating Saturdays and the first day of the month of May to legal holidays.

8/ The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 261). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

9/ In a communication received on 16 May 1961, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General that the Swedish Government, after having obtained the approval of the Parliament, promulgated on 7 April 1961 the law under which Saturdays from 1 June to 30 September of each year shall be assimilated to legal holidays for the purposes including the presentation for acceptance or payment and all other acts relating to bills of exchange. The Government of Sweden further requested that this communication be considered as a notification of reservations made in accordance with the third paragraph of article I of the Convention.

In a communication received on 18 June 1965, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the following: . . . on 26 May 1965, the Swedish Government, with the approval of the Parliament, promulgated legal provisions under which the Swedish law giving effect to the uniform legislation introduced by the Convention was amended to provide that Saturdays shall be assimilated to legal holidays, as is already the case with the Saturdays of April, May, June, July, August and September. These provisions will enter into force on 1 October 1965.

10/ According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

11/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 6 June 1958, of the Convention of 7 June 1930 providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 28 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes of 7 June 1930 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

12/ In a communication received on 5 January 1966, the Government of Hungary, with reference to the third paragraph of article I of the Convention and article 18 of Annex II thereof, hotified the Secretary-General of the following: "In respect of bills of exchange and promissory notes, no payment may be demanded in Hungary on legal holidays, namely: 1 January (New Year's Day), 4 April (Liberation Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 20 August (Constitution Day), 7 November (Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution), 25 December (Christmas Day), 26 December (Boxing Day), Easter Monday, and weekly rest days (usually Sundays)."

13/ The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Government of Luxembourg, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention, avails itself of all the reservations provided in articles 1, 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

11. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL

Geneva, March 19th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since January 1st, 1934 (Article VI).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Brazil (August 26th, 1942 a)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

Denmark[2] (July 27th, 1932)

The undertaking of the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, para. 1, 16 (a), 18, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of Annex II to the said Convention.

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland[3] (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (a), 18 and 27 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

France[4] (April 27th, 1936 a)

Declares that Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27,[5] 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Annex II to this Convention are being applied.

Germany[6] (October 3rd, 1933)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 14, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 of Annex II to the Convention.

Greece[6] (June 1st, 1934)

Subject to the following conditions:

A. The Hellenic Government does not avail itself of the reservations provided in Articles 1, 2, 5-8, 10-14, 16, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), 18, paragraph 1, 19-22, 24 and 26, paragraph 2, of Annex II.

B. The Hellenic Government avails itself of the following reservations provided in Annex II:

(1) The reservation in Article 3, paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Uniform Law being replaced by the words: "A cheque which does not specify the place of payment shall be regarded as payable at the place where it was drawn".

(2) The reservation in Article 4, the following paragraph being added to Article 3: "A cheque issued and payable in Greece shall not be valid as a cheque unless it is drawn on a banking Company or Greek legal person having the status of an institution of public law, engaging in banking business".

(3) The reservation in Article 9, the following provision being added to paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Uniform Law: "But in such exceptional case the issue of the cheque to bearer is prohibited."

Ratifications or definitive accessions

(4) The reservation in Article 15, the following paragraph being added to Article 31 of the Uniform Law: "By presidential decree, promulgated at the instance of the Ministers of Justice and National Economy, it may be decided what institutions in Greece are to be regarded as clearing-houses."

(5) The reservation in the second paragraph of Article 16, it being laid down that "provisions with regard to the loss or theft of cheques shall be embodied in Greek law".

(6) The reservation in Article 17, the following paragraph being added at the end of Article 35: "In exceptional circumstances connected with the rate of exchange of Greek currency, the effects of the stipulation contained in paragraph 3 of the present Article may be abrogated in each case by special legislation as regards cheques payable in Greece. The above provision may also be applied as regards cheques issued in Greece."

(7) The reservation in Article 23, the following being added to No. 2 in Article 45 of the Uniform Law: "which, however, in the case of cheques issued and payable in Greece, shall be calculated in each case at the legal rate of interest in force in Greece". Similarly, the following is added to No. 2 of Article 46 of the Uniform Law: "except in the special case dealt with in No. 2 of the preceding Article".

(8) The reservation in Article 25, the following Article being added to the National Law: "In the event of forfeiture of the bearer's rights or limitation of the right of action, proceedings may be taken against the drawer or endorser on the ground of his having made an inequitable gain. The right to take such proceedings lapses after three years from the date of the issue of the cheque."

(9) The reservation in the first paragraph of Article 26, a provision being enacted to the following effect: "The causes of interruption or suspension of limitation of actions enacted in the present law shall be governed by the rules regarding limitation and short-term limitation of actions."

(10) The reservation in Article 27, a separate Article being appended in the following terms: "Legal holidays within the meaning of the present law shall be all Sundays and all full days of rest observed by public offices."

(11) The reservation in Article 28 and the reservation in Article 29.

(12) The reservation in Article 30.

Italy (August 31st, 1933)

In accordance with Article 1 of this Convention, the Royal Italian Government intends to avail

Ratifications or definitive accessions

itself of the rights provided in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, para. 2, 19, 20, 21, para. 2, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

In connection with Article 15 of Annex II to this Convention, the institutions referred to in the said article are, in Italy, solely the "Stanze di compensazione".

Japan (August 25th, 1933)

By application of Article I, paragraph 2, of the Convention, this ratification is subject to the benefit of the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention.

Monaco (February 9th, 1933)

The Netherlands[6] (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (September 30th, 1935 a)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Nicaragua (March 16th, 1932 a)

Norway[7] (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16(a) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

Poland (December 19th, 1936 a)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 15, 16, paragraph 1 (a), 16, paragraph 2, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

Portugal[6, 8] (June 8th, 1934)

Sweden[9] (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16(a) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

Switzerland[10] (August 26th, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 4, 8, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Mexico
Romania
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (See also notes 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9)

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Austria[11]	1 Dec 1958	Hungary[14]	28 Oct 1964 a
Belgium[12]	18 Dec 1961	Indonesia	9 Mar 1959 d
German Democratic Republic[13]		Luxembourg	1 Aug 1968 a
		Malawi	[3 Nov 1965 a][15]

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 3316. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 355.

[2] See note 3 in chapter II.10 for the notification by Denmark, which also applies to this Convention.

[3] See note 4 in chapter II.10 for the notifications by Finland, which also apply to this Convention.

[4] The Secretary-General received on 7 February 1979 from the Government of France the following communication:

The French Government is at present conducting a campaign against tax fraud. To this end, it has, *inter alia*, taken measures to impose restrictions on the endorsing of cheques; these measures are embodied in the French Finance Act of 1979.

These measures may well be deemed to conflict with the Convention of 19 March 1931 providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, for which the United

Nations has assumed depositary functions, France has been a party to that Convention since 27 April 1936.

Accordingly, in order to avoid any conflict between French domestic legislation and the provisions of the Convention, the French Government intends to make, with respect to articles 5 and 14 of annex I, the reservation provided for in annex II, article 7, of the Convention of 19 March 1931.

Since no objections by the Contracting States were received within 90 days from the date of circulation of this communication by the Secretary-General (effected on 10 February 1979), the reservation was deemed accepted and took effect on 11 May 1979.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received on 20 February 1980, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has taken note of the communication of the French Government on the Convention of 19 March 1931 providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, which was received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 7 February 1979 and distributed with circular note C.N.29.1979.Treaties-1 of 10 February 1979 of the Acting Director of the General Legal Division and which informed about the modification of France's membership of the Convention effected by the said communication, and raises no objections thereto."

5/ The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretariat on October 20th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, and in application of Article 27 of Annex II to the Convention and Article II of the Final Act of the Conference by which it was adopted, no payment whatsoever, in respect of a bill, draft cheque, current account, deposit of funds or securities or otherwise, may be demanded and no protest may be drawn up on Saturdays or Mondays, which for these purposes only, are assimilated to legal holidays.

6/ All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

7/ See note 7 in chapter II.10 for the notification by Norway which also applies to this Convention.

8/ The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 361). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

9/ See note 9 in chapter II.10 for the notification by Sweden which also applies to this Convention.

10/ According to the declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

11/ The ratification by the Government of Austria is made subject to the reservations contained in articles 6, 14, 15, 16 (paragraph 2), 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

In a communication received on 26 November 1968, the Government of Austria, with reference to the reservations provided for in article 27 of Annex II to the Convention, specified legal holidays or days assimilated to such holidays as regards the limit of time for presentment and all acts relating to cheques. For the list of holidays, see the second paragraph of note 2 in chapter II.10.

12/ With a declaration that, in accordance with article X of the Convention, the Government of Belgium does not intend to assume any obligations in respect of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Moreover the Government of Belgium reserves its right to avail itself of all the provisions of Annex II to the Convention.

13/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 6 June 1958, of the Convention of 19 March 1931 providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 28 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication

of the Convention providing a Uniform Law for cheques of 19 March 1931 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

14/ The instrument of accession contains the following reservation: "In accordance with article 30 of Annex II to the Convention, the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the Uniform Law for Cheques shall not be applicable to the special kinds of cheques used in inland trade between Socialist economic organizations."

In a communication received on 5 January 1966, the Government of Hungary, with reference to the third paragraph of article I of the Convention and article 27 of Annex II to the Convention, notified the Secretary-General that "in respect of cheques, no payment may be demanded in Hungary on legal holidays". For list of holidays, see note 2 in chapter II.10.

15/ In a communication received on 30 July 1968, the Government of Malawi informed the Secretary-General that it denounced the Convention under the procedure provided in the third paragraph of article 8 of the Convention, which read as follows:

> "In urgent cases a High Contracting Party which denounces the Convention shall immediately notify direct all other High Contracting Parties, and the denunciation shall take effect two days after the receipt of such notification by the said High Contracting Parties. A High Contracting Party denouncing the Convention in these circumstances shall also inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its decision."

and that, in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions, the denunciation took effect on 5 October 1967 in respect of France; on 8 October 1967 in respect of Austria, Denmark, Italy and Norway; on 9 October 1968 in respect of Portugal and Sweden; on 13 October 1967 in respect of Finland; on 14 October 1967 in respect of Poland; on 15 October 1967 in respect of Brazil, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia and Monaco; on 18 October 1967 in respect of Belgium and Switzerland; and on 24 April 1968 in respect of Japan.

The Government of Malawi further informed the Secretary-General that it no longer considered itself bound by the Convention in respect of Nicaragua, the Government of that State having not acknowledged, in spite of several requests, the notification of denunciation addressed to it by the Government of Malawi, and that it had so notified the Government of Nicaragua. Subsequently, in a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 19 March 1969, the Government of Malawi informed him that the latter notification had been received by the Government of Nicaragua on 17 January 1969.

12. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL

Geneva, June 7th, 1930[1]

IN FORCE since January 1st, 1934 (Article 5).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria (August 31st, 1932)
Belgium (August 31st, 1932)
Brazil (August 26th, 1942 a)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 18th, 1934 a)

His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of his Colonies or Protectorates or any territories under mandate exercised by his Government in the United Kingdom.

Newfoundland (May 7th, 1934 a)

Subject to the provision D.I. in the Protocol of the Convention.

Barbados (with limitation)[2], Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda (with limitation), British Guiana (with limitation), British Honduras, Ceylon (with limitation), Cyprus (with limitation), Fiji (with limitation), Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar (with limitation), Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) (with limitation), Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei (with limitation)], Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate) (with limitation), Straits Settlements (with limitation), Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago (with limitation), Uganda Protectorate (with limitation), Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent) (with limitation) (July 18th, 1936 a)

Bahamas (with limitation), British Solomon Islands Protectorate (with limitation), Falkland Islands and Dependencies (with limitation), Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (with limitation), Mauritius, Saint Helena and Ascension (with limitation), Tanganyika Territory (with limitation), Tonga (with limitation), Trans-Jordan (with limitation), Zanzibar (with limitation) (September 7th, 1938 a)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (with limitation), Somaliland Protectorate (with limitation) (August 3rd, 1939 a)

Australia (September 3rd, 1939 a)

Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

It is agreed that, insofar as concerns the Commonwealth of Australia, the only instruments to which the provisions of this Convention shall apply are bills of exchange presented for acceptance or accepted or payable elsewhere than in the Commonwealth of Australia.

A similar limitation shall apply in the case of Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.[3]

Ireland[4] (July 10th, 1936 a)
Denmark (July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland (August 31st, 1932)
France (April 27th, 1936 a)
Germany[5] (October 3rd, 1933)
Italy (August 31st, 1932)
Japan (August 31st, 1932)
Monaco (January 25th, 1934 a)
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)
Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (July 16th, 1935 a)
Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)
New Hebrides (with limitation) (March 16th, 1939 a)
Norway (July 27th, 1932)
Poland (December 19th, 1936 a)
Portugal[5, 6] (June 8th, 1934)
Sweden (July 27th, 1932)
Switzerland[7] (August 26th, 1932)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (November 25th, 1936 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Peru
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (See also note 6)

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)	State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Bahamas[8]	19 May 1976 d	Luxembourg . . .	5 Mar 1963
Cyprus[9]	5 Mar 1968 d	Malaysia	14 Jan 1960 d
Fiji[9]	25 Mar 1971 d	Malta	6 Dec 1966 d
German Democratic Republic[10]		Papua New Guinea	12 Feb 1981 a
		Tonga[6].	2 Feb 1972 d
Hungary	28 Oct 1964 a	Uganda	15 Apr 1965 a

Declarations and Reservations

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

"It is agreed that, insofar as concerns Papua New Guinea, the only instruments to which the provisions of the Convention shall apply are bills of exchange presented for acceptance or accepted or payable elsewhere than in Papua New Guinea."

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 3315. League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 143, p. 337.

2/ The words "with limitation" placed after the names of certain territories indicate that the limitation contained in Section D of the Protocol of the Convention applies to these territories.

3/ This limitation was accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Section D, paragraph 4, of the Protocol of the said Convention.

4/ The Government of Ireland having informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its desire to be allowed the limitation specified in paragraph 1 of Section D of the Protocol to this Convention, the Secretary-General has transmitted this desire to the interested States in application of paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Section. No objection having been raised on the part of the said States, this limitation should be considered as accepted.

5/ All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

6/ The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 143, p. 339). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

7/ According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

8/ Maintaining the limitations contained in Section D of the Protocol to the Convention, subject to which the Convention was made applicable to its territory.

9/ Maintaining the limitations contained in Section D of the Protocol of the Convention subject to which the Convention was made applicable to its territory before the attainment of independence.

10/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 6 June 1958, of the Convention of 7 June 1930 on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no

retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 28 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes of 7 June 1930 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

13. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL

Geneva, March 19th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since November 29th, 1933 (Article 5).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Brazil (August 26th, 1942 a)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (January 13th, 1932)

This ratification does not include any British Colony or Protectorate or any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei], Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent) (July 18th, 1936 a)

Bahamas, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Mauritius, Saint Helena and Ascencion, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Zanzibar (September 7th, 1938 a)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (August 3rd, 1939 a)

Somaliland Protectorate (August 3rd, 1939 a)

Australia (September 3rd, 1938 a)

Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru

Ireland (July 10th, 1936 a)

Denmark (July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland (August 31st, 1932)

France (April 27, 1936 a)

Germany[2] (October 3rd, 1933)

Greece[2] (June 1st, 1934)

Italy (August 31st, 1933)

Japan (August 25th, 1933)

Monaco (February 9th, 1933)

The Netherlands[2] (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)

Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (September 30th, 1935 a)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)

New Hebrides (March 16th, 1939 a)

Nicaragua (March 16th, 1932 a)

Norway (July 27th, 1932)

Poland (December 19th, 1936 a)

Portugal[2, 3] (June 8th, 1934)

Sweden (July 27th, 1932)

Switzerland[4] (August 26th, 1932)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Mexico
Romania
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (See also note 3)

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Austria	1 Dec 1958
Bahamas	19 May 1976 d
Belgium[5]	18 Dec 1961
Cyprus	5 Mar 1968 d
Fiji	25 Mar 1971 d
German Democratic Republic[6]	
Hungary	28 Oct 1964 a
Indonesia	9 Mar 1959 d
Luxembourg	1 Aug 1968 d
Malaysia	14 Jan 1960 d
Malta	6 Dec 1966 d
Papua New Guinea	12 Feb 1981 a
Tonga	2 Feb 1972 d

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 3301. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 143, p. 7.

[2] All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

[3] The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see ibid., vol. 143, p. 9). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

[4] According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

[5] With a declaration that, in accordance with article 9 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium does not intend to assume any obligations in respect of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

[6] In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 6 June 1958, of the Convention of 19 March 1931 on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 28 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques of 19 March 1931 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

14. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY, AND PROTOCOL

Geneva, April 20th, 1929[1]

IN FORCE since February 22nd, 1931 (Article 25).

(a) CONVENTION

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria	(June 25th, 1931)
Belgium	(June 6th, 1932)
Brazil	(July 1st, 1938 a)
Bulgaria	(May 22nd, 1930)
Colombia	(May 9th, 1932)
Cuba	(June 13th, 1933)
Czechoslovakia	(September 12th, 1931)
Denmark[2]	(February 19th, 1931)
Ecuador	(September 25th, 1937 a)
Estonia	(August 30th, 1930 a)
Finland	(September 25th, 1936 a)
Germany	(October 3rd, 1933)
Greece	(May 19th, 1931)
Hungary	(June 14th, 1933)
Ireland	(July 24th, 1934 a)
Italy	(December 27th, 1935)
Latvia	(July 22nd, 1939 a)
Mexico	(March 30th, 1936 a)
Monaco	(October 21st, 1931)
The Netherlands	(April 30th, 1932)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Norway	(March 16th, 1931)

In view of the provisions of Article 176, paragraph 2, of the Norwegian Ordinary Criminal Code and Article 2 of the Norwegian Law on the Extradition of Criminals, the extradition provided for in Article 10 of the present Convention may not be granted for the offence referred to in Article 3, No. 2, where the person uttering the counterfeit currency himself accepted it bona fide as genuine.[3]

Poland	(June 15th, 1934)
Portugal	(September 18th, 1930)
Romania	(March 7th, 1939)
Spain	(April 28th, 1930)
Turkey	(January 21st, 1937 a)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics[4]	(July 13th, 1931)
Yugoslavia	(November 24th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
United States of America
India

As provided in Article 24 of the Convention, this signature does not include the territories of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

China[5]
Japan
Luxembourg
Panama

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria[6]	17 Mar 1965 a
Bahamas	9 Jul 1975 d
Benin	17 Mar 1966 a
Cyprus	10 Jun 1965 a
Egypt	15 Jul 1957 a
Fiji	25 Mar 1971 d
France	28 Mar 1958
Gabon	11 Aug 1964 a
German Democratic Republic[7]	
Ghana	9 Jul 1964 a
Holy See	1 Mar 1965 a
Iraq	14 May 1965 a

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Israel	10 Feb 1965 a
Ivory Coast . . .	25 May 1964 a
Kenya	10 Nov 1977 a
Kuwait	9 Dec 1968 a
Lebanon	6 Oct 1966 a
Malawi	18 Nov 1965 a
Malaysia[8]	4 Jul 1972 a
Mali	6 Jan 1970 a
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Morocco[9].	4 May 1976 a
Niger	5 May 1969 a
Peru	11 May 1970 a
Philippines[10] . .	5 May 1971 a

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][11]	3 Dec 1964 a
San Marino . . .	18 Oct 1967 a
Senegal	25 Aug 1965 a
Singapore	12 Feb 1979 d
Solomon Islands .	3 Sep 1981 d
South Africa . .	29 Aug 1967 a
Sri Lanka	2 Jun 1967 a
Switzerland . . .	30 Dec 1948
Syrian Arab Republic[12]. . .	14 Aug 1964
Thailand	6 Jun 1963 a
Togo	3 Oct 1978 a
Uganda	15 Apr 1965 a
United Kingdom .	28 Jul 1959
Upper Volta . . .	8 Dec 1964 a

Accessions in respect of territories

Netherlands . . .	22 Mar 1954	Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.
United Kingdom .	13 Oct 1960	Antigua, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Falkland Island, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,[13] Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Montserrat, North Borneo, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, State of Singapore, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Zanzibar.
	7 Mar 1963	Barbados and its dependencies.

(b) PROTOCOL

Note.--The Protocol came into force at the same time as the Convention, of which it forms an integral part, and was registered under the same number.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria	(June 25th, 1931)
Belgium	(June 6th, 1932)
Brazil	(July 1st, 1938 a)
Bulgaria	(May 22nd, 1930)
Colombia	(May 9th, 1932)
Cuba	(June 13th, 1933)
Czechoslovakia	(September 12th, 1931)
Denmark[2]	(February 19th, 1931)
Ecuador	(September 25th, 1937 a)
Estonia	(August 30th, 1930 a)
Finland	(September 25th, 1936 a)
Germany	(October 3rd, 1933)
Greece	(May 19th, 1931)
Hungary	(June 14th, 1933)
Ireland	(July 24th, 1934 a)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Italy	(December 27th, 1935)
Latvia	(July 22nd, 1939 a)
Mexico	(March 30th, 1936 a)
Monaco	(October 21st, 1931)
The Netherlands	(April 30th, 1932)
Norway	(March 16th, 1931)
Poland	(June 15th, 1934)
Portugal	(September 18th, 1930)
Romania	(March 7th, 1939)
Spain	(April 28th, 1930)
Turkey	(January 21st, 1937 a)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics[4]	(July 13th, 1931)
Yugoslavia	(November 24th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
United States of America
China[5]
Japan
India
Luxembourg
Panama

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Algeria	17 Mar 1965 a
Bahamas	9 Jul 1975 a
Benin	17 Mar 1966 a
Cyprus	10 Jun 1965 a
Egypt	15 Jul 1957 a
Fiji	25 Mar 1971 d
France	28 Mar 1958
Gabon	11 Aug 1964 a
German Democratic Republic[7]	
Ghana	9 Jul 1964 a
Holy See	1 Mar 1965 a
Iraq	14 May 1965 a
Israel	10 Feb 1965 a
Ivory Coast	25 May 1964 a
Kuwait	9 Dec 1968 a
Lebanon	6 Oct 1966 a
Malawi	18 Nov 1965 a
Malaysia	4 Jul 1972 a
Mali	6 Jan 1970 a
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Niger	5 May 1969 a
Peru	11 May 1970 a
Philippines	5 May 1971 a
[Republic of South Viet-Nam][6]	3 Dec 1964 a
San Marino	18 Oct 1967 a
Senegal	25 Aug 1965 a
South Africa	29 Aug 1967 a
Sri Lanka	2 Jun 1967 a
Switzerland	30 Dec 1958
Syrian Arab Republic[12]	14 Aug 1964
Thailand	6 Jun 1963 a
Uganda	15 Apr 1965 a
United Kingdom	28 Jul 1959
Upper Volta	8 Dec 1964 a

Accessions in respect of territories

Netherlands	22 Mar 1954	Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.
United Kingdom	13 Oct 1960	Antigua, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Falkland, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,[14] Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Montserrat, North Borneo, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, State of Singapore, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Zanzibar.
	7 Mar 1963	Barbados and its dependencies.

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 2623. League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 112, p. 371.

2/ According to a Declaration made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect in respect of Denmark only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

3/ As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 22, it may be considered as accepted.

4/ Instrument deposited in Berlin.

5/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

6/ With the following reservation, which is deemed to have been accepted by the other Contracting Parties in accordance with article 22 of the Convention:

> The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article 19 of the Convention, which confers upon the International Court of Justice jurisdiction with respect to any disputes concerning the Convention.
>
> The jurisdiction of international tribunals may be accepted, by way of exception, in cases with respect to which the Algerian Government shall have expressly given its consent.

7/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 2 March 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974, concerning the application, as from 6 June 1958, of the International Convention of 20 April 1929 for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, April 20th, 1929 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

8/ With the following reservation, which is deemed to have been accepted by the other Contracting Parties in accordance with article 22 of the Convention:

> "The Government of Malaysia . . . does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19 of the Convention."

9/ With the following reservation, which is deemed to have been accepted by the other Contracting Parties in accordance with article 22 of the Convention: The Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by article 19 of the Convention which provides that any disputes which might arise relating to the said Convention shall be settled by the Permanent Court of International Justice.

However, it may accept the jurisdiction of the International Court, by way of exception, in cases where the Moroccan Government expressly states that it accepts such jurisdiction.

10/ With the following reservation, which is deemed to have been accepted by the other Contracting Parties in accordance with article 22 of the Convention:

> "Articles 5 and 8 of the Convention shall be inoperative with respect to the Philippines unless and until Article 163 of the Revised Penal Code and Section 14 (*a*), Rule 110, of the Rules of the Court in the Philippines, shall have been amended to conform to the said provisions of the Convention."

11/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

12/ In a communication received on 14 August 1964, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, referring to Presidential decree No. 1147 of 20 June 1959, pursuant to which the application of the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency and Protocol, done at Geneva on 30 April 1929, was extended to the Syrian Province of the United Arab Republic, and to *décret-loi* No. 25 promulgated on 13 June 1962 by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic (see note in chapter I.1.) has informed the Secretary-General that the Syrian Arab Republic considers itself a party to the said Convention and Protocol as from 20 June 1959.

13/ See note 19 in chapter V.2.

15. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY

Geneva, April 20th, 1929

IN FORCE since August 30th, 1930.[1]

Ratifications or definitive accessions		Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Austria	(June 25th, 1931)	Greece	(May 19th, 1931)
Brazil	(July 1st, 1938 a)	Latvia	(July 22nd, 1939 a)
Bulgaria	(May 22nd, 1930)	Poland	(June 15th, 1934)
Colombia	(May 9th, 1932)	Portugal	(September 18th, 1930)
Cuba	(June 13th, 1933)	Romania	(November 10th, 1930)
Czechoslovakia	(September 12th, 1931)	Spain	(April 28th, 1930)
Estonia	(August 30th, 1930 a)	Yugoslavia	(November 24th, 1930)
Finland	(September 25th, 1936 a)		

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Panama

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession	State	Accession
Algeria	17 Mar 1965	Malawi	18 Nov 1965
Cyprus	10 Jun 1965	Niger	5 May 1969
Gabon	11 Aug 1964	[Republic of South Viet-Nam][2]. . .	3 Dec 1964
Ghana	9 Jul 1964		
Iraq	14 May 1965	Senegal	25 Aug 1965
Israel	10 Feb 1965	Sri Lanka	2 Jun 1967
Ivory Coast . . .	25 May 1964	Upper Volta . . .	8 Dec 1964

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 2624. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 112, p. 395.

2/ See note 3 in chapter III.6.

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16. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921[1]

IN FORCE since October 31st, 1922 (Article 6).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Albania	(October 8th, 1921)
Austria	(November 15th, 1923)
Belgium	(May 16th, 1927)
British Empire, including Newfoundland	(August 2nd, 1922)
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang	(August 22nd, 1923 a)
Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu	(August 22nd, 1923 a)
Palestine	(January 28th, 1924 a)
New Zealand	(August 2nd, 1922)
India	(August 2nd, 1922)
Bulgaria	(July 11th, 1922)
Chile	(March 19th, 1928)
Czechoslovakia	(October 29th, 1923)
Denmark	(November 13th, 1922)
Estonia	(June 6th, 1925)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Finland	(January 29th, 1923)
France	(September 19th, 1924)
Syria and Lebanon	(February 7th, 1929 a)
Germany	(April 9th, 1924 a)
Greece	(February 18th, 1924)
Hungary	(May 18th, 1928 a)
Iran	(January 29th, 1931)
Iraq	(March 1st, 1930 a)
Italy	(August 5th, 1922)
Japan	(February 20th, 1924)
Latvia	(September 29th, 1923)
Luxembourg	(March 19th, 1930)
The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	(April 17th, 1924)
Norway	(September 4th, 1923)
Poland	(October 8th, 1924)
Romania	(September 5th, 1923)
Spain	(December 17th, 1929)
Sweden	(January 19th, 1925)
Switzerland	(July 14th, 1924)
Thailand	(November 29, 1922 a)
Turkey	(June 27th, 1933 a)
Yugoslavia	(May 7th, 1930)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Bolivia
China[2]
Ethiopia (a)
Guatemala
Lithuania
Panama
Peru (a)
Portugal
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Democratic Kampuchea . . .	12 Apr 1971 d
Fiji	15 Mar 1972 d
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .	24 Nov 1956 d
Lesotho	23 Oct 1973 d

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Malawi[3]	
Malta	13 May 1966 d
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Nepal	22 Aug 1966 a
Nigeria	3 Nov 1967 a
Rwanda	10 Feb 1965 d
Swaziland	24 Nov 1969 a

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 171. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 7, p. 11.

2/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

3/ In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 3 September 1968, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, done at Barcelona on 20 April 1921, stated the following:

> "As I mentioned in my previous letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning Malawi's inherited treaty obligations,

my Government regards all multilateral treaties validly applied to the former Nyasaland, including this Convention and Statute, as remaining in force on a reciprocal basis as between Malawi and any other party to the treaty, pending our notification to the depositary of the treaty confirming Malawi's succession, acceding in her own right, or terminating all legal connection therewith.

"On behalf of the Government of Malawi, I would now inform you, as depositary for this Convention and Statute, that my Government considers that as from this date any legal obligations and rights which may have devolved upon Malawi from the previous ratification by the United Kingdom are terminated. Accordingly, Malawi considers herself to have no further legal connection with the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, signed at Barcelona on 20th April 1921. The Government of Malawi wishes, however, to reserve the right to accede to this Convention and Statute at a later date should this become necessary."

17. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921[1]

IN FORCE since October 31st, 1922 (Article 6).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Albania	(October 8th, 1921)
Austria	(November 15th, 1923)
British Empire, including Newfoundland	(August 2nd, 1922)
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang	(August 22nd, 1923 a)
Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu	(August 22nd, 1923 a)
Palestine	(January 28th, 1924 a)
New Zealand	(August 2nd, 1922)
India	[August 2nd, 1922][2]
Bulgaria	(July 11th, 1922)
Chile	(March 19th, 1928)
Czechoslovakia	(September 8th, 1924)
Denmark	(November 13th, 1922)
Finland	(January 29th, 1923)
France	(December 31st, 1926)
Greece	(January 3rd, 1928)
Hungary	(May 18th, 1928 a)
Italy	(August 5th, 1922)
Luxembourg	(March 19th, 1930)
Norway	(September 4th, 1923)
Romania	(May 9th, 1924 a)
In so far as its provisions are not in conflict with the principles of the new Danube Statute drawn up by the International Commission which was appointed in accordance with Articles 349 of the Treaty of Versailles, 304 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, 232 of the Treaty of Neuilly and 288 of the Treaty of Trianon.	
Sweden	(September 15th, 1927)
Thailand	(November 29th, 1922 a)
Turkey	(June 27th, 1933 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Belgium
Bolivia
China[3]
Colombia (a)
Estonia
Guatemala
Lithuania
Panama
Peru (a)
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)	Denunciation
Democratic Kampuchea	12 Apr 1971 d	
Fiji	15 Mar 1972 d	
India		26 Mar 1956[2]
Malawi[4]		
Malta	13 May 1966 d	
Morocco	10 Oct 1972 a	
Nigeria	3 Nov 1967 a	
Solomon Islands	3 Sep 1981 d	
Swaziland	16 Oct 1970 a	

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 172. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 7, p. 35.

2/ With effect from 26 March 1957.

3/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

4/ In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 21 March 1969, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, done at Barcelona on 20 April 1921, stated the following:

"In my letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning the disposition of Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government declared that with respect to any multilateral treaty which was applied or extended to the former Nyasaland Protectorate, any Party to such a treaty could on the basis of reciprocity rely as against Malawi on the terms of that treaty until Malawi notified its depositary of what action it wished to take by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession, or accession.

"I am to inform you as depositary of this Convention that the Government of Malawi now wishes to terminate any connection with this Convention which it might have inherited. The Government of Malawi considers that any legal relationship with the aforementioned Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, Barcelona, 1921 which might have devolved upon it by way of succession from the ratification of the United Kingdom, is terminated as of this date."

18. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921[1]

IN FORCE since October 31st, 1922.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Albania (October 8th, 1921)

Austria (November 15th, 1923)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a) of the Protocol.

British Empire (August 2nd, 1922)
In respect of the United Kingdom only accepting paragraph (a).

Newfoundland (August 2nd, 1922)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory (August 2nd, 1922)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (b).

Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Solomon Islands, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia Colony and Protectorate, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast (Ashanti and Northern Territories), Hong-Kong, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Kenya Colony and Protectorate, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria Colony and Protectorate, Seychelles, Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate, St. Helena, Straits Settlements, Tonga Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent), Zanzibar (August 2nd, 1922 a)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 a)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 a)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Palestine (January 28th, 1924 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a) of the Protocol.

Bermuda (December 27th, 1928 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

New Zealand (August 2nd, 1922)
Accepting paragraph (a).

India [August 2nd, 1922]
In respect of India only accepting paragraph (a).

Chile (March 19th, 1928)
Accepting paragraph (b).

Czechoslovakia (September 8th, 1924)
Accepting paragraph (b).

Denmark (November 13th, 1922)
Accepting paragraph (a).

Finland (January 29th, 1923)
Accepting paragraph (b).

Greece (January 3rd, 1928)

Hungary (May 18th, 1928 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

Luxembourg (March 19th, 1930)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

Norway (September 4th, 1923)
Accepting paragraph (a).

Romania (May 9th, 1924 a)
Is unable to accept any restriction of her liberty in administrative matters on the waterways which are not of international concern, that is to say, on purely national rivers, while at the same time accepting the principles of liberty in accordance with the laws of the country.

Sweden (September 15th, 1927)
Accepting paragraph (b).

Thailand (November 29th, 1922 a)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Turkey (June 27th, 1933 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Belgium
Accepting paragraph (a)

Peru

Portugal

Spain
Accepting paragraph (a)

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)	Denunciation
Fiji . . . . . . To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a)	15 Mar 1972 d	
India		26 Mar 1956[2]
Malta . . . . To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a)	13 May 1966 d	
Morocco . . . . . To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a), "on all navigable waterways".	10 Oct 1972 a	
Nigeria . . . . . To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a), namely, on condition of reciprocity on all navigable waterways.	3 Nov 1967 a	
Solomon Islands . To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a)	3 Sep 1981 d	

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 173. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 7, p. 65.

2/ With effect from 26 March 1957.

19. DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING NO SEA-COAST

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921[1]

IN FORCE.

Ratifications or definitive accession	
Albania	(October 8th, 1921)
Austria	(July 10th, 1924)
Belgium	(May 16th, 1927)
British Empire, including Newfoundland	(October 9th, 1922)
Canada	(October 31st, 1922 a)
Australia	(October 31st, 1922 a)
New Zealand	(October 9th, 1922)
Union of South Africa	(October 31st, 1922 a)
India	(October 9th, 1922)
Bulgaria	(July 11th, 1922)
Chile	(March 19th 1928)
Czechoslovakia	(September 8th, 1924)
Denmark	(November 13th, 1922)
Estonia[2]	
Finland	(September 22nd, 1922 a)
France[2]	
Germany	(November 10th, 1931 a)
Greece	(January 3rd, 1928)

Ratifications or definitive accession	
Hungary	(May 18th, 1928 a)
Iraq	(April 17th, 1935 a)
Italy[2]	
Japan	(February 20th, 1924)
Latvia	(February 12th, 1924)
Mexico	(October 17th, 1935 a)
The Netherlands[2] (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	(November 28th, 1921)
Norway	(September 4th, 1923)
Poland	(December 20th, 1924)
Romania	(February 22nd, 1923 a)
Spain	(July 1st, 1929)
Sweden	(January 19th, 1925)
Switzerland[2]	
Thailand	(November 29th, 1922 a)
Turkey	(June 27th, 1933 a)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(May 16th, 1935 a)
Yugoslavia	(May 7th, 1930)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Bolivia
China[3]
Guatemala
Iran
Lithuania
Panama
Peru (a)
Portugal
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Fiji	15 Mar 1972 d
Lesotho	23 Oct 1973 d
German Democratic Republic[4]	
Malawi	11 Jun 1969 d
Malta	21 Sep 1966 d

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Mongolia	15 Oct 1976 a
Rwanda	10 Feb 1965 d
Solomon Islands .	3 Sep 1981 d
Swaziland	16 Oct 1970 a

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 174. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 7, p. 73.

[2] Accepts Declaration as binding without ratification.

[3] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[4] In a notification received on 31 January 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 4 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 23 February 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974, concerning the application, as from 4 June 1958, of the Declaration of 20 April 1921 recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-coast, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation

between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-coast, April 20th, 1921 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

20. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Geneva, December 9th, 1923[1]

IN FORCE since July 26th, 1926 (Article 6).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria (January 20th, 1927 a)

Belgium (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

With regard to Article 12 of the Statute, the Belgian Government declares that legislation exists in Belgium on the transport of emigrants, and that this legislation, whilst it does not distinguish between flags and consequently does not affect the principle of equality of treatment of flags, imposes special obligations on all vessels engaged in the transport of emigrants.

British Empire (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories.

Newfoundland (April 23rd, 1925 a)

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 a)

Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong-Kong, Jamaica (excluding Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang; (b) Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu], Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago, Zanzibar (September 22nd, 1925 a)

Malta (November 7th, 1925 a)

Australia (June 29th, 1925 a)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Does not apply in the case of Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of Nauru and New Guinea.

New Zealand (April 1st, 1925)

Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

India (April 1st, 1925)

Czechoslovakia (July 10th, 1931)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Denmark (April 27th, 1926)

Excluding Greenland, the maritime ports of which are subject to a separate régime.

Estonia (November 4th, 1931)

The Estonian Government reserves the right regarding emigration provided for in Article 12 of the Statute.

France (August 2nd, 1932)

Shall have the power, in conformity with Article 8 of the Statute, of suspending the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a State which, under the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, has itself departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.

Does not include any of the Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

Germany (May 1st, 1928)

In conformity with Article 12 of the Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, the German Government declares that it reserves the right of limiting the transport of emigrants, in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, to vessels which have been granted special authorisation as fulfilling the requirements of the said legislation.

In exercising this right, the German Government will continue to be guided as far as possible by the principles of this Statute.

Greece (January 24th, 1927)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Hungary (March 21st, 1929)

With reservation as to the right regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

Iraq (May 1st, 1929 a)

With reservation as to the rights regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

Italy (October 16th, 1933)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.

This ratification cannot be interpreted as im-

Ratifications or definitive accessions

plying the admission or the recognition of any reservation or declaration made with aview to limiting in any way the rights granted by Article 12 of the Statute to the High Contracting Parties.

Japan (September 30th, 1926)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Mexico (March 5th, 1934 a)

The Netherlands (February 22nd, 1928)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (February 22nd, 1928 a)

The Netherlands Government reserves the right mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute annexed to the Convention, it beingunderstood that no discrimination shall be made against the flag of any contracting State which in regard to the transport of emigrants does not discriminate against the Netherlands flag.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Norway (June 21st, 1928)

Sweden (September 15th, 1927)

Switzerland (October 23rd, 1926)

Thailand (January 9th, 1925)

Yugoslavia (November 20th, 1931)

With reservation at to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Brazil

Bulgaria

Chile

Lithuania

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Panama (a)

Salvador

Spain

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession (a), notification of succession (d)	Denunciation
Cyprus	9 Nov 1964 d	
Fiji	15 Mar 1972 d	
Ivory Coast . .	22 Jun 1966 a	
Madagascar[2]. . .	4 Oct 1967 a	
Malyasia	31 Aug 1966 a	
Malta	18 Apr 1966 d	
Mauritius . . .	18 Jul 1969 d	
Monaco	20 Feb 1976 a	
Morocco	19 Oct 1972 a	
Nigeria	3 Nov 1967 a	
Thailand		2 Oct 1973
Trinidad and Tobago	14 Jun 1966 a	
Upper Volta . .	18 Jul 1966 a	

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 1379. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 58, p. 285.

2/ The Government of Madagascar shall have the power, in conformity with article 8 of the Statute, of suspending the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a State which, under the provisions of article 12, paragraph 1, has itself departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.

21. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX

Geneva, March 30th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since May 9th, 1933 (Article 14).

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Belgium	(November 9th, 1932)
Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate.	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	[April 20th, 1932]
Does not include any colonies, protectorates or overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate.	
Southern Rhodesia	(August 6th, 1932 a)
Newfoundland	(January 9th, 1933 a)
Ceylon, Cyprus, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Hong-Kong, Jamaica, Malta, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)	(January 3rd, 1935 a)
Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], Sierra Leone (Colony under Protectorate)	(March 11th, 1936 a)
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)	(April 29th, 1936 a)
Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu], Straits Settlements	(November 6th, 1937 a)
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Zanzibar	(May 3rd, 1938 a)

Ratifications or definitive accessions	
Trinidad	(May 21st, 1940 a)
Ireland	[November 27th, 1933 a]
Bulgaria	(March 5th, 1932 a)
Denmark	(December 4th, 1931)
Egypt	(May 20th, 1939 a)
Finland	[May 23rd, 1934 a]
Greece	(June 6th, 1939 a)
Iraq	(September 20th, 1938 a)
Italy	(September 25th, 1933)
Latvia	(January 10th, 1939 a)
Luxembourg	[March 31st, 1933]
The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	(January 16th, 1934)
Poland	(June 15th, 1934)
Portugal	(January 23rd, 1932)
Does not assume any obligation as regards its Colonies.	
Romania	[June 19th, 1935 a]
Spain	(June 3rd, 1933)
Sweden	(November 9th, 1933)
Switzerland	(October 19th, 1934)
Turkey	(September 25th, 1936)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(July 23rd, 1935 a)
Yugoslavia	(May 9th, 1933 a)

Signature not yet perfected by ratification

Czecho-Slovakia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[2]

State	Denunciation[3]	State	Denunciation[3]
Denmark	7 Mar 1968	Netherlands[5]	
Finland[4]	10 Sep 1956	Poland	26 May 1971
Ireland	18 Mar 1963	Romania	10 Jul 1967
Luxembourg . . .	2 Jun 1965	United Kingdom .	14 Jan 1963

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 3185. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 138, p. 149.

[2] A new convention on the subject of the taxation of foreign motor vehicles was drawn up within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and opened for signature at Geneva on 18 May 1956, namely, the Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic. Its article 4 provides as follows:

"As soon as a country which is a Contracting Party to the Convention of 30 March 1931 on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles becomes a Contracting Party to the present Convention, it shall take the measures laid down in article 17 of the 1931 Convention to denounce that Convention."

For the list of signatures, ratifications and accessions to the Convention of 18 May 1956, see chapter XI.B.10.

[3] In accordance with article 17, denunciation takes effect one year after date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

[4] In a communication of 31 July 1957, the

Government of Finland, with reference to its notification of denunciation, has informed the Secretary-General that the said notification has been intended to take effect in respect of Finland on 10 September 1957, i.e., one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General, only "if the Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic of 18 May 1956, to which Finland is a party, has entered into force by that date. If the Convention has not entered into force on 10 September 1957, it is the intention of the Government of Finland that the denunciation should take effect on such date thereafter as the Convention shall enter into force."

5/ In a communication received on 1 March 1960, the Government of the Netherlands has informed the Secretary-General that it "will no longer consider itself bound, for the Realm as a whole, by the provisions of the 1931 Convention in its relations with those Parties to the said Convention for whom the Convention of 1956 [on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic] has come into force, this as from the date on which the Convention of 1956 enters into force between those States and the Kingdom of the Netherlands but not before one year after the day on which you will have received this declaration".

22. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES, AND PROTOCOL

Geneva, November 3rd, 1923[1]

IN FORCE since November 27th, 1924 (Article 26).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria (September 11th, 1924)
Belgium (October 4th, 1924)
Brazil (July 10th, 1929)
British Empire (August 29th, 1924)

It is stated in the instrument of ratification that this ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (or any territory under its authority) or the Irish Free State or in the case of India, and that in pursuance of the power reserved in Article XXIX of the Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Island of Newfoundland or of the territories of Iraq and Nauru, in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate. It does not apply to the Sudan.

Burma[2]
Australia (March 13th, 1925)

Excluding Papua, Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

New Zealand (August 29th, 1924)

Includes the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

Union of South Africa (August 29th, 1924)
India (March 13th, 1925)
Bulgaria (December 10th, 1926)
China[3] (February 23rd, 1926)
Czechoslovakia (February 10th, 1927)
Denmark (May 17th, 1924)
Egypt (March 23rd, 1925)
Estonia (February 28th, 1930 a)
Finland (May 23rd, 1928)
France (September 13th, 1926)

Does not apply to the Colonies under its sovereignty.

Morocco (French Protectorate) (November 8th, 1926)
Tunis (November 8th, 1926)
Syria and Lebanon (March 9th, 1933 a)
Germany (August 1st, 1925)
Greece (July 6th, 1927)
Hungary (February 23rd, 1926)
Iran (May 8th, 1925 a)
Iraq (May 3rd, 1934 a)
Italy (June 13th, 1924)
Latvia (September 28th, 1931 a)
Luxembourg (June 10th, 1927)
The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (May 30th, 1925)
Norway (September 7th, 1926)
Poland (September 4th, 1931)
Romania (December 23rd, 1925)

Under the same reservations as those formulated by the other Governments and inserted in Article 6 of the Protocol, the Royal Government understands that Article 22 of the Convention confers the right to have recourse to the procedure provided for in this Article for questions of a general nature solely on the High Contracting Parties, private persons being only entitled to appeal to their own judicial authorities in case any dispute arises with the authorities of the Kingdom.

Sweden (February 12th, 1926)
Switzerland (January 3rd, 1927)
Thailand (May 19th, 1925)
Yugoslavia (May 2nd, 1929)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Chile
Lithuania
Paraguay
Portugal
Spain
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)	Denunciation
Cyprus	6 May 1964 d	
Fiji	31 Oct 1972 d	31 Oct 1972
German Democratic Republic[4]		
Israel	29 Aug 1936 a	
Japan	29 Jul 1952	
Lesotho	12 Jan 1970 a	
Malawi	16 Feb 1967 a	
Niger	14 Mar 1966 a	
Nigeria	14 Sep 1964 d	
Pakistan	27 Jan 1951 d	
Singapore	22 Dec 1967 a	
Solomon Islands .	3 Sep 1981 d	
Tonga	11 Nov 1977 d	

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 775. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 30, p. 371. The Convention and Protocol came into force on the same day.

[2] See note 3 in chapter II.2.

[3] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

[4] In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 10 June 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

> The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that the notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 6 June 1958, of the International Convention of 3 November 1923 relating to the Simplification of Custom Formalities cannot, either for the past or for the future by itself have the effect of establishing contractual relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

23. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS, WITH DECLARATION ATTACHED

Geneva, February 20th, 1935[1]

IN FORCE since March 23rd, 1938 (Articles 13 and 14).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium (July 21st, 1937)

The Belgian Government does not regard the mere fact that in Belgium the inspection of meat, while carried out by Government veterinary surgeons or by veterinary surgeons approved by the Government, is placed under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior (Inspection of Foodstuffs), as being contrary to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 5, of the present Convention; particularly since all the requirements of the said Article are observed in Belgium.

Bulgaria (August 28th, 1936)
Iraq (December 24th, 1937 a)
Latvia (May 4th, 1937)
Poland (January 3rd, 1939)
Romania (December 23rd, 1937)
Turkey (March 19th, 1941)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (September 20th, 1937)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

- Austria
- Chile (a)
- Czechoslovakia
- France
- Greece
- Italy
- The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)
- Spain
- Switzerland

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession	State	Accession
Yugoslavia	8 Feb 1967		

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 4310. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 186, p. 173.

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24. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS, MEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, WITH ANNEX

Geneva, February 20th, 1935[1]

IN FORCE since December 6th, 1938 (Articles 20 and 21).

Ratifications

Belgium	(July 21st, 1937)
Bulgaria	(September 7th, 1938)
Latvia	(May 4th, 1937)
Romania	(December 23rd, 1937)

Ratifications

Turkey	(March 19th, 1941)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(September 20th, 1937)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Austria
Chile (a)
Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak Government does not consider that it can waive the right to make the transit of animals across its territory subject
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)
to a previous authorisation. It intends, in practice, to exercise the right so reserved in as liberal a spirit as possible, in conformity with the principles which are at the basis of the present Convention, the object of which is to facilitate the transit of animals and of animal products.

France
Greece
Italy
Poland
Spain
Switzerland

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession	State	Accession
Yugoslavia	8 Feb 1967		

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 4486. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 193, p. 37.

25. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MEAT, MEAT PREPARATIONS, FRESH ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS), WITH ANNEX

Geneva, February 20th, 1935[1]

IN FORCE since December 6th, 1938 (Articles 14 and 15).

Ratifications	
Belgium	(July 21st, 1937)
Bulgaria	(September 7th, 1938)
Latvia	(May 4th, 1937)
Romania	(December 23rd, 1937)
Turkey	(March 19th, 1941)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(September 20th, 1937)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Austria
Chile (a)
Czechoslovakia
France
Greece
Italy
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)
Poland
Spain
Switzerland

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Accession	State	Accession
Yugoslavia	8 Feb 1967		

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 4487. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 193, p. 59.

26. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

Geneva, July 12th, 1927[1]

IN FORCE since December 27th, 1932 (Article 18).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Albania	(August 31st, 1929)
Belgium	(May 9th, 1929)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	[January 9th, 1929 a]
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.	
Burma[2]	
New Zealand	[December 22nd, 1928 a]
On the understanding that no contribution to the initial fund of the Union will fall due by New Zealand before the commencement of the next financial year in that country, viz., April 1st, 1929.	
India	[April 2nd, 1929]
Bulgaria	(May 22nd, 1931)
China[3]	(May 29th, 1935 a)
Cuba	[June 18th, 1934]
Czechoslovakia[4]	(August 20th, 1931)
Ecuador	(July 30th, 1928)
Egypt	[August 7th, 1928]
Subject to later acceptance by the Egyptian Government of the decisions of the Executive Committee fixing its contribution.	
Finland	(April 10th, 1929)

Ratifications or definitive accessions

France	(April 27th, 1932)
Germany	(July 22nd, 1929)
Greece	[January 16th, 1931]
Hungary[4]	(April 17th, 1929)
It being understood that "the most extensive immunities, facilities and exemptions" mentioned in Article 10 of the present Convention shall not include exterritoriality or the other rights and immunities enjoyed in Hungary by duly accredited diplomatic agents.	
Iran	(September 28th, 1932 a)
Iraq[4]	(June 12th, 1934 a)
Italy	(August 2nd, 1928)
Applies also to the Italian Colonies.	
Luxembourg	[June 27th, 1929 a]
Monaco	(May 21st, 1929)
Poland	(July 11th, 1930)
Romania	[September 11th, 1928]
San Marino	(August 12th, 1929)
Sudan	(May 11th, 1928 a)
Switzerland	(January 2nd, 1930 a)
Turkey	(March 10th, 1932)
Venezuela	(June 19th, 1929)
Yugoslavia	[August 28th, 1931 a]

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Brazil
Colombia
Guatemala
Latvia
Nicaragua
Peru
Portugal
Spain
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Notice of withdrawal from the International Relief Union[4, 5]
Burma	1 Oct 1951
Cuba	8 Oct 1956
Czechoslovakia[4]	
Egypt	1 Aug 1955
France	20 Feb 1973
Greece	6 Nov 1963
Hungary[4]	

State	Notice of withdrawal from the International Relief Union[4, 5]
India	9 Nov 1950
Iraq[4]	
Luxembourg	20 Apr 1964
New Zealand	2 Aug 1950
Romania[6]	24 Dec 1963
United Kingdom	4 May 1948
Yugoslavia	5 Jul 1951

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 3115. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 135, p. 247.

2/ See note 3 in chapter II.2.

3/ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

4/ In a letter of 6 December 1968, the Executive Secretary of the International Relief Union informed the Secretary-General that the Governments of the following States had withdrawn from the said Union by notifying it directly of their withdrawal on the dates indicated:

Czechoslovakia	30 June 1951
Hungary	13 November 1951
Iraq	10 April 1961

5/ In accordance with article 19, the provisions of the Convention cease to be applicable to the territory of the withdrawing Member one year after the receipt of the notice of withdrawal by the Secretary-General.

6/ The notice of withdrawal contains the following statement:

The Romanian People's Republic hereby gives notice of its decision [of withdrawal] and accordingly considers itself free from any obligations deriving from the Convention establishing an International Relief Union.

As regards the question of dealing with the consequences of national disasters the Government of the Romanian People's Republic will continue as heretofore to give assistance to countries which suffer such disasters in the manner it considers appropriate.

27. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Geneva, December 9th, 1923[1]

IN FORCE since March 23rd, 1926 (Article 6).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Austria (January 20th, 1927)
Belgium (May 16th, 1927)
Does not apply to the Belgium Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.
British Empire (August 29th, 1924)
This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or territories.
Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 a)
Newfoundland (April 23rd, 1925 a)
British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei (September 22nd, 1925 a)
Federated Malay States [(a) Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang; (b) Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu] (September 22nd, 1925 a)
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate] (September 22nd, 1925 a)
Hong-Kong (September 22nd, 1925 a)
Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland (September 22nd, 1925 a)
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) (September 22nd, 1925 a)
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Straits Settlements (September 22nd, 1925 a)
Tanganyika Territory, Trans-Jordan (September 22nd, 1925 a)
New Zealand (April 1st, 1925)
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.
India (April 1st, 1925)
Denmark (April 27th, 1926)
Estonia (September 21st, 1929)
Ethiopia (September 20th, 1928 a)
Finland (February 11th, 1937)
France (August 28th, 1935)
Subject to the reservation contained in Article 9 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.
Germany (December 5th, 1927)
Greece (March 6th, 1929)
Hungary (March 21st, 1929)
Italy (December 10th, 1934)
This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.
Japan (September 30th, 1926)
Latvia (October 8th, 1934)
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (February 22nd, 1928)
Norway (February 24th, 1926)
Poland (January 7th, 1928)
Romania (December 23rd, 1925)
Spain (January 15th, 1930)
Sweden (September 15th, 1927)
Switzerland (October 23rd, 1926)
Thailand (January 9th, 1925)
Yugoslavia (May 7th, 1930)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
China (a)[2]

The Chinese Government, subject to the declarations made in its name by the delegates whom it instructed to take part in the discussions on this Convention, confirms the said declarations regarding:

(1) The whole of Part III: "Relations between the railway and its users", Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17;
(2) In Part VI: "General Regulations", Article 37, relating to the conclusion of special agreements for the purpose of putting the provisions of the Statute into force in cases where existing agreements are not adequate for this purpose.

Colombia (a)
Czechoslovakia
Lithuania
Panama (a)
Portugal
Salvador
Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Notification of succession
German Democratic Republic[3]	
Malawi	7 Jan 1969

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 1129. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 47, p. 55.

2/ See note concerning signatures, ratification, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 2 in chapter I.1).

3/ In a communication received on 4 October 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 26 September 1958.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received, on 24 February 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

> With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 30 September 1974, concerning the application, as from 26 September 1958, of the Convention and Statute of 9 December 1923 on the International Régime of Railways, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

> "The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Railways, December 9th, 1923 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

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28. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

Paris, November 27th, 1925[1]

IN FORCE since October 1st, 1927 (Article 12).

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium (July 2nd, 1927)
Albania
British Empire (for Great Britain and Northern
Denmark
Ireland) (July 14th, 1927)
Estonia
Bulgaria (July 2nd, 1927)
Iran
Czechoslovakia (January 17th, 1929)
Ireland
France (July 2nd, 1927)
Latvia

It being understood on behalf of the French Government, and as provided for in Article 6 of the Protocol of Signature, that in the event of a re-measurement of a vessel originally measured by its own officials the original indelible marks, when they are not intended solely to indicate that the vessel has been measured, shall have added to them an indelible cross having arms of equal length, and that this addition shall be regarded as equivalent to the removal described in Article 10 of the Annex to the Convention; that the old measurement plates shall be marked with a cross instead of being withdrawn; and that, if new plates are affixed, the old plates shall be placed at the same level and near to the new ones. In the case provided for above, the notification provided for in the third paragraph of Article 5 and in Article 6 of the Convention shall also be addressed to the original office of inscription.

Germany (July 2nd, 1927)
Greece (February 6th, 1931)
Hungary (January 3rd, 1928)
Italy (September 27th, 1932)
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (July 2nd, 1927)
Poland (June 16th, 1930)
Romania (May 18th, 1928)
Spain (July 11th, 1927)
Switzerland (July 2nd, 1927)
Yugoslavia (May 7th, 1930)

Under Clause IV of the Protocol of Signature.

Open to accession by:

Albania
Denmark
Estonia
Iran
Ireland
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Norway
Portugal
Sweden
Turkey

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Finland
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

State	Denunciation
Belgium	9 Mar 1972
Bulgaria	4 Mar 1980
Czehcoslovakia .	19 Apr 1974
France	13 Jun 1975
German Democratic Republic[2] . . .	31 Aug 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of . .	14 Feb 1975
Hungary	5 Jan 1978
Netherlands . . .	14 Aug 1978
Romania	24 May 1976
Switzerland . . .	7 Feb 1975
Yugoslavia . . .	28 Jul 1975[3]

NOTES:

1/ Registered No. 1539. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 67, p. 63.

2/ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic has declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 21 August 1958.

3/ In a communication received on 24 November 1975, the Government of Yugoslavia informed the Secretary-General that the denunciation should be considered, for the purpose of article 14 of the Convention of 1925, as having taken effect on 19 April 1975, the date when the Convention of 15 February 1966 on the same subject entered into force in respect of Yugoslavia.

29. GENERAL ACT OF ARBITRATION (PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES)

Geneva, September 26th, 1928[1]

IN FORCE since August 16th, 1929 (Article 44).
FIVE-YEAR PERIODS OF OBLIGATION (Article 45).
1st period: August 16th, 1929--August 15th, 1934--Expired.
2nd period: August 16th, 1934--August 15th, 1939--Expired.
3rd period: August 16th, 1939--August 15th, 1944--Current period.
4th period: August 16th, 1944--August 15th, 1949--Period next following
etc . . .

Under the system established by the General Act (Article 45), States cannot be released from their obligation before the expiration of a five-year period.

In order to obtain release for the ensuing period, they must notify their denunciation six months before the expiration of the current period.

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1. Accessions: 22

A (20 accessions)
All the provisions of the Act

Belgium (May 18th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 39 (2) (a), with the effect of excluding from the procedures described in this Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession of Belgium or prior to the accession of any other Party with whom Belgium may have a dispute.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:

"His Majesty's Government in the United King-

B (2 accessions)
Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV)

The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 8th, 1930)

Sweden (May 13th, 1929)

Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I) and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV)

dom will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the General Act will not, should they unfortunately find themselves involved in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation.

"The participation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in their instrument of accession."

Canada (July 1st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(*i*) Disputes arising prior to the accession in respect of Canada to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(*ii*) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(*iii*) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in Canada and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(*iv*) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

(*v*) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

2. That His Majesty in respect of Canada reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (*i*) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(*ii*) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

By a letter of December 7th, 1939, which the Secretary-General was asked to communicate to the Governments concerned,[2] *the Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations notified the Secretary-General that, in view of the considerations set out in the letter*:

The Canadian Government will not regard their acceptance of the General Act as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present war.

Australia (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(*i*) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(*ii*) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(*iii*) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(*iv*) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

(*v*) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decisions of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (*i*) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure

prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decison of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

By a telegram of September 7th, 1939, which the Secretary-General was asked to communicate to the Governments concerned,[3] the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia notified the Secretary-General that, in view of the considerations set out in the telegram:

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia will not regard its accession to the General Act as covering or relating to any disputes arising out of events occurring during the present crisis.

New Zealand (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in New Zealand and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

The High Commissionner for New Zealand in London, by a communication which, was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:

"His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation of the New Zealand Government will not, should it unfortunately find itself involved in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedures of conciliation.

"The participation of the New Zealand Government in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in its instrument of accession."

Ireland (September 26th, 1931)

India (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between the Government of India and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

(v) Disputes with any Party to the General

Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:

"India will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation of India will not, should she unfortunately find herself involved in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation.

"The participation of India in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in the instrument of accession in respect of India."

Denmark (April 14th, 1930)

Estonia (September 3rd, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Estonia or to the accession of another Party with whom Estonia might have a dispute;

(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States.

Ethiopia (March 15th, 1935)

Finland (September 6th, 1930)

France (May 21st, 1931)

The said accession concerning all disputes that may arise after the said accession with regard to situations or facts subsequent thereto, other than those which the Permanent Court of International Justice may recognize as bearing on a question left by international law to the exclusive competence of the State, it being understood that in application of Article 39 of the said Act the disputes which the parties or one of them may have referred to the Council of the League of Nations will not be submitted to the procedures described in this Act unless the Council has been unable to pronounce a decision under the conditions laid down in Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant.

Furthermore, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations "on the submission and recommendations of the General Act", Article 28 of this Act is interpreted by the French Government as meaning in particular that "respect for rights established by treaty or resulting from international law" is obligatory upon arbitral tribunals constituted in application of Chapter III of the said General Act.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 14th, 1939, made the following declaration:

"The Government of the French Republic declares that it adds to the instrument of accession to the General Act of Arbitration deposited in its name on May 21st, 1931, the reservation that in future that accession shall not extend to disputes relating to any events that may occur in the course of a war in which the French Government is involved."

Greece (September 14th, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation referred to in Chapter I:

(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Greece or to the accession of another Party with whom Greece might have a dispute;

(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States and in particular disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication.

Italy (September 7th, 1931)

Subject to the following reservations:

I. The following disputes shall be excluded from the procedure described in the said Act:

(a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession;

(b) Disputes relating to questions which international law leaves to the sole jurisdiction of States;

(c) Disputes affecting the relations between Italy and any third Power.

II. It is understood that, in conformity with Article 29 of the said Act, disputes for the solution of which a special procedure is provided by other conventions shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of those conventions; and that, in particular, disputes which may be submitted to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations in virtue of one of the provisions of the Covenant shall be settled in accordance with those provisions.

III. It is further understood that the present accession in no way affects Italy's accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the clause in that Statute concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

Latvia	(September 17th, 1935)
Luxembourg	(September 15th, 1930)
Norway[4]	(June 11th, 1930)
Peru	(November 21st, 1931)

Subject to reservation (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.

Spain: Denunciation	(April 8th, 1939)[5]
Switzerland	(December 7th, 1934)
Turkey	(June 26th, 1934)

Subject to the following reservations:

The following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the Act:

(a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession;

(b) Disputes relating to questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States;

(c) Disputes affecting the relations between Turkey and any third Power.

2. Open to accession by:

(1) The Members of the League of Nations which have not acceded:
(2) Further, the following States:

United States of America
Brazil
Chile
Costa Rica
Germany
Guatemala
Honduras
Hungary
Japan
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Salvador
Spain
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Venezuela

Actions subsequent to the date upon which the Secretary-General of the Organization of the United Nations assumed the functions of depositary

	Notification of succession	Denunciation
Australia[6]		
France[7]		
India[8]		
Pakistan[9]	12 Jul 1974	
Turkey[10]		
United Kingdom . .		8 Feb 1974[11]

NOTES:

1/ Registered under the number 2123. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 93, p. 343.

2/ The letter was received by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on December 8th, 1939. For the text, see Official Journal of the League of Nations, Nos. 1-3, January, February, March 1940.

3/ The telegram was received by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on September 8th, 1939. For the text, see Official Journal of the League of Nations, Nos. 9-10, September-October 1939.

4/ On June 11th, 1929, Norway acceded to Chapters I, II and IV. On June 11th, 1930, it extended its accession to the whole of the Act.

5/ Spain acceded on September 16th, 1930.

By a letter dated April 1st, 1939, and received by the Secretariat on April 8th, the Spanish National Government denounced the accession of Spain, pursuant to the terms of Article 45 of the General Act.

Under Article 45, this denunciation should have been effected six months before the expiration of the current five-year period--that is to say, in this case, before February 16th, 1939.

In regard to this point, the National Government states in its letter that, as the Secretary-General and almost all the States which are parties to the General Act have "in the past. . . refused to receive any communications from the National Government, this Government could not have acted earlier in pursuance of the right which it now exercises in virtue of Article 45 of the Act".

The Secretary-General brought this communication to the knowledge of the Governments concerned.

6/ On 17 March 1975, the Secretary-General received a declaration to the effect that the Government of Australia, in accordance with article 40, of the above-mentioned Act, abandons all the conditions to which its acceptance is subject (instrument of accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on 21 May 1931) with the exception of the condition relating to disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

7/ In a notification received on 10 January 1974, the Government of France declared the following:

> In a case dealt with by the International Court of Justice the Government of the French Republic noted that it was contended that the 1928 General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes could, in the present circumstances, justify the excercise of jurisdiction by the Court.
>
> On that occasion the French Government specified the reasons why it considered that view to be unfounded.
>
> While reaffirming that position, and, accordingly, without prejudice to it, the French Government requests you, with a view to avoiding any new controversy, to take cognizance of the fact that, with respect to any State or any institution that might contend that the General Act is still in force, the present letter constitutes denunciation of that Act in conformity with Article 45 thereof.

8/ In a notification received on 18 September 1974, the Minister of External Affairs of India declared the following:

> "I have the honour to refer to the General Act of 26th September 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which was accepted for British India by the then His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by a communication addressed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations dated 21st May 1931, and which was later revised on 15th February 1939.
>
> "The Government of India never regarded themselves as bound by the General Act of 1928 since her Independence in 1947, whether by succession or otherwise. Accordingly, India has never been and is not a party to the General Act of 1928 ever since her Independence. I write this to make our position absolutely clear on this point so that there is no doubt in any quarter."

9/ The notification of succession specified that the Government of Pakistan does not maintain the reservations formulated by British India upon accession to the General Act of Arbitration.

The notification also contains the following declaration:

> When Pakistan became a Member of the United Nations in October 1947, the delegation of India communicated to the Secretary-General the text of the Constitutional arrangements made at the time when India and Pakistan became independent (Document A/C.6/161 of 7 October 1947), with reference to the devolution upon them, as successor States of the former British India, of British India's international rights and obligations.
>
> Among the rights and obligations of former British India were those of the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes done at Geneva on 26th September 1928, which was acceded to by British India on 21st May 1931. The Government of Pakistan regards the Act as continuing in force as between parties to the Act as established on 26th September 1928 and all successor States. Article 17 of the said Act is given efficacy by Article 37 of the Statute of International Court of Justice, as between Members of the United Nations or parties to the Statute of the Court.
>
> As a result of the arrangements mentioned in paragraph 1, Pakistan has been a separate party to the General Act of 1928 from the date of her independence, i.e. the 14th August 1947, since in accordance with Section 4 of the Indian Independence (International Arrangements), Order, 1947 (Document No. A/C.6/161 of 7 October 1946), Pakistan succeeded to the rights and obligations of British India under all multilateral treaties binding upon her before her partition into the two successor States. By virtue of these arrangements, the Government of Pakistan did not need to take any steps to indicate its consent *de novo* to acceding to multilateral conventions by which British India had been bound. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was made aware of the situation through the communication referred above.
>
> However, in order to dispel all doubts in this connexion and without prejudice to Pakistan's rights as a successor State to British India, the Government of Pakistan have decided to notify Your Excellency, in your capacity as depositary of the General Act of 1928, that the Government of Pakistan continues to be bound by the accession of British India of the General Act of 1928. The Government of Pakistan does not, however, affirm the reservations made by British India.

In this regard, the Secretary-General received on 18 September 1974 a communication from the Minister of External Affairs of India stating *inter alia*:

> . . .
>
> 2. In the aforementioned communication, the Prime Minister of Pakistan has stated, *inter alia*, that as a result of the constitutional arrangements made at the time when India and Pakistan became independent, Pakistan has been a separate party to the General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes from the date of her independence, i.e. 14th August 1947, since in accordance with Section 4 of the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order 1947, Pakistan succeeded to the rights and obligations of British India under all multilateral treaties binding upon her before her partition into the two successor States.
>
> The Prime Minister of Pakistan has further

stated that accordingly, the Government of Pakistan did not need to take any steps to communicate its consent de novo to acceding to multilateral conventions by which British India had been bound. However, in order to dispel all doubts in this connexion, the Government of Pakistan have stated that they continue to be bound by the accession of British India of the General Act of 1928. The communication further adds that "the Government of Pakistan does not, however, affirm the reservations made by British India".

3. In this connexion, the Government of India has the following observations to make:

(1) The General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes was a political agreement and was an integral part of the League of Nations system. Its efficacy was impaired by the fact that the organs of the League of Nations to which it refers have now disappeared. It is for these reasons that the General Assembly of the United Nations on 28 April 1949 adopted the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

(2) Whereas British India did accede to the General Act of 1928, by a communication of 21 May 1931, revised on 15 February 1939, neither India nor Pakistan, into which British India was divided in 1947, succeeded to the General Act of 1928, either under general international law or in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947.

(3) India and Pakistan have not yet acceded to the Revised General Act of 1949.

(4) Neither India nor Pakistan have regarded themselves as being party to or bound by the provisions of the General Act of 1928. This is clear from the following:

(a) In 1947, a list of treaties to which the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947 was to apply was prepared by "Expert Committee No. 9 on Foreign Relations". Their report is contained in *Partition Proceedings*, Volume III, pages 217-276. The list comprises 627 treaties in force in 1947. The 1928 General Act is not included in that list. The report was signed by the representatives of India and Pakistan. India should not therefore have been listed in any record as a party to the General Act of 1928 since 15 August 1947.

(b) In several differences or disputes since 1947, such as those relating to the uses of river waters or the settlement of the boundary in the Rann of Kutch area, the 1928 General Act was not relied upon or cited either by India or by Pakistan.

(c) In a case decided in 1961, the Supreme Court of Pakistan while referring to the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947 held that this Order "did not and, indeed, could not provide for the devolution of treaty rights and obligations which were not capable of being succeeded to by a part of a country, which is severed from the parent State and established as an independent sovereign power, according to the practice of States". Such treaties would include treaties of alliance, *arbitration* or commerce. The Court held that "an examination of the provision of the said Order of 1947 also reveals no intention to depart from this principle".

(d) Statements on the existing international law of succession clearly establish that political treaties like the 1928 General Act are not transmissible by succession or by devolution agreements. Professor O'Connell states as follows: "Clearly not all these treaties are transmissible; no State has yet acknowledged its succession to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes" (1928). (*State Succession in Municipal Law and International Law*, vol. II, 1967, page 213.) See also Sir Humphrey Waldock's *Second Report* (article 3) and *Third Report* (articles 6 and 7) on State Succession submitted to the International Law Commission in 1969 and 1970, respectively; *Succession of States and Governments*, Doc. A/CN.4/149-Add.1 and A/CN.4/150--Memorandums prepared by UN Secretariat on 3 December 1962 and 10 December 1962, respectively; and Oscar Schachter, "The Development of International Law through Legal Opinions of the United Nations Secretariat", *British Yearbook of International Law* (1948) page 91, 106-107.

(e) The Government of Pakistan had attempted to establish the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the Trial of Prisoners of War case in May 1973 and in that connexion, as an alternative pleading, for the first time cited the provisions of the General Act of 1928 in support of the Court's jurisdiction to deal with the matter. Although the Government of India did not appear in these proceedings on the ground that their consent, required under the relevant treaty, had not been obtained before instituting these proceedings, their views regarding the non-application of the General Act of 1928 to India-Pakistan were made clear to the Court by a communication dated 4 June 1973 from the Indian Ambassador at The Hague.

4. To sum up the 1928 General Act, being an integral part of the League of Nations system, ceased to be a treaty in force upon the disappearance of the organs of the League of Nations. Being a political agreement it could not be transmissible under the law of succession. Neither India nor Pakistan have regarded themselves as bound by the General Act of 1928 since 1947. The General Act of 1928 was not listed in the list of 627 agreements to which the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947 related and India and Pakistan could therefore not have been listed in any record as parties to the 1928 General Act. Nor have Pakistan or India yet acceded to the Revised General Act of 1949.

5. The Government of Pakistan, by their communication dated 30 May 1974, have now expressed their intention to be bound by the

General Act of 1928, without the reservations made by British India. This new act of Pakistan may or may not amount to accession to the General Act of 1928 depending upon their wishes as a sovereign State and the position in international law of the treaty in question. In view of what has been stated above, the Government of India consider that Pakistan cannot, however, become a party to the General Act of 1928 by way of succession under the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947, as stated by Pakistan.

10/ In a notification received on 18 December 1978 the Government of Turkey declared the following:

"In a case being dealt with by the International Court of Justice, it has been alleged that the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of 26 September 1928 provides a basis of jurisdiction for the Court to entertain a unilateral application. In that connection, the Government of Turkey has made clear its position that the General Act is no longer in force. The Government of Turkey reaffirms this position.

"Nevertheless, without prejudice to that position, and for the removal of any possibility of doubt that might arise as a result of any state or any institution considering that the afore-mentioned General Act continues to have any force or validity, the Government of Turkey hereby gives notice of denunciation of the General Act and requests that this notice be treated as a formal notification of denunciation under Article 45 thereof in so far as the General Act might be regarded as still in force."

"Article 45 of the General Act provides as follows:

" '1. The present General Act shall be concluded for a period of five years, dating from its entry into force.

" '2. It shall remain in force for further successive periods of five years in the case of Contracting Parties which do not denounce it at least six months before the expiration of the current period.

" '3. Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Article 43.

" '4. A denunciation may be partial only, or may consist in notification of reservations not previously made.

" '5. Notwithstanding denunciation by one of the Contracting Parties concerned in a dispute, all proceedings pending at the expiration of the current period of the General Act shall be duly completed.' "

11/ The notification of denunciation received from the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 February 1974 contained the following passage:

"In the light of events since then [the accession of the United Kingdom to the General Act] doubts have been raised as to the continued legal force of the General Act. Without prejudice to the views of the United Kingdom as to the continued force of the General Act,

(i) insofar as the General Act may be regarded as still in force, the United Kingdom hereby gives notice of its denunciation of the General Act in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 45 thereof;

(ii) insofar as the General Act may be regarded as no longer in force, this notice serves to place beyond doubt the position of the United Kingdom in this matter.

In a notification received on 1 March 1974, the Government of the United Kingdom subsequently indicated that the notification received on 8 February 1974 was to be treated as a formal notification of denunciation under Article 45 of the General Act in so far as the latter might be regarded as still in force.

30. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS

Geneva, March 30th, 1931[1]

IN FORCE since July 16th, 1934 (Article 11).[2]

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Egypt	(June 10th, 1940 a)
France	(October 11th, 1934)
Does not assume any obligation in regard to Algeria, colonies, protectorates and territories under its mandate.	
Algeria	(July 22nd, 1935 a)
Hungary	(January 8th, 1937)
Italy	(September 25th, 1933)
Latvia	(January 10th, 1939 a)
Luxembourg	(April 9th, 1936)
Monaco	(January 19th, 1932 a)
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and Curaçao)	(January 16th, 1934 a)
Netherlands Indies	(January 29th, 1940 a)
In view of the special character of the roads in the Netherlands Indies, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to place upon them the danger signals referred to in paragraph I, subparagraph (2), of the Annex to the Convention, at a distance from the obstacle which shall not be less than 60 metres, without making special arrangements[3].	
Poland	(April 5th, 1934)
Portugal	(April 18th, 1932 a)
Does not include the Portuguese Colonies.	
Romania	(June 19th, 1935 a)
Spain	(July 18th, 1933)
Sweden	(February 25th, 1938 a)
Switzerland	(October 19th, 1934)
Turkey	(October 15th, 1936)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(July 23rd, 1935 a)

Signatures subject to ratification:

Belgium
Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate.
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Germany
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the date upon which the Secretary-General of the United Nations assumed the functions of depositary

State	Denunciation
France	19 Oct 1954
Hungary	30 Jul 1962
Italy	29 Mar 1953
Luxembourg . . .	30 Nov 1954
Monaco	18 May 1953
Netherlands . .	29 Dec 1952[4]
Poland	29 Oct 1958
Portugal	6 Jun 1957
Romania	26 May 1961
Spain	28 Feb 1958
Sweden	31 Mar 1952
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . .	26 Apr 1961

NOTES:

[1] Registered No. 3459. League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 150, p. 247.

[2] The Convention ceased to have effect on 30 July 1963, the number of States bound by its provisions having been reduced to less than five as the result of successive denunciations.

[3] This reservation has been submitted to the States Parties to the Convention for acceptance.

[4] Denunciation for the Kingdom in Europe only: The Netherlands wishes to remain a party to the Convention in respect of the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea until the Protocol of 19 September 1949 has become applicable to those territories (see chapter XI.B-2).

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